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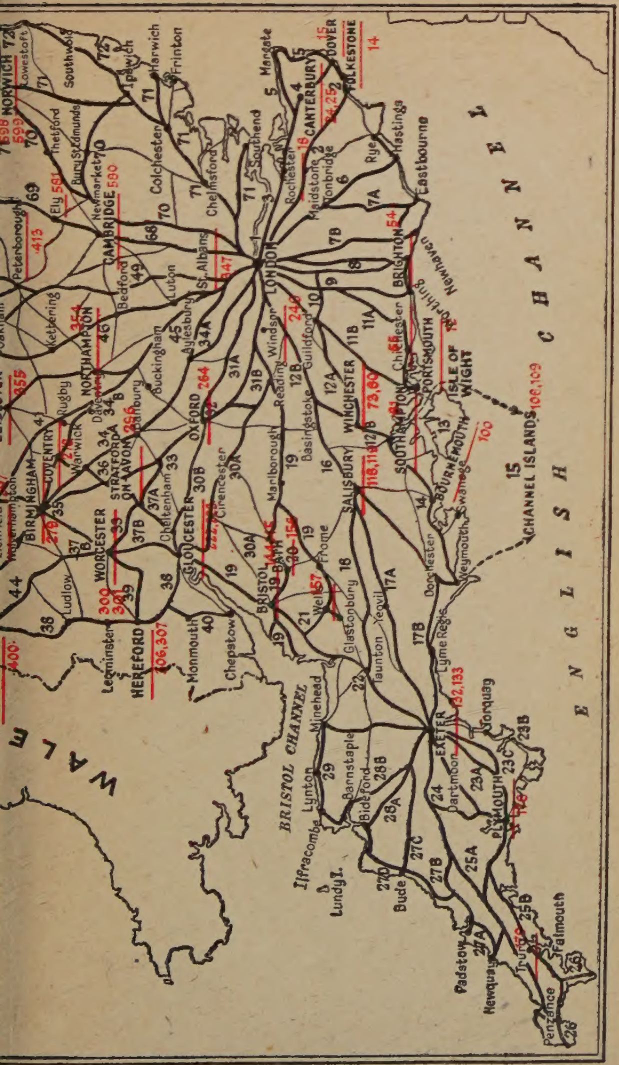

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ENGLAND

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70 MILES AROUND LONDON (A Guide to the Road): 59 Maps and Plans (1930)

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SWEDEN: (In preparation)

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THE BLUE GUIDES

ENGLAND

EDITED BY

L. RUSSELL MUIRHEAD

72 MAPS AND PLANS

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PREFACE

The Blue Guide to England, now in its fifth edition, describes the country in a sequence of carefully planned routes showing the ready means of access to the chief points of interest and suggesting what points may be conveniently grouped together. The ultimate test of a guide-book must, of course, be its usefulness on the spot rather than its interest in the study, but in the present volume, as in all the volumes of the Blue Guides Series, an effort has been made to unite accuracy in practical detail and fullness of description with a due recognition of the historical and literary associations that add so much to the interest of travel, and nowhere more than in England.

The present edition follows a plan similar to that of other recent volumes of the Blue Guides Series. Almost all the routes are based on the road-system, for the better guidance of the independent traveller by road, but the requirements of the railway traveller have not been forgotten; and due attention has been given to the widespread network of motor-bus services that have made almost every point in England the centre of a wider circle of interest than ever before.

England is a country so rich in historical, literary, and scenic interest, that in the compass of one small volume it is impossible to include all without danger of prolixity or unwieldiness. A special effort has therefore been made to select for description items of varying interest, bearing especially in mind their accessibility to the ordinary traveller. Another important consideration has been to keep the price of the volume as low as is consistent with the requisite standards of accuracy and good production; with this end in view the equipment of maps has been modified, special attention having been paid to the plans of towns and important buildings, which are not always easy to obtain otherwise. For the same reason, maps of the Channel Islands are included, but the section maps of detached parts of the country, which appeared in previous editions, have been eliminated. These had been fairly criticised as being too small in scale for the walker or cyclist and too small in area for the motorist; they increase the bulk and the cost of the book disproportionately; and admirable maps of England, on any desired scale to satisfy the detailed requirements of every sort of traveller, are easily obtainable (as indicated on p. xlvii).

Hotel Charges are stated in accordance with tariffs authorised by the hotels themselves, supplemented by the personal experience of the Editor and his Staff and by hotel bills kindly submitted by travellers. They can be regarded as a fair indication of the minimum charge at an average season, and may be safely taken as a guide to the *relative* expense of the various hotels; but the incidence of the Catering Wages Act has had an unsettling effect on hotel prices and a small increase must here and there be expected.

The cordial and generous assistance from many quarters, which the Editor received in the preparation of the earlier editions of this

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volume, has in many instances been repeated. For the present edition, special acknowledgement is due to Mr. F. R. Banks for a revision of the North of England and the North Midlands; to Miss Joan Hitchcox for similar work in Devon and Cornwall, in the East Midlands, the Isle of Wight, and elsewhere; to Miss Louie B. Russ for a complete recasting of the bibliography. The Editor also owes a debt of gratitude to the Deans of the English Cathedrals, especially for advice on the revision of the ground plans of the great churches entrusted to their care; to the Staffs of many local information bureaux, notably those of Guernsey and Jersey, for ready assistance in various directions; and to the proprietors of historic mansions and art collections who kindly checked the conditions on which the public are admitted to view their possessions—not least among these are the officials of the Ministry of Works and the National Trust, into whose admirable care so many of England's treasures have now been given. Special thanks are due also to the late Alec Macdonald (Worcester), Mr. R. L. P. Jowitt (Winchester), Miss E. Lillico and the Rev. Canon Millbourn (Bristol), Miss N. M. Howard (Dorset), Mr. Frederick C. Mutton (Cornwall), Mr. R. V. Todd and Mr. F. L. Loveridge (Devonshire), the Rev. Prebendary Reid (Exeter), Miss Elizabeth M. Harland (Norfolk), and Miss S. Walker (Sark); and, not least, to the unfailing helpfulness of the Staff of the Travel Association.

No one is better aware than the Editor and his Staff of the difficulty of avoiding errors, whether of omission or commission, and suggestions for the correction or improvement of the Guide will be most gratefully welcomed.

Advertisements of every kind are rigorously excluded from this and every other volume of the Blue Guides Series.

ADDENDA

On April 2nd, 1950, certain changes affecting the regional areas of British Railways came into force. Where possible, due attention has been given to these changes in the present volume; but in some instances (e.g.. alterations in the names of stations) a final decision had not been reached by B.R. at the time of our going to press.

Blenheim Palace (p. 269) is open 12–6 on Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Easter–July; Aug.–mid-Sept., also on Sat. & Sun. (adm. 2/6). Adm. to park, 6*d.*

Harewood House (p. 492) and gardens are open to the public on Wed. from May 3rd. Further details on application to the Estate Office.

Alnwick Castle (p. 535) is open 1–4.30 on Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., from May 3rd to Sept. 30th (adm. 2/6, children 1/).

[Times and conditions of opening of National Trust properties are subject to alteration.]

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH MONUMENTS

By Professor G. Baldwin Brown

THIS Introduction aims at placing the traveller in a position to study with pleasure and profit the older monuments in which is enshrined a large part of English history. There are so many classes of these, and in most of the classes so many examples of outstanding interest, that no detailed analysis or descriptive catalogue can be attempted. It will be enough if the reader obtain some guidance of what to look for in his wanderings, how to place in thought the monuments in their relation to the national life, and what qualities to note in characteristic specimens of each class. The term 'monument' includes not only objects like prehistoric earthworks or sculptured churchyard crosses, but also buildings such as churches, town halls, manor-houses, and castles.

The Introduction falls into two parts. In the first the monuments are noticed from the general point of view of religious and social history, while in the second they are briefly analysed from the standpoints of style and of technique, and an estimate is offered of their æsthetic value. In both cases a question may arise as to originality. Many of our older writers on antiquities overestimated foreign influence on our permanent monuments, and ascribed a Continental origin to any ancient portable objects of special interest and beauty. This tendency has now been corrected, and the old English craftsman is recognised as capable of artistic work of the same character as the best that is found on the Continent, so that in almost every kind we can show one or more examples of native origin equal to anything abroad, while if the successive styles in our monuments have been to some extent of foreign derivation, yet in every case the exotic elements were worked into English forms, and the resultant product bears a thoroughly national stamp.

I. ENGLISH MONUMENTS IN THEIR HISTORICAL SETTING

The continuous history of English monuments begins in early Anglo-Saxon times, though of prior date there are considerable Roman, British, and also prehistoric remains. From the limited outward apparatus of civilisation as it existed in this island in the time of Bede or of Alfred there has been evolved the extensive medieval display of imposing and ornate structures, corresponding to an elaborate ecclesiastical, military, ceremonial, and domestic life; while, though there is a gap between medieval and modern, there is no real break of continuity through the later periods of our history. On the other side the relations between Anglo-Saxon and Romano-British social arrangements and monuments are by no means close, and with the relics of prehistoric times historical continuity is slight. It will be convenient accordingly to start at the point where continuous history begins, and to look from there both forwards and backwards, on the one side to medieval and modern developments, and on the other to the interesting but isolated phenomena of the earlier epochs.

THE COUNTRY VILLAGE. The English country village is an early Anglo-Saxon creation, and it has remained throughout our history a characteristically national institution. If therefore the reader's attention be directed first to the country rather than to ports and cities, he will find there the kernel of English social development, for the village not only preserves in essentials its original form but it has expanded into the town, so that, not of course all, but a large number of our present great urban centres began as rural hamlets. The villages in question, best represented in the Midlands and Eastern Counties, were isolated foundations, formed quite independently of the then existing land routes of communication, the Roman roads, on which they are scarcely ever found, but linked to each other by local lanes out of which at a much later date the present system of main and by-roads was evolved. The principal features of the settlements have remained practically the same throughout history. There are two classes of domicile, the Cottages of the peasantry, and the great houses of which the Hall or Manor House of the local squire or lord is the most important. The hall stands apart, but the cottages may cluster about the village green, the place of meeting and recreation of the original settlers. Villagers and lord together gave to the place its appellation, for a name like 'Cottingham' means the home of the kinsmen or retainers of Cotta, the original leader of the particular band of immigrants. Somewhat later came the Church, built as a rule originally by the lord but for the common use. This church, altered, added to, rebuilt from age to age, is the dominant feature in the settlement, and often in its size and richness seems now out of all proportion with its homely surroundings. In all Europe there is no class of monuments more full of varied interest than English country churches, for, belonging as they have done on the one hand to the great and on the other hand to the simple, they enshrine a large part of the social history of the land, while in their fabric and fittings they represent all the artistic styles that have prevailed since Anglo-Saxon times. The hall and the cottage, both prior to the church, have like it changed from age to age, the former assuming for a time a military character to become once more the open mansion it has since remained, and displaying architectural and decorative forms which are an epitome of the national art; the latter retaining its humble proportions but exhibiting on the small scale a use of stone and brick and tiling and thatch, of timber and of plaster, that is an ever fresh delight to the artistic eye.

PRE-SAXON MONUMENTS. The Teutonic immigrants did not settle either on the Roman roads or in the Roman cities, nor did they take over from the Romanised Britons their *oppida* (forts and places of refuge) or their hamlets. It is true that in the West of England, on the borders of the still Celtic parts of the country, the earlier British centres of the rural population may have influenced the situation and form of the Teutonic ones; and here, at *Glastonbury*, *Woodcutts*, and *Rotherley*, such centres have left visible traces. Portable objects found on these sites are to be seen in the museums at Taunton and Farnham. The villages were built of wood, sometimes, as at Glastonbury, on piles among marshes. As regards the country in general, however, Romano-British villages are little in evidence, and do not seem to have affected Teutonic modes of settlement. The one point of connection is the cemetery, for in funeral arrangements, if there be not actual continuity, a certain affiliation is to be traced. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery was generally at a little distance from the settlement, and, where it has been discovered, the site of it will be locally known though the excavations have almost always been filled in. Portable objects of interest found in these cemeteries are preserved in the British Museum and in numerous local museums, such as those at Liverpool (the best of all), Oxford (Ashmolean), Cambridge (Archæological Museum), Maidstone, Lewes, Reading, Devizes, Norwich, Leicester, Northampton, Hull, and York. Traces of earlier burials are often detected among those of the Saxons, and the form in which the Saxon graves were sometimes marked above ground, by a round tumulus, was perhaps adopted from the earlier inhabitants. Above *Barham* station in Kent is a good group of round tumuli in which Anglo-Saxon or rather Jutish burials were found, while similar tumuli of earlier date are common on the downs in the South of England, in Wiltshire, especially near *Stonehenge*, in Derbyshire, and on the Yorkshire Wolds. These belong sometimes to the Early Iron but in most cases to the Bronze Age. and may date from near the Christian era to as far back as about 1800 B.C. They are found in conjunction with the 'long barrows' (p. xviii) that belong to the previous Age of Stone. To the Stone Age appertain the large and interesting class of ancient remains known as Rude Stone Monuments, and these, which are of unknown date and ethnic origin, are in this way brought into some sort of connection with the historical period from which we have journeyed back to them.

ROMAN AND PRE-ROMAN ROADS AND TRACKS. With regard to the Roman roads in England, it is enough for the present purpose to know that there exist long stretches where the general line of the thoroughfare is unquestionably Roman. The longest of these is the so-called *Fosse Way* that can be traced, with almost complete continuity, from Lincoln through Newark and Leicester to the S.W. by Cirencester, Bath, and Exeter. Next comes the *Watling Street*—the name has never been satisfactorily explained — from London by St. Albans to Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and on to Chester, the road often running parallel to the main line of railway, and still in use in almost all its length as a thoroughfare. The road best marked of all is that part of the *Ermine Street* connecting London with the North, that runs from near Stamford to the Humber, and in an almost straight course of some 60 miles passes through only two inhabited places, Ancaster and Lincoln, both of which are Roman.

The Roman roads lie in part along the lines of earlier British or pre-British trackways, and such trackways, utilised or not utilised by the Romans, can be traced sometimes for long distances. The so-called *Icknield Street* is such an old route, probably prehistoric, along the Berkshire downs and the Chilterns. The *Peddar's Road* through Norfolk is another, and of prehistoric date also must be the route along the North Downs from Farnham to Canterbury and the Kentish seaports, that is known as the *Pilgrims' Way* from its later use by travellers to the shrine of Thomas Becket at Canterbury. The study of these ancient thoroughfares is in more than one aspect of fascinating interest, and the following of them, as of the

Roman roads, takes the explorer away from the centres of population into regions that have their own special charm, and that furnish a surprise to those who have been told that England is a thickly peopled land.

ROMAN TOWNS IN ENGLAND. The Roman roads connect the Roman towns. In most cases these are now inhabited places, but the sites of some very important towns are desolate and offer a rich field to the modern explorer. Some held official rank as colonies or municipalities—*Verulamium* (St. Albans), *Lincoln*, *York*, *Colchester*, and *Gloucester*—and the largest of the rest were cantonal capitals, called 'civitates' (whence our word 'city'), the Romanised centres of the local British tribes. One, *Calleva Atrebatum*, now Silchester, a deserted site, has been completely uncovered and explored, and it is said to be the only Roman town in the whole empire of which this can be averred. Another, *Uriconium*, now Wroxeter, which was in a like condition, has lately undergone the same process. There were many other smaller centres of urban life and two exceptional places, *Londinium* (London) and *Aquæ Sulis* (Bath), the former the commercial centre of Roman Britain and the point from which the main roads radiated, and the latter a resort for hot baths and recreation. Besides these towns there was a large number of military stations and forts, mostly of course on the sea-coast and along the N. and W. frontiers of the Britannic provinces.

Excavations made on these Roman sites are generally filled in afterwards, and movable objects, architectural members, inscribed slabs, mosaic pavements, fragments of statuary, etc., have been placed in museums, of which those in London (the London Museum and the Guildhall), York, Newcastle, Leicester, Cirencester, Colchester, Chester, Dorchester, Reading (for Silchester), Aldborough (Yorks), and Carlisle may be mentioned. Roman architectural monuments above ground and still in situ may be seen at *Bath* (greatly restored), *Dover*, *Wroxeter*, *Corbridge*, *Chesters*, etc., but the class of structure chiefly represented is the wall with its towers and gateways. The Multangular Tower at *York* with the curtain wall adjacent to it; the Jewry Wall at *Leicester*, perhaps the western gate of Ratæ, as the place was called; the massive stone Newport Arch in the wall of *Lincoln*; the W. wall with its Balkerne Gate at *Colchester*, are noteworthy, but many of the forts and stations possess fairly well-preserved enceintes. *Portchester*, *Pevensey*, *Richborough*, and *Burgh Castle* are examples in the South, but nothing here approaches in magnitude and interest the great monument of the North, the *Roman Wall* between the Tyne and the Solway, with the numerous stations and forts along its course. It should be noted that there are no Roman bridges in Great Britain, but the lower part of the stone piers that supported one over the North Tyne are to be seen at *Chesters*, an important station on the Wall near Hexham. The bridge was probably not arched, but the roadway was carried over on wooden planking.

Remains of Roman Villas have been found in many parts. Those at *Bignor*, *Brading*, *Chedworth*, *Lullingstone*, and *Woodchester* are the best known. Many of them combined the country house with the farm after a fashion that still survives. They seem to have been laid out on a plan common in Gaul and Britain in town and country alike, with rooms opening on a corridor arranged on the three sides of a square with an open court in the middle. There were hypocausts, and the rooms had handsome mosaic pavements, fine examples of which may be seen at *Aldborough* and other places, as well as in the museums.

British and Pre-British Villages and Forts.* Traces of early habitations of the Bronze and also of the Neolithic Stone Age exist in the form of 'pit dwellings' and 'hut circles,' well represented on *Hayes Common* in Kent. Here are circular depressions in the ground from 6 to 30 ft. in diameter and 2 to 6 ft. deep, each surrounded by a bank formed of the excavated earth with a gap in it for admission to the interior. On this bank was a structure of boughs covered with thatching or skins and drawn together to a point at the top where a hole might be left for the egress of smoke. A cluster of the huts thus formed was sometimes within an enclosure, as at *Grim's Pound* on Dartmoor, so that the site might be regarded as a fort, but a simple kind of defence round a dwelling or a group of these may only be a protection against wild beasts, and the word 'fort' is best retained for works of a more distinctly military order. These take the form of earthworks of various kinds, some of which are among the most imposing monuments of the sort in existence. They occur all over the country but are specially well represented in the S.W. counties. It is notoriously difficult to tell their dates, and a leading authority has stated that "of all the many thousands of earthworks of various kinds to be found in England, those about which anything is known are very few." Shape and character are doubtful indications. It may be said, however, that forts on positions of great strength or elaborately defended are not Roman. A Roman fortified station will probably be of a rectilinear shape with rounded corners and will be on a valley site, chosen of course by a military eye, either between two converging streams or with one side parallel to a watercourse. Hill forts and Cyclopean defences are not Roman but are generally of much earlier date, though some may be of later origin. They may be divided into (1) Summit Forts, of which an example is *Hod Hill*, in Dorset, with a double line of earthworks round the hill-top enclosing some 50 acres; (2) Promontory Forts, as for instance the lines of entrenchment cutting off on the land side the headland of *Flamborough*, ascribed popularly to the Danes but much older; and (3) Hill Forts, not on summits but on well-chosen defensible positions made stronger by art. The stupendous earthworks in complicated and multiplied lines at *Maiden Castle*, in Dorset, with their outworks like demi-lunes to protect the entrances, take easily in this kind the place of honour. *Cissbury Hill*, in Sussex, is a fort evidently intended to command access to the interior of the country through Shoreham Gap. *Chanctonbury Ring*, in the same district, is a landmark for all that part of England. *Anstiebury Camp*, on Leith Hill, is well marked. These have been pronounced Neolithic in origin though occupied by the British. It has been argued that they were places not of residence but of temporary refuge, and the absence of any visible provision for a water supply is in favour of this view.

Distinct from these strongholds are the long lines called 'Dykes,' consisting of an earthen mound and a ditch, that can be traced in different parts of the country, sometimes for many leagues. A very fine one, locally termed the *Devil's Dyke*, crosses Newmarket Heath, and is well seen from the railway between Bury and Cambridge. The ditch is on the S.W. side, and from the bottom of this to the top of the mound is a vertical height of 30 ft. The *Wansdyke* runs from the Severn to Savernake Forest. *Bokerley Dyke*, a dozen miles to the W. of Salisbury, can be dated by coins found buried in it to late Roman times, and it was probably a British defence against the Saxon invaders. The latter followed at a later time the example thus set, and *Offa's Dyke* was intended to secure the frontier of Mercia against the Welsh. Certain earthworks, resembling in their rectangular form the camps of the Romans, may be ascribed to the Danes, who raised them to protect alike their armies and their ships. These are works on three sides of a square, the fourth side being open to a river or creek where the ships would be drawn up. At *Shoeburyness* and *Benfleet*, in Essex, remains may be seen, and probably also at *Appledore*, in Kent.

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* Aerial photography, which reveals the lines of old mounds and ditches as light- or dark-coloured bands imperceptible at close quarters, has enabled great strides to be made in the identification of sites.—Ed.

SEPULCHRAL BARROWS OF THE EARLY HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC PERIODS. It has been noted that the Anglo-Saxon settlements are connected by a slender link with earlier periods through the feature of tumulus burial. The Anglo-Saxon period itself, and generally the period of the Teutonic migrations in the early Christian centuries, is called the Second Iron Age, and was preceded by the First, or Early, Iron Age, dating in this part of Europe from about 500 B.C. Previous to this the principal metal used for implements and weapons was bronze, and the Bronze Age extends in these lands backwards from the date just given to about 1800 B.C. Prior to this we are in the Stone Age, which with its various subdivisions stretches back for tens of thousands of years. The artistic remains of the Early Iron Age are described as 'Late Celtic,' and consist of portable objects, sometimes of great beauty, that have come to light partly in hoards or accidental deposits and to a modified extent in tombs in or under tumuli or barrows of a circular form. Many of these, varying in diameter from about 15 to 40 ft., occur on the Yorkshire Wolds. Specimens of the contents may be seen at the British Museum, at York, and at Hull. Similar barrows contain burials of the earlier Bronze Age, but there is a marked difference in the modes of interment, as well as in the skeletons. The Anglo-Saxons were usually laid out at full length in their graves, and the bodies of the First Iron Age people were sometimes so disposed, though more often they are found in the crouching position with the knees drawn up, not uncommon in early burials in general. In the barrows of the Bronze Age burial was very commonly though not always in the cremated form, only the ashes of the burned body being preserved. These barrows are common on the Yorkshire Wolds, on the chalk downs of Southern England, and especially in Wilts, where the museum at Devizes contains a selection from their contents, in which pottery is conspicuous. If there be metal, it is either bronze or gold. Bronze Age barrows range in diameter from 20 to 150 ft. and are classified according to their shape. The earliest are in shape like a shallow inverted bowl and are specially represented in Wiltshire. They are called 'bowl barrows.' Around Stonehenge and elsewhere is a later kind known as the 'bell barrow,' of a more conical and higher form that is emphasised by its being surrounded by a ditch. The latest form is that of the 'disk barrow,' of very slight elevation but marked by an encircling ditch and outer bank. They are also common near Stonehenge, which seems to have attracted burials round it in pagan times just as did Clonmacnoise in Ireland in early Christian days.

As we go farther back we pass from the Bronze Age to that of Stone and to the funeral arrangements of another and earlier race. The bodies, usually buried not burned, are found in well-constructed barrows of a larger size and elongated form, called 'long barrows,' lying generally E. and W. with the E. end broader and higher than the other. They are most common in the S.W. counties but are nowhere numerous. No metal, except occasionally gold, is found in them. The internal arrangements of these barrows are interesting. They are usually, as it is called, 'chambered,' that is the body is placed in a cell built of rough stones accessible by a gallery running from the outer face of the mound. Such a cell is a form of the so-called Rude Stone Monument, a characteristic product of the later or Neolithic Stone Age, and is really a small dolmen.

RUDE STONE MONUMENTS. These consist in the following kinds, distinguished by names derived from the speech of Brittany, where the monuments are more fully represented than anywhere else in the world. The first is the single upright stone or 'Menhir.' The second, called an 'Alignment,' consists of a row or rows of stones arranged avenue fashion in two or more files. In the third form the upright stones are arranged in the form of a circle in a single or double line, and this is called a 'Cromlech,' the first syllable implying curvature. [In Ireland, Wales, and Devon, and also in Cornwall, the word 'cromlech' is used erroneously for the monument properly called a 'dolmen.'] Lastly comes the 'Dolmen,' or stone table, which is formed by one or more flat stones laid horizontally on the tops of a number of upright stones, all forming together a roofed and wholly or partly enclosed chamber. The characteristic of all these monuments is that the stones appear to be as large as could be procured, and are used almost universally as found in the open, without quarrying and without shaping or smoothing. The only exception in this country is in the case of *Stonehenge*.

Isolated menhirs, 10 or 20 ft. high, occur, such as one in the churchyard of *Rudston*, near Bridlington, that rises 25 ft. above the ground, or the three in a row averaging 20 ft. in height near *Boroughbridge*, Yorkshire, but they are more commonly found in conjunction with stone circles, as in the case of the monolith called *Long Meg*, in Westmorland. Examples of alignments occur on *Dartmoor*, but this form of monument is much better represented in Brittany. The cromlech or stone circle appears in different parts of the country. The finest of the kind existed at *Avebury*, in Wilts, where, however, the whole work is greatly ruined, only about a score out of 650 stones being now standing. Apart from Stonehenge there are fairly complete circles at *Stanton Drew*, *Arbor Low*, *Boscawen-un*, *Keswick*. Of English dolmens the best known is *Kit's Coty House* in Kent; several have survived in Cornwall.

There has been much discussion as to the original appearance and destination of these immense works. In the view of Lord Avebury all these kinds of monuments were parts of one common plan and had all a funeral intention: the dolmen was a sepulchral chamber embedded in the heart of a tumulus; the stone circle surrounded the tumulus and served to keep in the earth; the alignments marked ceremonial paths of access to the whole; the menhir was set up as memorial on the top of the mound. This may have been sometimes the case, but cannot be taken as of universal application. In the monuments generally M. Déchelette sees "the proud effort of some dominant race, avid to affirm its power by gigantic and imperishable achievements," and they are certainly among the most impressive relics left to us from the past.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND ITS ADJUNCTS. Retracing our steps to the point from which a start was made and turning in the opposite direction, we may regard the monumental history of England in medieval and more modern times as to a large extent a development from village structures. Domestic architecture in its simpler and its more ambitious forms is evolved from Cottage and Hall; civil architecture draws from the same origin through the Town, which is a growth from the Village. In religious buildings, on the other hand, though the Church with its fittings and adjuncts remains throughout a purely native product, it cannot claim to account for the greater churches of monastic or cathedral order, which have derived their main elements from Continental sources. The village church is practically always of Saxon, though generally of late Saxon, foundation, and Saxon work remains visible in from two to three hundred existing examples. Its most interesting early adjunct is the churchyard cross and memorial tombstone, which have come down to us in many hundreds of examples, whole or in fragments, to be found chiefly in the Northern and North Midland counties. They are the prototypes of later examples, such as the well-preserved cross at *Somersby*. It is worth noting that the cross is in tradition older even than the church, for such signs were set up by early missioners to mark preaching stations before a place of meeting could be built. In the churchyard at *Bewcastle*, in Cumberland, there still stands a memorial cross of the 8th cent., and later examples, also apparently still in situ, are to be seen in the churchyards at *Irton*, *Halton*, *Nunburnholme*, *Sproxton*, *Ilam*, *Muncaster*, and *Gosforth*.

Anglo-Saxon memorial crosses not in connection with churches may be seen at *Sandbach* and at *Stapleford*, and such too have their successors in similar monuments of medieval date, such as those connected with Queen Eleanor at *Northampton*, *Geddington*, and *Waltham Cross*. In towns the market cross or surviving portions of it furnish some interesting bits of medieval work, and the cross at *Chichester* is one of the best examples dating from about 1500. There is a Gothic cross at *Malmesbury*, and another of the 15th cent. at *Newark-on-Trent*.

THE GROWTH AND EQUIPMENT OF ENGLISH TOWNS. Many towns have had their ancient physiognomy obscured by urban features that are the distinctive product of the modern industrial era, while in a large number the old balance of the plan has been upset by the railway, which, as at *Durham* or *Derby*, has made the passenger or goods stations centres of new residential and business quarters. Some of the largest towns and almost all the smaller ones grew out of country villages, and in the case of the former, as for example *Birmingham*, *Bradford*, *Leeds*, *Sheffield*, the fact that there is only one parish church of old foundation is an indication of this. The numerous later churches are 'chapels-of-ease' with parishes carved out of the original one. The market-place may often be a survival of the village green. Other towns are of Roman origin, and here it must not be assumed that the streets still run on Roman lines, for in practically every case the Roman city lay waste for some centuries and was refounded in later Saxon times, as *London* was by Alfred, *Chester* by his daughter Ethelfleda. At the same time, in many of these cities, such as *Exeter*, *Chichester*, *Gloucester*, the two main streets crossing at right angles in the centre do represent the old Roman tradition of town-planning. Towns might also arise out of some local occupation, as *Yarmouth* is said to have sprung from the herring fair, and as seaports generally have grown. Much interest attaches to towns that began with the settlement of a nucleus of population about the gates of a castle or abbey. *Windsor*, *Ludlow*, and *Durham* are good examples of the former; *Westminster*, *Evesham*, *Bury St. Edmunds*, and *Peterborough* of the latter. The market-place of the last named, just outside the abbey gateway, is significant.

Apart from the churches, there will be found in very many of our older towns great and small semi-religious buildings of medieval date, in the form of hospitals, colleges, almshouses, and the like, that often possess an indescribable æsthetic and historical charm. The most interesting perhaps in its way is *St. Mary's Hospital* at Chichester, but there may be mentioned also the *College of All Saints*, Maidstone, *Whitgift Hospital*, Croydon, *Abbot's Hospital*, Guildford, *Leycester's Hospital*, Warwick, *Chetham's Hospital*, Manchester, *St. William's College*, York, and, above all, *St. Cross* outside Winchester, an early medieval almshouse with a noble church. In respect of ancient secular buildings of a public kind English cities are not so well provided as those in some parts of the Continent. The medieval Town or Trade Hall, so conspicuous an ornament of Flemish cities, is not an English feature, though there are medieval guildhalls at *London*, *York*, and *Coventry*. Those at *Lynn* and *Worcester* are respectively Jacobean and Queen Anne in style, but buildings of this kind are mostly with us of more modern date. The smaller country towns often exhibit in their market-places arcaded structures connected with a covered hall and offices, of a date one or two centuries back, that were employed for purposes of trade. They are picturesque and characteristic features that should not escape notice. One of the best is the Yarn Market at *Dunster*, of about 1600. In many towns as in country villages the inn will be found to be a house of considerable antiquity. The growth of the inn can be traced back to early Saxon times, and it is quite one of the ancient institutions of the country. From London the old inns have almost disappeared, but the so-called 'New Inn' at *Gloucester*, the 'Angel' at *Grantham*, the 'George' at *Glastonbury*, and others are medieval hostelries. There must not be left without mention the stone bridges of medieval date still fairly numerous. Northamptonshire has some good examples with pointed arches and picturesquely planned piers. The bridge across the Tweed at *Berwick*, of the time of James I, is one of the most notable. A unique curiosity is the triangular bridge at *Crowland* in Lincolnshire, dating in its present form from the 14th cent.

Military works are in evidence in the case of numerous English towns. Many of these were fortified under Alfred and Edward the Elder in connection with the Danish wars, but it is impossible to identify with certainty any existing remains. At *Eddisbury*, however, though this is not a town, the Anglo-Saxon enceinte constructed by Ethelfleda is still well preserved. At the same period the Roman walls of cities were repaired, but in the case of these what we see now, as at *Chester*, *Exeter*, and *York*, is not, save in some fragments, Roman or even Saxon but of later medieval date. Remains of medieval walls are to be seen as parts of the enceinte of many English towns, such as *Oxford*, and an imposing gateway, as at *Canterbury*. *Southampton*, *Winchester*, *Warwick*, and on the bridge at *Monmouth*, may survive when the walls have almost wholly disappeared.

THE MONASTERY IN ENGLAND. If the village church is on the whole the most interesting, the cathedral is the most important religious monument in the country, but no treatment of English cathedrals is possible without previous reference to the Monastery. English monasteries may be divided into three main classes: (1) the older Benedictine abbeys, mostly founded before the Norman Conquest; (2) establishments housing communities of the various monastic and canonical Orders of later medieval times—the Cistercians and the Carthusians, the Augustinians with their offshoots, and the later Military Orders, the Templars and Hospitallers; (3) the houses of the so-called Mendicant Orders (friars; not monks nor canons), originating in the 13th cent. and known in popular parlance as the Grey Friars (Franciscans), Black Friars (Dominicans), White Friars (Carmelites), and Austin Friars.

We are not concerned with the differing constitutions and principles of these religious bodies, but only with the situation and arrangement of their houses. Those of the older Benedictines sometimes grew up round the solitary cell of some recluse of notable sanctity, and were in consequence, like *Crowland* in the fen country, founded on deserted sites; but in other cases they were built in towns to house a body of clerics who had business in recognised centres of population. In the first cases, the remote monasteries would each in time create its own town, so that these older Benedictine abbeys would all have an urban character, and the remains of their buildings are sometimes to be sought among modern houses. This is conspicuously the case at *Westminster*, where structures perhaps earlier than the Conquest exist a stone's throw from the motor-bus route. In contrast we find the later settlements of the Cistercians, a reformed Benedictine order, nearly always in rural surroundings. The first of these was at *Waverley* in Surrey, dating from soon after 1128, and within about a century a hundred others had been founded, many of which have come down to us in ruins that in their sylvan setting are among the most romantic ancient monuments in the country. *Netley*, *Tintern*, *Fountains*, *Rievaulx*, *Furness* are the best known and favourite examples. The situation of these houses is due in the first place to the importance attached in the Cistercian scheme of life to agriculture, for which country surroundings were necessary. That they did not attract an urban population around them is due partly to the late period of their establishment and partly to their austerity and exclusiveness. Essentially urban, on the other hand, were the houses of the friars. From the 12th cent. the towns were rapidly rising into importance, and as the older monasteries were mostly in the country the new orders found in these towns a virgin field for their missionary activity. In the large centres of population, where they selected the poorer and more crowded quarters, they taught and carried out their charitable aims, and in many of our English towns the remains of the friaries are to be found, while even where the buildings have been swept away, the names 'Greyfriars,' 'Blackfriars,' and 'Whitefriars' still cling to the sites of the former establishments.

ARRANGEMENT OF MONASTIC HOUSES. In outward configuration the houses of the various monastic and canonical bodies have with one exception a marked similarity, all being arranged with a view to community of life. The exception was in the case of Carthusian establishments, called in this country by a corruption of terms 'Charterhouses,' where each monk had his separate lodging to which was attached a garden. These lodgings were generally grouped around an open court, but even here there was a large church and other spacious buildings where the brethren could on special occasions gather as a single body. The best known of these 'Charterhouses' is of course that in *London*, where the structures have been to a great extent rebuilt, but the most complete example is that at *Mount Grace* in Yorkshire.

All the houses of the other orders are distinguished by the cloister or open court surrounded by arcaded galleries, round which are disposed a great church, a common refectory, a common dormitory, and a living-room, with certain subsidiary structures. The cloister is almost always on the S. or sunny side of the nave of the church, and the dormitory lies along the E. side of the cloister square, and has a direct connection with the S. transept of the church, so that the monks could enter this at night without going into the open air. The dormitory is on an upper floor and has under it the common room, a heated apartment where the inmates when off duty could forgather, and also the chapter house, where they would assemble for the transaction of business. On the S. side opposite the church is commonly situated the refectory, and in Benedictine abbeys this lies along the side of the court, occupying perhaps its whole length. In Cistercian houses the refectory is usually turned the other way and presents its gable end, not its side, to the court. The fourth side of the court may be occupied by buildings used for storage. These buildings with subsidiary structures—kitchens, lavatories, bath-houses, and the like—make up the monastery proper, providing for the needs of the religious life; but as a fact the cloister with its surroundings is only the heart or kernel of a great complexus of buildings of a more or less secular character, rendered necessary by the nature and situation of the establishment. It had to be as far as possible self-supporting, providing nurture for the inmates through extensive farm and garden operations, turning the material thus acquired into food, and making and repairing all sorts of fittings and appliances. The care of the sick necessitated hospital accommodation, and while the farm buildings were on the outskirts of the monastery on the side on which it was entered, those of the infirmary, often grouped round a second or 'small' cloister, were in the inner or quieter region. Such an arrangement presupposes what was generally though by no means always present—a wall of enclosure and a recognised gate of entrance. These gateways were often imposing structures, and at times, as at *St. Albans*, *Thornton*, and *St. John's*, *Clerkenwell*, they are the chief or sole remains of the conventual buildings. To afford relief to the poor and hospitality to the stranger was one of the first duties of the community, and a hospitium, generally near the entrance, was one of the principal structures. It needs hardly to be said that the arrangement of these constituent elements of a great abbey varied in different examples, though the main features were tolerably permanent. The friaries, partly owing to their urban position, and partly to haste and economy in building, are not so extensive or regular nor so well preserved as the great country abbeys, but they had certain special features, the most important of which is the plan of the church. This was arranged for preaching, the friars being mostly in clerical orders, and was commonly aisleless, or had aisles and nave included under a single roof. These preaching-churches of the friars have furnished excellent halls for secular purposes: St. Andrew's Hall in *Norwich* was the Dominican church; the Guildhall at *Chichester* the old chapel of the Grey Friars.

THE FORMS OF ENGLISH CHURCHES. These are so infinitely varied that no enumeration or analysis is here possible. A small oratory, in the form of a simple nave and square-ended chancel of early Anglo-Saxon type, may lie under the shadow of a vast complexus of buildings with aisles, transepts, chapels, towers, porches, covering in length and breadth a large extent of ground, and piercing the sky with its towers and pinnacles, while ecclesiastical structures in all parts of the country exhibit every possible intermediate form, with different combinations, simple or elaborate, of the various features at the disposal of the medieval planner or alterer of churches. For every arrangement there has been some good reason, though the history of the particular monument may not be easy to read. Ecclesiastical needs have had to be served and local considerations have been of weight in determining the number and disposition of the parts of the structure. No form of church can be claimed as exclusively English or as confined to any special district of our island, though there are numerous local styles that can be distinguished.

English churches compare favourably with foreign in that the simpler ones preserve the village type and make no pretence to ape the greater ones, while these latter as compared with the contemporary structures of the Gothic period in France are planned on a more modest scale, so that it was possible to carry them to completion. Their perfection of finish, combined with their picturesque setting, gives an extraordinary charm to English cathedrals. The look of completeness applies specially to the towers and spires which singly or in groups are a most effective element in the more distant views. *Salisbury*, *Lichfield*, *Lincoln*, *Durham*, *Ely* are good examples. In internal arrangement English churches differ from those on the Continent in ending square instead of with the semicircular apse. Most of the spaces in the greater English churches are covered with stone vaults, but in village churches the wooden roof is practically universal, and is often made a very beautiful work of art. The lesser churches show their truth to character not only in their wooden roofs but in the absence of any gallery or triforium openings over the side aisles. In plan they exhibit the same features as the greater churches, but there is this difference at the entrance end that the village church very commonly terminates or begins with a single western tower and practically never with a pair flanking the façade. This last arrangement may be termed almost normal in the greater churches, only one of which, *Ely*, now shows a single western tower.

THE CATHEDRAL AND THE TOWN CHURCH. Normally the cathedral or bishop's church, in which he maintains his 'cathedra' or chair, should be also the town church of civic use. The Duomo of Florence, Notre Dame at Paris, the Cathedral of Cologne, are distinctly town churches in the centres of urban life, and have no connection at all with the monastic system. To English cathedrals as distinct from continental ones a somewhat different character attaches, for they were in many cases abbey churches and part of a monastic establishment. Now an abbey, even if it was in a town, was not of it, and an abbey church, like the cloister beside it, was always more or less secluded and cut off within its enclosure from the outer world. English cathedrals owe not a little of their universally recognised charm to the fact that they often stand apart in a park-like precinct called the cathedral 'close,' surrounded with picturesque old houses that in many cases are monastic buildings turned to modern uses. Moreover, cathedrals that as an actual fact were never monastic have in England assumed the same character of aloofness. *Salisbury*, with its typical close, is a good instance, and with such churches we often find cloisters connected, as at *Lincoln*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Hereford*, *Chichester*, and *Wells*. The last-named cathedral is set among various picturesque subsidiary structures that combine with it to produce a general effect indescribably attractive.

This monastic or quasi-monastic seclusion of so many English cathedrals deprived them of the character of town churches and rendered necessary separate churches for civic use. It should be mentioned that the earlier monastic churches welcomed the outside public to services held for their benefit in the nave or western part, but later, with an increase in monastic exclusiveness, this was changed, and we even find the monks of great abbeys in towns building separate town churches for the citizens. Two large churches were erected in this way at *Bury St. Edmunds*, and two also at *Coventry*. Important civic churches exist apart from the cathedrals in nearly all cathedral cities, and also in all the larger towns, in some of which they were the one parish church of old foundation. To such buildings municipal insignia, etc., sometimes lend historical interest. St. Thomas, *Salisbury*; St. Peter Mancroft, *Norwich*; St. Cuthbert, *Wells*, are good examples. St. Peter, *Leeds*; St. Botolph, *Boston*; St. Nicholas, *Yarmouth*; Holy Trinity, *Hull*; St. Mary, *Lancaster*, are fine town churches of the parish type, while similar buildings at *Birmingham* (St. Philip), *Newcastle* (St. Nicholas), and *Manchester*, are now cathedrals. There is, however, another class of larger churches in towns that are not of the village or parish type but of that of the greater churches of cathedral or abbey rank. They show this alike in plan and in construction, especially in their large use of stone vaulting. The term 'minster,' applied somewhat loosely to greater churches, is used of many of them; the word comes from the Latin 'monasterium,' but the churches in question are not necessarily monastic. Of these *Beverley Minster* is by far the finest. St. Mary Redcliff, *Bristol*, is a famous example, though never called a minster. The minsters of *Ripon* and *Southwell* have become cathedrals, while that of *Wimborne* remains parochial.

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES. Churches of the class last mentioned are often referred to under the term 'collegiate,' which needs a word of explanation. Parish churches almost universally, and at first cathedrals also, have been served by individual priests or bishops under whom might work a body, small or large, of subordinates.

Later, in the case of cathedrals, the auxiliary clergy, instead of being as they were called the bishop's *familia*, or staff, were accorded an independent status of their own and organised as a corporation, becoming what is known as the cathedral chapter, while the single clerics were called 'canons.' In the case of the parish churches also the ministering clergy might become a corporation known as a 'college' (from the Latin *collegium*). Each member would then have his own independent position and emoluments, and the church would become 'collegiate.' All churches belonging to the monastic or to the semi-monastic canonical orders were strictly speaking collegiate, but the term is usually confined to the larger churches that were neither cathedrals nor monastic or quasi-monastic. These larger churches have now changed their character, and the only churches in England technically termed 'collegiate' are Westminster Abbey and St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

THE FORM OF THE LARGER CHURCHES IN RELATION TO THEIR CONSTITUTION. The forms and arrangement of churches vary according as they are of monastic, collegiate, or parish type. The difference between the two last and the first is sometimes very marked. The parish church always, and the collegiate and cathedral church when they are not monastic, are arranged to accommodate a congregation for whose benefit the services are carried on. The monastic church does not, save to some small extent, contemplate a congregation, and is arranged to suit the members of the special community. Both monastic and collegiate churches require considerable space at the altar end of the building for the seats of the monks or the incorporated clergy, and these seats, known as 'stalls,' have given opportunity for elaborate artistic work in wood and stone. This accounts for the great extension of the eastern parts of such churches as compared with the nave, which is so remarkable at *Canterbury* and *St. Albans*. The monks even desired to make this eastern part a complete church in itself, and so in some cases added a second or eastern transept, which gave to this part the orthodox cruciform plan. This feature, adopted from the stupendous church of Cluny in Burgundy, occurs in some of the greater churches of England, even when these, like Lincoln, Salisbury, or Beverley, were not actually monastic.

Another influence affecting the form of the church was the multiplication of altars, for each of which a suitable location had to be provided. The cultus of saints, the reverence paid to relics, and other causes led to this multiplication. For example, there were thirty in the church at York in the time of Alcuin, and Charles the Great tried to limit the prevailing fashion. Galleries over the side aisles, almost universal in large Romanesque churches, may have been added to provide a location for some of the inconveniently numerous altars, but the arrangement that had most effect on the plan of the church was the throwing out of chapels. It was not only the greater churches but also those of the parish type that were altered in this way, and we come in contact here with that important institution, the chantry chapel.

THE CHANTRY CHAPEL. Between the middle of the 13th and the middle of the 16th centuries English churches small and great were supplied with a class of fittings that in various ways affected their plan and arrangements and added to their historical and artistic interest. These were enclosures, sometimes built out, at other times placed between piers of the interior arcades or occupying the end of an aisle, called chantry chapels, and containing always an altar and often a tomb. The name is connected with the French *chanter*, and refers to the singing of the masses with which the chapel itself became afterwards identified. An endowment secured in perpetuity the services of a ministrant called a chantry priest. Chantry chapels were built by individuals or by corporations such as civic guilds, and at the altar dedicated in each case to some particular patron saint masses were said for the souls of the departed. In the case of an individual foundation the donor would have his tomb beside the altar, or even serving as altar, and successive members of his family might come to have the same resting-place and share in the benefits of the masses said. The village church of *North Leigh* enshrines a lovely chantry chapel to the north of the chancel with a roof vaulted in fan tracery; there is the carved effigy of the knight on his tomb with his lady beside him, and the family altar with its fittings. In town churches these subsidiary altars, each in its beautifully wrought chapel, were often kept up by guilds of craftsmen, and this gives a civic interest to the institution. The town church of St. Thomas, *Salisbury*, possessed 27 of these chantries, and there were gay and picturesque doings in and about them on the occasions of guild-festivals.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE COTTAGE. Architectural monuments of a non-religious kind may be grouped as civil, military, and domestic. The remains of Roman date that fall under these three categories have been already noticed, and attention has been called to the fact that the medieval period has left us comparatively few monuments of civil architecture proper, in the form of town or trade halls, and the like. On the other hand, about medieval military and domestic architecture in England there is much that might be said.

Starting as before from the Anglo-Saxon village, we note that it had no military apparatus, but it furnishes us with two types of domestic architecture, the Cottage and the Manor House. The cottage, which is small and slight, owes it charm partly to its rural surroundings and its garden setting and partly to the picturesqueness of form and the play of surface texture which result from old-fashioned materials and methods of manipulation. It does not of course follow that all simple and homely structures are beautiful, but in certain parts of England the country village is almost always a thing of delight, and in such villages the traveller will generally find more than one building, apart from the church and hall, that gratifies the æsthetic sense. The charm depends a good deal on material. There are stone-building districts, and others where the clay-pit and the woodland have furnished the local builder with what he needs. The materials in the latter case are brick and tiling, to which age lends lovely hue and texture, and more especially timber, whose decided forms, with the contrast of lines due to the methods of assembling the pieces, can hardly fail to produce a good effect. This pleasing kind of work is in evidence, broadly speaking, over all the Southern and Midland region of England, and the tile-faced cottages of the Surrey hills, the brick-built cottages of East Anglia, vie with, if they cannot quite equal, the half-timber fabrics of the Western counties. Through this region of England, however, there runs diagonally a stone district following the line of the oolite beds that cross the centre of England from Somerset to Northamptonshire. Here, especially in parts of Gloucestershire and Northants, village architecture has a deservedly high reputation, and the stone mullioned windows often thrown out as oriels, the sharp-pointed gables, the moulded stone chimneys that focus the composition, furnish an inexhaustible treasure of picturesque motives and details. On the other hand, in the stone-building North, as also in Wales, the material is of another quality and carries with it no invitation to an artistic treatment, so that there is a grim plainness about the rough stone cottages, bare or plastered, of Northumberland or Caernarvonshire.

A word may be said here on the æsthetic value of what has just been called 'half-timber' work, a familiar specimen of which to Londoners is the Elizabethan front of Staple Inn in Holborn. It consists in a framing of upright and horizontal balks of timber set some distance apart, with a filling of plaster or some other material in the interstices. In all work of this kind it will be found that artistic effect is secured, not by making this a consciously pursued aim, but by taking advantage of necessities and economies in construction so that the beautiful is suffered to grow in seemingly inevitable fashion out of the useful. It will be noted that every upper story projects beyond the one below it, and this enlivens the front with light and shade and imparts distinctive character, while the device is based at the same time on sound construction, for the weight of the outer wall of the projecting story balances that of the contents of the room within. The oblique and curved pieces introduced between the uprights are constructively the diagonal struts needful for securing lateral stiffness in the framing. The contrasted materials, wood and plaster-filling, in themselves make for picturesqueness, and the edges and projections of the one are a challenge to the carver, while the other's plain surfaces invite to artistic treatment by designs stamped on them or scored in the soft material.

It is to be noted that in England the larger and more important domestic buildings of the type of the hall often preserve a good deal of the homelike appearance that characterises the cottage. The two types really meet in the larger village houses—the grange, the farmhouse, the parsonage, the country inn—as well as in the average houses of the country towns. They are not cottages, but they retain no small share of the unpretending charm of these; they are not halls, but often possess pronounced architectural character. There are abundant examples in the stone-building region of central England already referred to, as for instance in villages like the Gloucestershire *Bibury*, the Worcestershire *Broadway*, or the Northamptonshire *Oundle*.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE MANOR HOUSE. The Hall, or residence of the local lord of the manor in or beside the Anglo-Saxon village, was of a type widely represented in the ancient and medieval worlds, in which the house consists originally in one single large room called a 'hall,' used by the domestic community for all the purposes of life. Of such a kind was the Homeric house and also that described in the sagas of Scandinavia and the Anglo-Saxon poem 'Beowulf.' The roof was generally supported internally by wooden pillars, and the effect of such a hall in its more rude and primitive aspect may be judged from existing Tithe Barns, several of which have come down from medieval times. These are structures of great interest, with low stone walls and immense roofs and internal supports of wood, and were commonly connected with the extensive farm operations carried on by religious houses. They were sometimes 200 ft. and more in length. Fine examples exist at *Glastonbury* and *Bradford-on-Avon*. Such halls, as time advanced, were subdivided by partitions, or else the main building was reserved for certain household functions such as the common meal, and separate chambers called 'solars' were constructed apart as retiring rooms or sleeping-places. The hall might be itself on an upper story with a vaulted undercroft. There exist examples of houses of the 12th cent., as at *Boothby Pagnell*, 'King John's House' at *Southampton*, and 'John of Gaunt's Stables' at *Lincoln*, and they are of course far more numerous from later periods. Of the 13th cent. *Stokesay* is an excellent example, but of a more castellated type. In castles there were spacious halls, that were constructed of timber or of stone within the courtyard. The best preserved early example in stone is the 12th cent. hall at *Oakham*. *Westminster Hall*, laid out on grand lines by William Rufus, was the main part of the palace of Westminster. The best idea of the great hall of later medieval times is to be gained from the halls of the Colleges at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. In such halls there are commonly bay or 'oriel' windows thrown out on each side at the upper end, and between these, across the end of the hall and on a dais raised a step above the main floor, runs the 'high table' for the 'quality.' The tables for the members of the household generally extend up and down the hall. Over the screen through which the hall is entered is a gallery called from its ancient use the 'minstrels' gallery.' Originally the fire in these halls was on a hearth in the centre, the smoke finding its way out by an opening in the roof called from the French *l'ouverture* a 'louvre.' At present these halls have their fireplaces in the side wall or walls, but a little turret or pavilion on the ridge of the external roof often remains to mark the ancient position of the aperture for smoke. At *Penshurst*, one of the best preserved of the fine medieval mansions of the more open kind, the great hall dating from the 14th cent. still has the stone hearth in the centre of it.

With the multiplication of apartments for various domestic and ceremonial purposes the hall sank in importance, and the great houses of the late medieval and Renaissance periods possess complicated plans that cannot be here described or analysed. The place of the hall was in a measure taken by a feature that comes into use in Elizabethan times—the Long Gallery, that forms such a conspicuous part of the building at *Haddon Hall*, at *Knole*, and at the partly ruined *Kirby Hall*, three famous examples of the architecture of that period. Notable houses of the Tudor period are *Herstmonceux* (Henry VI and VII); *Hampton Court* (earlier parts, Henry VIII); *Sutton Place* (Henry VIII); *Longleat* (Elizabethan in the Italian style), *Wollaton Hall* and *Hardwick Hall* (Elizabethan). *Hatfield House* (1611) and *Audley End* (1616) are Jacobean. Among later mansions in the more formal classical style may be mentioned *Castle Howard*, *Chatsworth*, and *Blenheim*, of the early years of the 18th cent.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE CASTLE. The open manor house and the purely military structure of the castle seem sharply opposed, but they are brought nearer together when we note that the former throughout the medieval period, and in parts of the country to a much later date, was to some extent protected, while the familiar phrase 'castellated mansion' shows that the protective arrangements might be carried pretty far. Even the Anglo-Saxon Hall was fenced in by a hedge, and all through the middle ages, where water was available, a country house would be surrounded by a moat. The Mote at *Ightham* is a well-known survival. In disturbed times something more was needed, and Hudson Turner thinks that very few houses of any importance were built in the 13th, 14th, or 15th centuries without being fortified. The means of protection varied, but in every case a 'licence to crenellate' had to be obtained from the Crown or its representatives, and these licences granted by the kings from Henry III to Richard II are useful historical documents, often furnishing indications of date. In these cases, however, fortification was a secondary consideration, and the structure remained essentially domestic in type. This system of partial fortification continued in use much longer in parts of the country liable to disturbance, such as the Marches of Wales or the Scottish Border. In the latter region there flourished the so-called 'Pele Tower,' a small square stone keep, with a vaulted basement for cattle and rooms above in which refuge could be taken in case of a raid. The word 'pele,' connected with 'pale,' refers not to the tower itself but to the 'pelum' or palisade around it. Church towers also were fortified, as at *Great Salkeld.*

With the castle proper defence was of the first moment, and living arrangements had to be accommodated thereto. By 'castle' in the sense in which the word is here used is meant the private stronghold, as distinguished from more extensive military works like those of the Romans, or the fortifications round towns of the Danish period of Anglo-Saxon history. Some of the castles had a national character connected with the defence of the borders of the kingdom: *Ludlow Castle* in the West and *Durham* in the North are examples; but they were held by individual castellans. The first form of the private castle in England was that which protected the Norman territorial lord who had after the Conquest usurped the position of the Anglo-Saxon thane. It was made of the accessible and easily worked materials, earth and timber, and consisted of an enclosure surrounded by a ditch and a bank surmounted by a palisade. At one end of the enclosure was reared a conical mound of earth, on the top of which was constructed a timber dwelling. A movable wooden bridge spanned the ditch and gave access to the upper part of the mound, where was the entrance to the hold. It was a manor house, and as would be expected it was always near a village or a town. A very good example at *Rayleigh* is mentioned in Domesday. The finest mound in the country is probably that at *Thetford*, 100 ft. high and 1000 ft. round. These hastily wrought works were abandoned when the Normans began to erect castles in stone with their massive square keeps. The builders of these were afraid that the artificial mound (technically termed a 'motte') could not support such a weight, and the stone castle with keep and outer enclosure had accordingly to be built elsewhere. In some cases a ring wall of masonry was thrown round the upper part of the motte to replace the palisading that encircled the timber dwelling, and the structure is then called a 'shell keep.' There are specimens at *Arundel*, *Berkeley*, and *Durham.*

The characteristic square Norman keep is a product of the 12th cent., though two fine examples, *London* and *Colchester*, were built in the 11th. The keep contains a great hall, best represented at *Hedingham*, which was always on an upper floor, the basement being used for storage, while there were various small private rooms and an oratory, with passages and staircases contrived in the thickness of the wall. A well was probably always present within the keep, as at *Rochester* and *Bamburgh*. The outer enclosure, called the 'bailey,' both in the case of the earth-and-timber castle and in that of stone, was used for the accommodation of the men-at-arms, for whom, and for other purposes, buildings first of wood and then of stone were provided. By the latter part of the 13th cent. these structures in the bailey had superseded the keep as places of residence, and they grew later to stately mansions of the open type within the ring wall of the bailey. *Warwick Castle* is a notable example. At *Bamburgh* there is an Edwardian mansion in the enclosure quite distinct from the keep, which, however, curiously enough, has lately been fitted up again as a dwelling. The keep would always be available as a refuge. At the close of the 12th cent. the square keep was superseded by one of a circular plan that was found more defensible against the improved methods of attack of the time. At the same time the wall of enceinte enclosing the court or bailey was stiffened by the increase in number and strength of the flanking towers, which came ultimately to replace the keep in its position of priority in the defences. The way was thus prepared for the great change of the 13th cent., the keepless castle, consisting of a strong wall of enceinte defended by towers, or of several such enceintes, forming a fortress of what is known as the 'concentric' type. To such a castle a strong gateway was added and received a good share of the attention that had formerly been devoted to the keep. There were outworks in the form of a so-called 'barbican' (the word seems to be of Oriental derivation), a very good example of which is preserved at *York* in front of Walmgate Bar, and the actual entrance was flanked by projecting towers. Above the archway there was a portcullis chamber, and perhaps upper stories, as in the fine gateway at *Warkworth*. *Rockingham Castle* possesses an excellent normal specimen of a gatehouse of the second half of the 13th cent. The castles built by Edward I, of which the best are in Wales, are typical specimens of the stronghold consisting in the main as far as defences went of strong curtain walls defended by a series of towers, and are reckoned to reach "the highest pitch of military science attained in medieval England." A well-preserved and most picturesque example of the later kind of castle is *Bodiam*.

In the early part of the 14th cent. the introduction of firearms combined with social changes to reduce the military importance of the castle, which gradually sank to the position of the fortified dwelling, until in Tudor days the extension of the power of the Crown made the private stronghold of the feudal baron an anachronism. One late type of castle, that was more strictly a fortified dwelling-house, may be mentioned. This is the so-called 'tower-house,' of which *Tattershall Castle* is the best known example. It has something of the form of the older square keep, but has an internal court. There is an octagonal turret at each angle, and the handsome windows betray the fact that "the splendid residence is studied in the first instance, while the defensive stronghold is a secondary idea." It dates from the middle of the 15th cent.

II. ENGLISH MONUMENTS IN THEIR ARTISTIC ASPECTS

The history of every art presents itself in one aspect as a continuity, in another as a succession of more or less marked phases. It has been the custom to give distinctive names to these phases, but the practice has recently been impugned on the ground that it obscures the vital fact of the continuity. Hence in some authoritative publications of the day these descriptive terms familiar to generations of readers are taboo, and monuments are not referred to certain styles or periods or reigns, but to centuries or parts of centuries B.C. or A.D. It is no doubt true that a protest was needed against the idea that the development of an architectural style can be presented in a series of closed compartments, and for the purpose of a Report or a County History, where the colourless statement of facts is the object, these purely arithmetical distinctions suffice. The fact remains, however, that such a development does not proceed on even lines and at a regulated pace like a wound-up machine, but passes through phases in each of which a different appeal is made to our æsthetic judgment, and if the art is to be made the subject of critical and literary treatment these phases must, so to say, be individualised, and each envisaged with its own *aura* about it. On this principle we may justify the continued use for subdivisions of Gothic of the well-worn terms 'Early English,' 'Decorated,' 'Perpendicular,' because each style is fairly distinct, and each has the special character suitably expressed by a descriptive name.

Of the other 'period names' used in this Introduction, 'Romanesque' is quite apt and expressive and covers, with due subdivisions according to regions, the earlier phase of medieval architecture. Between this and the later phase there is a very real continuity, but owing to movements which affected Western Europe in the 12th cent. the character of the work changed then so markedly that a new name could hardly be avoided. This name, 'Gothic' though fatuously inaccurate, has been so long established that it has acquired its own connotation and will probably remain in use. It was invented by the Florentine writer Vasari, and means with him 'Northern' or 'Teutonic,' the name of the Goths being used because to the Italians these were the typical destroyers of the antique civilisation. There is again, at any rate in England and France, a certain continuity between the later Gothic and the succeeding style or styles generally termed 'Renaissance.' This again is a recognised and hence useful term, though in itself objectionable. Natural enough in Italy, it is singularly inappropriate to France or England, where the change is by many regarded as more like a death than a 'new birth.' Accepting, however, the term as covering the work of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, handy subdivisions can be made according to reigns or dynasties: 'Tudor,' 'Elizabethan,' 'Jacobean,' 'Queen Anne,' 'Georgian.' 'Neo-Classic' is a term sometimes employed for the severer designs of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, due to the classical revival of the former period.

In each of what may be called the prehistoric periods already reviewed, that is, the periods before the continuous history of English art can be said to open, there were special characteristics in the forms, details, and decoration of monuments. There follow two phases of Romanesque architecture that have to be distinguished by the ethnic names 'Anglo-Saxon' and 'Norman,' the term 'pre-Conquest' being objectionable as undefined *a tergo* so that it might include Roman. Norman Romanesque in England may be subdivided very broadly into 'Early Norman' from about 1050 to 1100 and 'Mature Norman' from 1100 to 1150. Romanesque then passes gradually into Gothic, the 'Transition' covering the greater part of the latter half of the 12th cent. The first period of Gothic marked by the style called 'Early English,' overlapping of course at its beginning with the Transition, may be regarded broadly as covering the 13th cent., and as merging towards the close of the century, again through a transitional phase, into the 'Decorated' period. A more pronounced change in the last quarter of the 14th cent. ushers in the third or 'Perpendicular' period, in which there is developed a very distinct English style, that in some of its features survived the introduction in the 16th cent. of Renaissance forms, and in a measure lasted till the so-called 'Gothic revival' of the early 19th cent., when Perpendicular Gothic was used again for the new Houses of Parliament in London. The beginning of the Renaissance in England is commonly fixed at the middle of the 16th cent., at which time the later phase of Perpendicular Gothic called 'Tudor' was in force. The first pronounced expression of the new forms supplied from Italy is the style chronologically fixed by the name 'Elizabethan,' and this is followed by that termed 'Jacobean,' but these styles show a curious mingling of the Gothic and the Renaissance spirits, the former inspiring as a rule the main design, the latter the details. A purer classical style, sometimes called 'Palladian,' was introduced by Inigo Jones (1573–1651), and a very dignified but freer version of the same by Sir Christopher Wren (1632–1723). Their influence on the whole dominates the architecture of the 18th cent., at the close of which the severer classicism of Robert Adam (1728–92) and his brother James (d. 1794) makes itself felt. In decoration during this century French fashions enjoy considerable vogue, though in this country the styles called on the Continent 'Baroque,' 'Rococo,' 'Louis Quinze' were never carried to the same extravagant lengths. The 'Adam' style in ornamentation is closely akin to that known in France as 'Louis Seize.' This style is the last that has had a historical basis as belonging in any intimate sense to its age, and the various 'revivals' and 'movements' that have marked the 19th cent. have only a superficial interest. That great architecture is, however, still possible even in this age of eclecticism is proved by Bentley's Roman Catholic cathedral at *Westminster* and Scott's cathedral at *Liverpool.*

ART IN ENGLAND BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST. Decorative art in the later Stone Age and in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages is in surviving work represented only by small objects to be studied in museums. The Romans have left monumental remains in the forms of noble cut stone work with the orthodox details (*Bath*, *Leicester*, *Corbridge-on-Tyne*, etc.); fabrics in concrete (*Wroxeter*); rubble or concrete walling faced with small stones about the size and shape of the paving stones of our roadways (*York*, etc.); and brickwork, specially represented in the South but occurring occasionally in Northern Britain. Very fair examples of Roman sculpture occur at *Bath*, *Colchester*, *Leicester*, *Hexham*, etc. Small stone shafts turned in the lathe, of which many are to be seen in the

Leicester Museum, are noteworthy because the Saxon artificers imitated them.

Whether or not there is an Anglo-Saxon architectural style may be questioned, for the building and decoration of this period is somewhat rude and ungrammatical, though there is about it a certain grandeur and dignity that remind us a little of the prehistoric stone monument. The church towers at *Earls Barton* and *Barnack* have this quality. Anglo-Saxon churches, for it is only in these that the architectural style is represented, fall into two groups, an earlier group of the 7th and 8th centuries where the work is partly Roman and partly inspired by Celtic tradition, and a later group beginning in the latter part of the 10th cent. but chiefly represented by work nearer the time of the Conquest. The source of characteristic forms in this period is Carolingian Germany. The intermediate period is that of the Danish invasions of England, and from it no examples have been identified.

The early period has left us at *Brixworth* a fairly complete specimen of an apsidal basilican church with large windows, of Roman plan, that dates from the latter part of the 7th cent.; and there are also early remains at *Canterbury* (St. Martin's; St. Pancras) and on other Kentish sites. In the North the crypts at *Hexham* and *Ripon*, the former constructed of Roman stones, can be dated with certainty at about A.D. 675. The porch at *Monkwearmouth* is an interesting monument probably of the same date. The tower over it is later. The church at *Escomb*, though built of Roman squared stones, seems to represent, in its plain nave, square-ended chancel, and small windows, a Celtic rather than a Roman tradition.

The later Anglo-Saxon churches show characteristic marks (1) in their small round-headed windows which are double splayed, i.e. the actual opening for light is in the middle of the thickness of the wall and the jambs slope outwards towards the two wall faces; (2) in narrow upright strips of stonework (not buttresses) dividing at intervals the external walls; (3) in similar projecting strips surrounding openings; (4) in double windows in the belfry stages of towers (generally single W. towers), which are divided in the middle by small shafts often imitated from Roman ones and called 'baluster' shafts, upon which rests as a sort of capital a stone called a 'through-stone' that runs through the whole thickness of the wall and supports it; (5) in a special treatment of the corners or quoins of a building called, not very accurately, 'long-and-short work.' Details (1) to (4) are in the main adapted from Continental work in the Rhineland and in Saxony, but (5), though in origin Roman, is characteristically English. It consists in upright stones square in section alternating with flat stones, i.e. stones short in vertical height, bonded into the wall. The masonry of Anglo-Saxon walling varies, but it should be noted that what is known as 'herring-bone' masonry is not Saxon but Early Norman. None of the greater Anglo-Saxon churches have survived. Some were annihilated by fire, and others were deliberately pulled down by the Normans, who were ruthless destroyers of earlier work. In decorative work that is not architectural, Anglo-Saxon art expressed itself freely in carved crosses and tombstones. A common motive here is the interlacing and knotting of bands. The human figure rudely rendered and foliage which is not the classical acanthus also appear, but the main point about the work is not any intrinsic excellence but its variety, which shows that it was locally executed and not sent out from any one centre of distribution.

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION. The Romanesque style in its Norman form was imported ready made, and appeared even before the Conquest in Edward the Confessor's Westminster Abbey, portions of which still remain. It is quite different from the Anglo-Saxon style, though the two to some slight extent interpenetrate, and its special feature is the logical expression of structure. The earliest Norman village churches are quite plain and have often been mistakenly labelled Saxon. Plain, too, were the monumental structures, religious and military, such as the west front of the cathedral of *Lincoln* and the transepts at *St. Albans* and *Winchester*, or the keeps at *London* and *Colchester*. The chapel in the Tower of London is a very noble example of the massive and severe Early Norman style which might be called our English Doric. With the 12th cent. and the reign of Henry I a more ornate treatment makes its appearance, and the later Norman structures are often in parts lavishly enriched, while they are lighter and more graceful in their fabric, as well as more finished in execution. The extreme point reached in this last direction is marked by the so-called 'Galilee Chapel,' a westerly adjunct to the earlier Norman cathedral at *Durham*. The enrichment spoken of is applied with special gusto to doorways, features of Norman churches so attractive that they have often been preserved when the church has been partly or wholly rebuilt in a later style. The doorways, like the window openings and those in the tower belfries, are recessed, with several arches each one narrower than the one above it, and each arch, or as it is termed 'order,' may be richly carved. The tympanum of the arch, or the space between its soffit or lower surface and the horizontal lintel of the door, is frequently filled in with a figure composition of rude but often vigorous design.

The greater Norman churches are best represented by *Durham*, which on its commanding site is the finest Romanesque building extant in Europe. This aisled cruciform church, vaulted throughout, originally ended like almost all Norman choirs with an apse, but was later altered by the addition of an eastern transept. Two square towers flank the western façade, and a more lofty central tower surmounts the crossing. There is little ornament, and the general impression is one of austere grandeur. This mature Norman work has, however, lost all appearance of the rude or primitive and is pervaded with an air of style, the parts being related to each other and to the whole according to a well-considered scheme, so that the vast and varied structure is one organic unity. This appearance of system, of control, of subordination of detail to the larger purpose, is of the essence of the art called Romanesque, which flourished from the 10th to the 12th centuries and, carrying on, as its name implies, the Roman tradition, expressed the ideals of authority and of order that ruled in the medieval church of the period.

THE TRANSITION TO GOTHIC. Gothic architecture is an outstanding artistic phenomenon in that it is more exactly the expression of its age than is the case with any other similar development in the domain of art. It had its original home in the parts of France centring in Paris and corresponded to the intellectual, religious, and romantic conditions of the time and the region. French Gothic cathedrals carry out the logic of construction in the spirit of scholasticism, and their designers and constructors threw themselves into their task with an enthusiasm and a self-devotion that account for the towering height and spreading plans of the fabrics, which had so often to be left incomplete. There is in English churches less constructive interest and less sublimity than in the French cathedrals, and they are inferior also in the matter of decorative figure sculpture, in which the French masons incorporated so much of the sentiment, the humanity, the refinement, that marked their age. Gothic figure sculpture in England exhibits, it is true, the same fine qualities but on a much smaller scale. It is perhaps at its best in effigies upon tombs: those of Queen Eleanor in *Westminster Abbey* and of Edward II at *Gloucester* are beautiful specimens. English Gothic carries out, however, in fullest measure the governing principle of the style, the expression of fervour, romance, and poetry, controlled by clear thinking and decision. A fine early manifestation of the style, such as *Wells* cathedral or the choir of *Lincoln*, in its combination of accentuated forms with a delicacy and play of contour and surface that prevents hardness, provides ever new delight for the eye. This style in its perfection is as it were the crystallisation of elements that make their appearance in the 12th cent. and mark what is known as the 'Transition' or gradual change from Romanesque to Gothic. The pointed arch, a characteristic feature of Gothic, was introduced by the Cistercian builders in the first half of the century, but as a generating element of the style more importance is now attached to the ribbed vault which the Norman builders of *Durham* employed there before 1100. Romanesque stone vaults had followed Roman in tunnel vaults, or in 'groined' vaulting without any undergirding ribs to form a projection on the under surface. A groined vault is formed by the intersection of two vaults crossing each other at right angles. The groins are the edges or 'arrises' along the lines of intersection, and these may be marked by undergirding ribs. The use of these ribs in combination with the pointed arch led to constructive changes, too complicated for description here, in the course of which was evolved the Gothic system of stone roofing on which the character of the style largely depends.

THE 'EARLY ENGLISH' PERIOD. The effect of the completed Gothic of about 1200 is largely due to its vaulting, its windows, and its characteristic mouldings and foliage carving. The vaulting is arranged according to the bays, that is the spaces between the supports of the main arcade between nave and aisles, and each oblong vaulting bay is separated from its neighbours by transverse ribs crossing the nave and is divided into four triangles by two diagonal ribs marking the groins or the edges where the four triangular vaulting fields meet. The windows are all of the slender lancet form, though varying in the proportion between height and width, and for their proper effect they should be filled with coloured glass. The English builders of the 13th cent. not only used actual painting on the masonry but aimed at variety of colour, by the use of small shafts of brown or plum-coloured marble, mostly from the Isle of Purbeck, contrasting with the creamy white of the ashlar. This feature, which is specially English, serves to illustrate what was said above about the decision and accent of Early English work. These darkly tinted shafts stand out boldly, and the definition of them is perhaps too sharp for an altogether pleasing æsthetic result. The same quality, not, however, carried here to an extreme, characterises the mouldings of the style. A moulding is a strip or edge of stone or of wood to which has been given an ornamental contour in the form of projection or hollow or a combination of both. A moulding or group of mouldings may be carried in a horizontal line along a building, binding as it were together part with part; or it may form the border of an opening such as a doorway or a window; or it may encircle as an ornamental finish the capital or the base of a column. Wherever it occurs the function of the moulding is to multiply parallel lines of light and shade, and to tempt the eye to follow these backwards and forwards so as to emphasise the general line which is marked by them. By mouldings the shape of the graceful pointed arch of the nave arcade is accentuated and an impression of richness is conveyed. A moulded base defines the contour of the column or pier which rests upon it, and fixes it in its appointed place.

Norman mouldings had been few, large, and massive, with broad rolls alternating with comparatively shallow hollows, but in the style of the 13th cent. mouldings are multiplied and each projection or hollow is very sharply defined, the latter being often undercut, the former not merely round in section but 'keeled' or brought to a sharp edge or 'arris,' which again may be broadened out to a flat strip or 'fillet.' Hence the lines of light and shade are thin and sharply defined, conveying aptly the general impression of the style. In ornament the contrast with the earlier Norman work is very marked. The grotesque element common in Romanesque disappears, and so do the classical acanthus and the geometrical forms, chevrons, sunk stars, chequers, billets, etc., though their place is taken by the so-called 'dog tooth' ornament, in the shape of a series of sharp stone pyramids with their sides deeply scored. The characteristic ornamental motive of the early 13th cent. is conventionally treated foliage, in which the spring and elasticity of the natural spray is still retained while it is stiffened, rendered more symmetrical, and made to compose in its lines with the architectural forms with which it is associated. This conventional 'Early English' foliage is represented perhaps at its best in the cathedral at *Ely*. The wall surfaces are commonly enriched by arcading.

THE 'DECORATED' PERIOD IN ENGLISH GOTHIC. A style like that of the early 13th cent., chaste and severe, and even, as in the interior of *Salisbury*, a little bare and hard, was bound to yield to one more generally attractive in its softness, grace, and copious enrichment. Such was the so-called 'Decorated' style which flourished during a period covered approximately by the reigns of the first three Edwards (1272–1377). The openings now become broader in proportion to their height; the projections and hollows of the mouldings are less pronounced, and the surfaces of light and shade broader and less sharply contrasted, a more uniform half-tone taking the place of the strong blacks and whites. The pointed arch is enriched. Even in the 'Early English' style the under surface or soffit of this, especially in decorative wall arcades, had been broken by projecting ornamentation known as 'cusping,' 'feathering,' or 'foliation.' The 'Decorated' style carries this further and alters also the shape of the arch in minor openings into what is known as the 'ogee,' where the curve on each side in the upper part of the arch is reversed and the point shoots upwards, the word 'ogee,' from the French 'ogive,' implying two reversed curves on a continuous line. The angular dog-tooth is replaced by the softly rounded 'ball-flower' ornament, introduced like the former at intervals along a hollow moulding, and a more naturalistic character is imparted to the foliage carving on the capitals. Wall-surfaces are enriched with beautifully designed foliage diapers, as on the western choir screen at *Lincoln*. The most marked difference concerns the windows. In the earliest English Gothic lights are always single but are sometimes placed side by side, and a group so arranged may be enclosed within an arch. In such a case there would be left a plain surface of wall above the heads of the associated lights and below the containing arch, and to avoid the bare appearance of this the wall was sometimes pierced with a round or quatrefoil opening. In this arrangement we see the beginning of window tracery, a characteristic feature of 14th cent. Gothic. At first portions of the wall separate the openings and the result is called 'plate' tracery, but presently the system changes. The whole space below the containing arch is first cut away, and then the void is divided up by thin strips of stonework artistically disposed, so as to produce what is known as 'bar' tracery. Windows treated in this fashion, which came into use in the latter part of the 13th cent., soon grew to a very large size, but the original grouped lancets with a circle above survive as the chief elements in the composition of the tracery, the smaller subsidiary spaces being filled in with spherical triangles or similar forms, the whole remaining severe and 'Geometrical' in its lines. To tracery of this kind succeeds a more ornate or 'Flowing' treatment, in which the vertical bars or 'mullions' defining the original lancets no longer terminate in forming the pointed head of the light, but are carried up into the higher part of the window, where they run into wavy curves freed from the restraint of the earlier scheme. The great east window at *Carlisle* is a notable example, and another is the west window at *York*. Window tracery is not mere ornament, but was necessary as a stiffening for the glass, which in large windows could not sustain itself against wind pressure even if fortified by an armature of iron bars. The extensive surface available in these windows for glass gave an opportunity for artistic treatment in colour, and such windows were always meant to be filled with the stained glass that is one of the glories of the Gothic church. In this detail French cathedrals greatly surpass our own.

THE 'PERPENDICULAR' STYLE. This flowing tracery of the English 14th cent. style was the origin of the late French 'flamboyant' forms which carried to an extreme the soft and wayward flow of the flame-like curves. In our own country it led to what seems at first sight a reaction, in the form of the straight lines of the so-called 'Perpendicular' style. The mullions here run up beyond their own arch into the window-head, though not in curved but in vertical lines that are terminated only at the soffit of the containing arch of the whole window. At the same time the straight line is used also horizontally to form what are known as 'transoms,' dividing the openings by level bars. Huge windows treated in this somewhat ungraceful fashion may be seen at the east ends of *York* and of *Gloucester*. This predilection for the straight line is the chief characteristic of Perpendicular, and though, as the name implies, it is the vertical line that is most in evidence, the emphasis on the horizontal is historically even more important, as it leads on to the classical forms that come into vogue in the subsequent architectural period. In the exterior view a comparatively flat roof has taken the place of the earlier high-pitched roofs, and what is seen against the sky is not the ridge of the lofty roof but the battlements or crestings that now crown the walls of the nave. On the other hand, the vertical is greatly accentuated by the development in this period of the tower.

The square tower was favoured by the Norman builders and was terminated above in different fashions. One method was to roof it with a low pyramid of stone, of which an early example remains on *Puffin Island*, off the south-eastern point of Anglesey in Wales. When the Gothic spirit with its love for *élancé* form inspired our builders, this low pyramid grew gradually into the spire, perhaps the most expressive feature of the style, an early example of the form in a greater church being that on the cathedral at *Oxford*. In some parts, especially in South Lincolnshire churches, such as *Rauceby*, these early spires were continued from the towers without a break, save in so far as the octagonal plan of the spire had to be accommodated to the square of the latter, and they are called 'broach' spires, from the corner pyramids that accomplish this. In the 14th cent. period the spire was developed to a greater height and elegance and enriched with projecting window-heads and foliage ornaments, and it is now distinct from the tower, which ends with a flat roof guarded with battlements or parapets, on which is planted the spire with a space left for a passage round it. Exquisite spires, dating from various centuries, are seen on churches of the civic type such as *Grantham* and *Louth*; St. Michael at *Coventry*; *Newark*; and *Kettering*. Among the greater churches *Salisbury* is in this feature supreme with its spire over 400 ft. high. *Lichfield* boasts a constellation of three. *Chichester* spire has been rebuilt. In the later Gothic period the development of the tower almost eliminates the spire, and both the greater and the lesser churches present us with magnificent examples of the former. Magdalen tower at *Oxford*, and the central towers of the cathedrals of *Canterbury*, *Gloucester*, and *Lincoln*, are noble features that seem from a distance to dominate the surroundings, while work as beautiful, though on the village scale, is common in Somerset and East Anglia. These 'Perpendicular' towers in their general proportions and their details emphasise the vertical, and the same is true of the piers of the nave arcades in the interior. These are commonly tall and slender, flatly treated in the matter of mouldings and carved ornament, and sometimes without any capitals or imposts to mark where the upright pier ends and the arch begins. They send up slender shafts to support, or to assume the appearance of supporting, the principal members of the roof. In the smaller churches the roof is of wood, generally flat in section, and with its carved enrichment it is one of the glories of English church architecture. These roofs are sometimes of the same type as those over the medieval halls and sometimes of a more ecclesiastical order, adorned with carved angels. They are especially fine in East Anglia. *Trunch*, in Norfolk, is only one of very many notable examples. In the greater churches the Perpendicular style developed a specially English mode of stone vaulting on which something must be added.

The early Gothic intersecting vault in England follows the scheme evolved by the French constructors. Both in an æsthetic and a material sense the ribs are part of the construction. They emphasise the division of bay from bay and define the lines of the groins, while at the same time they serve as a firm skeleton facilitating the after process of filling in the spaces with the so-called 'web' or 'shell' of stonework. French shells were so put together that nothing further was constructively needed, but the English were thought to require further rib-support, and to English eyes also the re-entrant angle at the ridge, where the two halves of each vaulting field meet at the top, needed emphasis just as much as the salient arris of the groin. For this, too, there was a constructive as well as an æsthetic reason. Ridge ribs were accordingly added as well as supernumerary ribs called 'tiercerons' (from the French *tiers*, a third) which run up between the original ribs and abut against the ridge ribs. In the nave of *Exeter* cathedral there are in this way no fewer than thirteen ribs radiating from each point of springing, and all have a justification in constructive reasons. Later there are introduced cross or tie ribs, called 'liernes' (from *lier*, to tie), that run across as fancy suggests between two adjacent ribs, and these are not constructive but merely ornamental. Introduced about 1300, lierne vaulting fascinated the builders of the West and South of England, and led to a multiplication of these otiose features that were made to form geometrical or flowing patterns covering the surface of the vault and masking its constructive forms. The choir of the cathedral at *Oxford*, the presbytery at *Tewkesbury*, the Lady Chapel at *Gloucester*, offer some of the most elaborate examples. Some writers claim admiration for this perversion of the originally constructive rib to a purely decorative purpose, but the work, however ingenious and superficially attractive, is hardly architecture. In the Perpendicular period, apparently for the first time in the cloisters of *Gloucester* begun c. 1351, there appears the specially English form of roofing called the 'fan vault,' which has the logical character in which the lierne vault is so deficient. From the point of view of the mason the lierne vault with its multiplied ribs had been difficult to construct owing to the variations in the curves of the ribs, and the fan vault substituted ribs all of a single curve, while the appearance of the vault was also much simplified. There is one constituent member of the vault, and this is repeated as often as may be needful. The form of this is technically called 'conoid,' but it may be compared to an arum lily on its stem. The stem is the vaulting shaft. and the spreading trumpet-shaped flower, repeated along the space to be roofed and met by similar forms from the opposite side, forms the vault, the spaces between the circular margins of the conoids being afterwards filled in. The construction of such a vault, like those over Henry VII's chapel at *Westminster* and King's College Chapel at *Cambridge*, is a tour de force in scientific masonry that has hardly been equalled in the whole history of the building craft. The curve used for the ribs of the fan vault is commonly struck from two centres, the upper part being an extremely flat curve, the lower one much sharper. This double curve repeated in reverse for the head of an opening forms the so-called 'four-centred' or 'Tudor' arch, much used in the Perpendicular style, especially for doorways, and its flatness emphasises the horizontal. This is the case also with the horizontally headed window filled in below with tracery that was used already in the Decorated period but becomes more common later on, and also with the panelling, which is the Perpendicular method of enriching wall surfaces, and corresponds to the diapers of the Decorated and the arcading of the Early English styles.

THE TUDOR, ELIZABETHAN, AND JACOBEAN STYLES. The elements in the Perpendicular style that make for flatness were specially suited for domestic architecture, and the style called 'Tudor,' corresponding in time to later Perpendicular, is a civil rather than an ecclesiastical style. It is essentially sober and restful, making large use of brick with stone facings as well as of stone, and so suited to the English taste that it remained in vogue for certain purposes after the introduction of Italian forms in the Elizabethan age. There is a good deal of work in the Tudor style at *Oxford* and *Cambridge* executed even as late as the 18th cent. Wadham College, Oxford, was built in the early part of the 17th cent., though there are parts that seem a century or more earlier.

In the style called 'Elizabethan' the influence of the Italian Renaissance makes itself felt, but this is shown in details rather than in any transformation of the main lines and masses of buildings. The style found its best expression in the great houses erected under Elizabeth and in the early part of her successor's reign by the nobles of the time. Many of these exhibited a sumptuousness verging on the extravagant and the turgid, and in this they reflect the Renaissance spirit. *Audley End* is now sufficiently imposing, but as planned it was twice the size. At *Hardwick Hall* the windows are of extraordinary dimensions, destroying all sense of domestic comfort in a home. One is reminded of 'the spacious times of great Elizabeth' and remembers that in France there was the same lavish outpouring of architectural resources in the early Renaissance epoch. Approaching these buildings more closely, we observe a picturesqueness in the grouping, and an emphasis upon the vertical in towers and pavilions, that savour nothing of the antique, but in detail, as at *Wollaton* (1580), the classical orders are in evidence, and the effective corner turrets are finished with crestings enriched with the ornament of curling bands known as 'strap-work.' In interiors the development of the long gallery and of the windows has been already referred to, and these last take the form very commonly of projecting bows, a form pre-figured in the medieval oriels. They are often carried up through two or three stories. The chimney-pieces are elaborately wrought in a somewhat florid Renaissance style that occurs also in Elizabethan tombs.

Jacobean work is in general design more sober than Elizabethan, but uses the same details. There is excellent carved woodwork of the period in both churches and mansions, pulpits and staircases supplying good examples. In church work the carved screen in St. John's, at *Leeds*, a church erected in 1634, is to be noted, and may be compared with the famous organ screen in King's College Chapel, *Cambridge*, of 1534, an early example of Renaissance design. This woodwork is accessible for study in numerous specimens in the Victoria and Albert Museum, collected from old houses now demolished. Ornamented plaster ceilings matched the panelling of the walls.

THE CLASSICAL STYLES OF THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES. To Inigo Jones is due the introduction into this country of a style that is as classical in its main design as in details, and his *Banqueting Hall* in London, of 1622, is the first of a series of civil and ecclesiastical buildings covering the next two centuries, that exhibit the monumental character of the best work of the Renaissance, with a due adaptation to modern conditions and at times with reminiscences of that medieval art, the feeling for which never wholly died out in this country. Sir Christopher Wren's *St. Paul's*, which was building from 1675 to 1710, and his *Greenwich Hospital* of 1705; the *Radcliffe Camera* at Oxford, a masterpiece by James Gibbs of 1737; *Somerset House* in London, by Sir W. Chambers, begun in 1777; and later *St. George's Hall* in Liverpool, designed by H. Elmes in 1838, are works of which any nation might well be proud. Robert and James Adam's monumental design is perhaps better represented in *Edinburgh* than anywhere in England, and most of what they executed in London was domestic. In the 18th cent. domestic architecture on what may be called monumental lines was finely represented at *Bath* in the work of the two Woods, father and son; while house-designs of a quiet but very satisfying order were being carried out all through the century, and according to its date the work is classified as 'Queen Anne' or 'Georgian.'

THE LATER HISTORY OF ENGLISH CHURCHES. It will be noted that the buildings representing the Tudor style and its successors are nearly all of the secular kind. Wren's St. Paul's and his interesting and still in feeling partly medieval London City churches, due to the Great Fire, are exceptional, and the greater and lesser churches of the country, though not unaffected by the Renaissance, escaped the general pulling down and rebuilding that one trembles to think might have been their fate. They remained in familiar use, and this is attested by the fact that all the later centuries left on them their mark. Tombs and monuments Elizabethan, Stewart, Georgian; fittings in carved woodwork; painted panels with the Royal Arms; clerks' desks under the pulpit, and many other details and installations of a post-medieval order are witnesses to the changing conditions on which the Perpendicular or the Anglo-Saxon tower has looked down. There are a few churches, such as *Deerhurst* and *Liddington*, that preserve the special Puritan arrangments around the communion table. In the modern epoch of church restoration the buildings have been relieved of many things, like high pews and intrusive galleries, that were encumbrances calling for removal, but on the other hand many fittings, though to the purist eye incongruous, were of value as part of the history of the edifice, and might often have been spared. At the same time the ultra-medieval spirit of the restorers has not falsified but has done due homage to the real genius of the monuments. They are links with the past, binding together as by a golden thread the democratic England of to-day with its feudal forerunner, and both with the older Saxon realm whose sceptre was once swayed by the only English king who has won for himself the title of 'the Great.'

DIMENSIONS OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS

(Measurements, given in feet, are internal, except for the Towers)	Total Length	Length of Nave	Width of Nave (incl. Aisles)	Height of Nave	Length of Transept	Height of Central Tower	Height of West Towers	Total Area in sq. ft.[1]
Bristol	300	125	69	52	115	123	107	22,556
Canterbury	517	188	72	80	156[2]	235	178	43,294
Carlisle	204	39¼	62	72[3]	121	110	—	15,270
Chester	345	150	73	73	182	127	—	31,550
Chichester	376	155	90	61	130½	271	92	28,500
Durham	469½	205	80	72¾	172	218	144½	44,602
Ely	521	248	78	86	178½	170	215	46,000
Exeter	383	150	72	68	140	145	—	29,600
Gloucester	420	180	86	68	149	225	—	30,600
Hereford	342	158½	73⅓	64	146	140	—	33,318
Lichfield	371	173	67	57	149	258	198	27,720
Lincoln	481	215	80	82	223[4]	271	206	57,200
Liverpool[5]	482	344[7]	87	116	197	331	200[6]	100,000
London[12]	463	180	125	92½	227½	355½	212½	87,400
Norwich	399	253	72	69½	173	313	—	34,800
Oxford	179	102	53	41½	115	144	—	12,915
Peterborough	426	230	81	80½	182	124	177[8]	39,591
Ripon	270	133	87	94	133	121	121	25,280
Rochester	305½	118	63	55	120[9]	156	—	23,300
St. Albans	520	275½	77¾	70	175½	144	—	39,200
Salisbury	449	195	82	81	206[10]	404	130	43,515
Southwell	318	185	72	70	128	105	149	26,000
Truro	275	135	62	70	111	250	204	23,200
Wells	383	161	82	67	135	165	125	29,070
Winchester	526	250	88	78	208	150	—	53,480
Worcester	400	178	75	68	126[11]	196	—	33,200
York	486	212	104½	99½	223½	213	202	60,952

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[1] Mainly from Lord Grimthorpe's 'A Book on Building' (1880). — [2] E. Transept 172 ft. — [3] Choir. — [4] W. Transept 127 ft. — [5] Unfinished. — [6] N. Tower. — [7] Incl. central space. — [8] N.W. Spire 170 ft. — [9] E. Transept 88 ft. — [10] E. Transept 143 ft. — [11] E. Transept 120 ft. — [12] From Poley's 'St. Paul's Cathedral' (1927).

ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS

The following chronological table of English architectural periods gives in round figures the dates corresponding to the 'period names' mentioned in Professor Baldwin Brown's foregoing article, which, though they are objected to by some present-day authorities, may be justified on the grounds of convenience and general usage. The word 'prehistoric' is employed in a special sense applicable to England.

Periods	Approximate Dates
Pre- and Proto-Historic	
Neolithic	3000?–1800 B.C.
Bronze Age	1800–500 B.C.
Early Iron Age and Late Celtic Period	500 B.C.–A.D. 100
Romano-British	A.D. 100–400
Romanesque:	
Anglo-Saxon	400–1066
Early Norman	1050–1100
Mature Norman	1100–1150
Transitional	1150–1190
Gothic:	
Early English	1190–1280
Decorated	1280–1380
Perpendicular	1380–1550
Renaissance:	
Tudor	16th, 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries
Elizabethan	
Jacobean	
Queen Anne	
Georgian	
Neo-Classic	

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

England, inhabited by a Celtic population, was invaded in 55 B.C. and again in 54 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, but the Roman conquest of Britain was not begun until A.D. 43, under the Emperor Claudius. The first Roman settlement was established in A.D. 51 at Camulodunum in Essex. The Roman forces were finally withdrawn from Britain in 410, and the more or less civilised Britons, harried by the attacks of the Picts and Scots, summoned to their assistance the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons about 450. These piratical peoples, settling in the country they were invited to protect, founded various kingdoms, which, after much strife, became united under the overlordship of Egbert, King of Wessex, with whom the line of English sovereigns may be reckoned to begin.

Anglo-Saxons

827–836. Egbert.
837–858. Ethelwulf.
866–871. Ethelred I.
871–901. Alfred the Great.
901–925. Edward the Elder.
925–940. Athelstan.
959–975. Edgar.
978–1016. Ethelred the Unready.
1016. Edmund Ironside.
[1016–1035. Canute the Dane.
1035–1040. Harold I.
1041–1042. Hardicanute.]
1042–1066. Edward the Confessor.
1066. Harold II.

Normans

1066–1087. William the Conqueror.
1087–1100. William Rufus.
1100–1135. Henry I.
1135–1154. Stephen.

Plantagenets

1154–1189. Henry II.
1189–1199. Richard I.
1199–1216. John.
1216–1272. Henry III.
1272–1307. Edward I.
1307–1327. Edward II.
1327–1377. Edward III.
1377–1399. Richard II.

Lancastrians

1399–1413. Henry IV.
1413–1422. Henry V.
1422–1461. Henry VI.

Yorkists

1461–1483. Edward IV.
1483. Edward V.
1483–1485. Richard III.

Tudors

1485–1509. Henry VII.
1509–1547. Henry VIII.
1547–1553. Edward VI.
1553–1558. Mary I.
1558–1603. Elizabeth.

Stewarts.

1603–1625. James I.
1625–1649. Charles I.
[1649–1660. Commonwealth.]
1660–1685. Charles II.
1685–1688. James II.
1688–1694. William III and Mary II.
1694–1702. William III.
1702–1714. Anne.

Hanoverians

1714–1727. George I.
1727–1760. George II.
1760–1820. George III.
[1810–1820. Regency.]
1820–1830. George IV.
1830–1837. William IV.
1837–1901. Victoria.

House of Saxe-Coburg

1901–1910. Edward VII.

House of Windsor

1910–1936. George V.
1936. Edward VIII.
1936– George VI.

BOOKS ABOUT ENGLAND

In the following brief list are grouped the names of books that may be found useful and suggestive by the average traveller in England, if not by the specialist. Many works of local interest are mentioned in the text. For directories and books of reference, see p. lxix.

Bibliographies regarding special districts, or on special subjects, may be obtained from the National Book League, 7 Albemarle St., London, W.1 (annual subscription London area 21/; elsewhere 10/6; short-term membership for visitors may be arranged).

The standard work on England generally may be taken to be the Oxford University Press *Victoria History of the Counties of England* (1900 seq.), a monumental work by recognised authorities, of which over 90 volumes (at 63/ and 84/) have appeared, dealing with all manner of interests from archæology to sport. With this may be classed the Inventories for Bucks, Essex, Hereford, Herts, Hunts, Middlesex, Oxford, and Westmorland (1910 seq.), issued by the *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.* The small *Illustrated Regional Guides* (3 vols.; 1949 seq.) and the official guides to Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings published by the Ministry of Works (in progress), and the booklets published by The National Trust (40–42 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1) are available at their respective properties.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE WORKS. *Cobbett* (*William*): 'Rural Rides' (1830; Dent's Everyman's Library 638–9). *Defoe* (*Daniel*): 'A Tour Through England and Wales' (1724; Dent's Everyman's Library 820–1). *Drayton* (*Michael*): 'Poly-Olbion' (1622), with a minute poetical description of nearly every part of England. *Emerson* (*R. W.*): 'English Traits' (1856). *Hawthorne* (*Nathaniel*): 'English Notebooks' (1870). *Howells* (*W. D.*): 'Certain Delightful English Tours' (1905), 'Seven English Cities' (1909). *James* (*Henry*): 'English Hours' (1905). *Massingham* (*H. J.*): 'An Englishman's Year' (1948). *Morris* (*Christopher*) (ed. by): 'The Journeys of Celia Fiennes,' c. 1685–1703 (1949). *Morton* (*H. V.*): 'In Search of England' (1927) and 'The Call of England' (1928) describe extended motor tours. *Odhams*' 'The British Heritage' (1948). 'Recording Britain' 4 vols. (Oxford University Press 1946/49). *Stamp* (*L. Dudley*): 'Land of Britain, the Report of the Land Utilisation Survey' (1948). *White* (*Gilbert*): 'The Natural History of Selborne' (1789).

The following series are recommended. *Batsford's* 'British Cities,' 'British Heritage,' 'British Nature Library,' 'English Social Life,' 'Face of Britain,' are all attractively illustrated and deal with their various subjects in a fairly personal style. *Collins*' 'Britain in Pictures' and 'New Naturalist'. *Dent's* 'Mediæval Towns' (Cambridge; London, revised 1930; Oxford, revised 1931; Winchester). *Macmillan's* Highways and Byways, an illustrated series dealing with most of the English counties in a discursive literary style. *Methuen* and *Batsford's* 'Little Guides,' a series of small county gazetteers, make a special feature of church architecture (new revised series in course of publication). *Methuen's* 'Companion Books' (Somerset, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lakeland, Cheshire, Dorset, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, Surrey, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Sussex). *Penguin* Guides (1948 seq.). *St. Catherine Press*: 'Footpath Guides' (1946 seq.). Also volumes on various districts by *Bradley* (*A. G.*) and *Home* (*Gordon*).

ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY. *Allcroft* (*A. H.*): 'Earthwork of England' (1908), dealing with prehistoric camps, etc. *Batsford* (*H.*) and *Fry* (*C.*): 'The Cathedrals of England' (1934). *Bond* (*Francis*): 'An Introduction to English Church Architecture' (1913). *Boumphrey* (*G. M.*): 'Along the Roman Roads' (1935). *Brown* (*G. Baldwin*): 'The Arts in Early England' 6 vols. (1903–37). *Chatterton* (*F.*): 'English Architecture at a Glance' (1947). *Collingwood* (*R. G.*) and *Myres* (*J. N. L.*): 'Roman Britain and the English Settlements' (1936). *Cox* (*Rev. J. C.*): 'English Church Furniture and Fittings' (1933). *Cranage* (*Very Rev. D. H. S.*): 'The Home of the Monk' (1926). *Esdaile* (*Katherine A.*): 'English Church Monuments 1510 to 1840' (1946). *Fletcher* (*Sir Banister*): 'History of Architecture on the Comparative Method' (15th ed.; 1950). *Gardner* (*A.*): 'Handbook of English Medieval Sculpture' (1934).

Gardner (*A. H.*): 'Outline of English Architecture' (1945). *Godfrey* (*W. H.*): 'The Story of Architecture in England' 2 vols. (1930). *Gotch* (*J. A.*): 'The Growth of the English House' (1928). *Johnson* (*C.*): 'Short Account of British Painting' (1934). *Kendrick* (*T. D.*) and *Hawkes* (*C. F. C.*): 'Archæology in England and Wales 1914–1931' (1932). *Lamborn* (*E. A. G.*): 'The Parish Church' (1929). *Oliver* (*Jane*): 'The Ancient Roads of England' (1936). *Parsloe* (*G.*): 'The English Country Town' (1932). *Roberts* (*H. Ernest*): 'Notes on the Medieval Monasteries and Minsters of England and Wales' (1949). *Rothenstein* (*John*): 'An Introduction to English Painting' (1933; reprinted 1947). *Rouse* (*C.*): 'The Old Towns of England' (1936). *Saunders* (*O. E.*): 'English Art in the Middle Ages' (1932). *Stowell* (*H. Spencer*): 'How to Look at Old Churches' (1925). *Thompson* (*A. Hamilton*): 'Military Architecture in England during the Middle Ages' (1912), 'The Cathedral Churches of England' (1925). *Underwood* (*E.*): 'Short History of English Sculpture' (1933). *Ward* (*John*): 'Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks' (1923, 1911). *Watkins* (*Alfred*): 'The Old Straight Track' (1925). *Weigall* (*A.*): 'Wanderings in Roman Britain' (1926), 'Wanderings in Anglo-Saxon Britain' (1933).

Also the following series. Benn's 'Chats' (on English China 1904, reprinted 1948; Old Silver, Old Pewter, revised 1949; Old Cottage and Farmhouse Furniture 1950; Old Furniture 1950). Dent's 'Cathedrals, Abbeys and Famous Churches' 12 vols. (1926; *Babington's* Canterbury and *Home's* York Minster, new editions, 1949); Phœnix House 'English Cathedral Series'; Methuen's 'Antiquary Books' (1904; all out of print), 'County Archæologies' 8 vols. (ed. by *T. D. Kendrick*) (1930–37; all out of print). Oxford 'History of English Art; Vol. V 1307–1461' by *Joan Evans* is the first volume published (1949; ed. by *T. S. R. Boase*). *Tipping* (*H. Avray*): 'English Homes' (1921 seq.).

THE OPEN AIR. *Blunden* (*E.*): 'The Face of England' (1932). *Hole* (*Christina*): 'English Sports and Pastimes' (1949). *Howarth* (*O. J. R.*): 'The Scenic Heritage of England and Wales' (1937). *Parker* (*Eric*): 'English Wild Life' (1928). *Pulbrook* (*E. C.*): 'The English Countryside' (1928).

Also works by *Bell* (*Adrian*); *Church* (*Richard*); *Cornish* (*Vaughan*); *Davies* (*W. H.*); *Hudson* (*W. H.*); *Jefferies* (*Richard*); *Massingham* (*H. J.*); *Palmer* (*W. T.*); *Street* (*A. G.*); and *Thomas* (*Edward*).

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS. *Adams* (*W. B.*): 'Shakespeare's Country' (1932). *Cruikshank* (*R. J.*): 'Charles Dickens and Early Victorian England' (1949). *Hopkins* (*Robert T.*): 'Thomas Hardy's Dorset' (1922). *Turberville* (*A. S.*; ed.): 'Johnson's England' 2 vols. (1933). *Rickert* (*E.*), *Olson* (*C. C.*) and *Crow* (*M. M.*): 'Chaucer's World' (1948). *Walbank* (*F. Alan*; ed.): 'England Yesterday and Today in the works of the Novelists 1837 to 1938' (1949). *Hine* (*Reginald L.*): 'Charles Lamb and his Hertfordshire' (1949).

SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS. *Ashley* (*W. J.*): 'An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory' 2 vols. (1919–25). *Coulton* (*G. G.*): 'Medieval Panorama: the English Scene from the Conquest to the Reformation' (1938). *Finn* (*R. W.*): 'The English Heritage' (1949). *Halévy* (*E.*): 'A History of the English People in the Nineteenth Century' 6 vols. (Vols. 1–3, 1949–50; 4–6 in preparation). *Hole* (*Christina*): 'English Folk Heroes' (1948). *Lewis* (*Roy*) and *Maude* (*Angus*): 'The English Middle Classes' (1949). *Quennell* (*M.* and *C. H. B.*): 'A History of Everyday Things in England 1066–1934' 4 vols. (1938–42). *Trevelyan* (*G. M.*): 'British History in the Nineteenth Century and After 1782–1919' (1938), 'English Social History: a Survey of Six Centuries, Chaucer to Queen Victoria' (one vol. 1944; illus. ed. in 4 vols., Vol. I 1949), 'A History of England' (1945). Also works by *Bryant* (*Arthur*) and *Lecky* (*W. E. H.*).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS. *Gee* (*H. L.*): 'American England' (1943). *Gelber* (*L. M.*): 'The Rise of Anglo-American Friendship' (1938). *Gordon* (*G. S.*): 'Anglo-American Literary Relations' (1942). *Hughes* (*M. V.*): 'America's England' (1930). *Mowat* (*R. B.*): 'The Diplomatic Relations of Great Britain and the United States' (1925). *Mowat* (*R. B.*) and *Slosson* (*P.*): 'History of the English-Speaking Peoples' (1943). *McInnis* (*E. N.*) and *Reid* (*J. H. S.*): 'The English Speaking Peoples: a modern history' (1949). *Willson* (*Beckles*): 'America's Ambassadors to England, 1785–1928' (1928). *Wrench* (*Sir Evelyn*): 'Transatlantic', London: 'Three Centuries of Association between England and America' (1949).

Miscellaneous. Those interested in philology should consult the 'Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names' by *E. Ekwall* (1936). Also recommended are 'English Calendar Customs' edited for the *Folklore Society* (1936), and *Stanford's* Geological Atlas of the British Isles (1926). The volumes of photographs by *W. A. Poucher*; and *J. A. Steers*, 'A Picture Book of the Whole Coast of England and Wales' (1948) may be strongly recommended.

Maps. The *Ordnance Survey* issues a number of excellent series of maps. The most useful of these for the walker or cyclist are the 'New Popular' series on the scale of 1 inch to 1 m. (190 sheets for Great Britain; paper 2/, paper folded 2/3, mounted 3/, dissected 5/). The attractive 'Tourist' series for selected areas (1 in. to 1 m.; 2/6, 2/9, 3/9, 7/6) are now again becoming available. The Ordnance Survey also publishes maps (2/, 3/) on the scale of 1/25,000, best suited for the detailed exploration on foot of limited areas. All the above are marked with the 'National Grid.' Smaller scale Ordnance Survey maps (2/9, 3/9) are on the scale of ½ in. to 1 m. (14 sheets; out of print) and ¼ in. to 1 m. (11 sheets).

A clear and accurate map, perhaps the most practical for motorists (½ in. to 1 m.), is published by *Messrs. John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd.* (62 sheets for Great Britain; paper 2/6, mounted 4/, dissected 6/), who issue also an excellent motoring map on the scale of ¼ in. to 1 m. (23 sheets; 2/, 3/6, 5/6; the official A.A. map) and good general maps on the scale of 10 m. or 12 m. to the inch (4/, 6/6, 10/). Other series are issued by '*Geographia*' *Ltd.*, by *Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd.*, and by *Messrs. Geo. Philip & Son, Ltd.*

EXPLANATIONS

Type. The main routes are described in large type, smaller type being used for branch-routes and excursions, for historical and preliminary paragraphs, and (generally speaking) for descriptions of minor importance. An effort has been made to avoid inflicting on the traveller long paragraphs in small print to be read within poorly lighted buildings.

Asterisks indicate points of special interest or excellence.

Populations are given according to the census of 1931.

Distances are given cumulatively from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

Abbreviations. In addition to generally accepted and self-explanatory abbreviations, the following occur in the Guide:

A.A. = Automobile Association.
B. = Breakfast.
B.R. = British Railways.
c. = circa (about).
D. = Dinner.
Dec. = Decorated.
E.E. = Early English.
E.R. = Eastern Region, B.R.
fl. = floruit (flourished).
gs. = guineas.
L. = Luncheon.
L.M.R. = London Midland Region, B.R.
m. = mile.
N.E.R. = North Eastern Region, B.R.
N.T. = National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.
pens. = pension (board and lodging).
Perp. = Perpendicular.
Pl. = Plan.
P.R. = Hotel managed by the People's Refreshment House Association.
pron. = pronounced.
R. = Room.
R.A.C. = Royal Automobile Club.
Rfmts. = refreshments (usually railway refreshment room).
Rte. = Route.
seq. = sequentia, etc. (following).
S.R. = Southern Region, B.R.
T.H. = Hotel managed by Trust Houses, Ltd.
Trans. = Transitional.
unlic. = unlicensed.
W.R. = Western Region, B.R.
Y.H.A. = Youth Hostels Association.
Y.M.C.A. = Young Men's Christian Association.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

I. ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND

ROUTES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

PASSENGERS by any of the transatlantic services mentioned below should apply to the steamship office for the latest information as to sailings, and they should secure tickets, berths, passports, etc., as early as possible. The voyage generally takes from 5 to 10 days. The fares vary considerably according to the season and the size, speed, and general character of the steamers, but the slowest and cheapest steamers are not necessarily the least comfortable. The fares quoted below are the minimum for each class for the summer season of 1949. Children between the ages of 1 and 12 are usually taken at half-fares, and there is a proportionately small charge for infants under 1 year.

On landing, the passenger's first task is to attend to the custom-house examination of his luggage, which he will find under the initial of his surname on the custom-shed wall. The passengers of the larger liners are usually conveyed to London by special train, which in some instances starts from the dock. Agents also meet the steamers, offering to express baggage to any address, and baggage may even be expressed from New York to Europe through any of the usual express companies.

ROUTES TO AND FROM THE U.S.A. AND CANADA

ANCHOR LINE. Service between *New York* and *Glasgow* (£55).

CAIRN LINE. Service between *Montreal* (*New Brunswick*, Dec.–March) and *Leith* or *Newcastle* (11 days; £40).

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE. Services between *Quebec* and *Montreal* (*Halifax* and *St. John*, Dec.–March) and *Liverpool* (7–8 days; 1st cl. £55, tourist £38).

CUNARD STEAM-SHIP LINE. Services between *New York* and *Cherbourg* and *Southampton* (5 days; 1st. cl. £91, cabin £56, tourist £41). — Between *New York*, *Cóbh*, *Havre*, and *Southampton* (6 days; 1st cl. £81, cabin £52 10/, tourist £40). — Between *New York*, *Cóbh*, and *Liverpool* (7–8 days; 1st cl. £65, tourist £40). — Between *Quebec*, *Havre*, and *London* (£41). — Between *Montreal* or *Quebec* and *Liverpool* (1st cl. £52 10/, tourist £35). — Between *Halifax* and *Southampton* (6 days; 1st cl. £55, tourist £35).

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE. Service between *New York* and *Hull* (11 days; £45). — Between *Montreal* and *Hull* (11 days; £40).

FRENCH LINE. Service between *New York*, *Plymouth* (returning viâ *Southampton*), and *Havre* (1st cl. £63, cabin £45, tourist £41).

FURNESS WARREN LINE. Service between *Boston*, *Halifax*, *St. John*, and *Liverpool* (12 days; 1st cl. £50, tourist £35).

GDYNIA AMERICA LINE. Service between *New York*, *Southampton*, *Copenhagen*, and *Gdynia* (New York–Southampton, 8 days; 1st cl. £50, tourist £41 5/).

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE. Service between *New York*, *Southampton*, *Havre*, and *Rotterdam* (New York–Southampton, 7–8 days; 1st cl. £64, cabin £52 10/, tourist £39).

LYKES LINES. Service between Gulf ports and *Liverpool*, *London*, *Glasgow*, etc. (c. £50).

MANCHESTER LINES. Service between *Montreal* (May–Oct.) and *Manchester* (9 days; £55). — Between *St. John* (Nov.–April) and *Manchester* (£50).

United States Lines. Service between *New York*, *Cóbh*, *Havre*, and *Southampton* (7 days; 1st cl. £81, cabin £52 10/, tourist £40). — Between *New York*, United Kingdom, and Continental ports (New York–England, 10 days; £35).

Routes between England and Northern Europe

The following is a list of the chief regular cross-Channel and North Sea steamer services, including the transatlantic liners that are available for short-distance passengers from England. Except in the case of short Channel passages it is advisable to make enquiries beforehand at the steamship offices or at a tourist agent's. The fares quoted below for the ocean liners are from the respective ports of departure; in all other cases the fares are the through fares from London, unless otherwise stated. Food is included in the fares of the ocean liners and some North Sea services; on all other steamers it is provided at a fixed tariff. Reports as to the weather conditions of the Channel passages are published in the chief daily papers and are posted up at the railway termini in London. — In France and Holland the free luggage allowance on the railways is 66 lb., in Denmark and Sweden 56 lb.; but in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy all luggage, except hand luggage, must be paid for. Through trains to all parts of Europe run in connection with the cross-Channel services to Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Ostend.

I. To France (for Switzerland, Italy, etc.)

(*a*) *Viâ Dover and Calais*. Daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) in 8 hrs. (sea-passage 80 mins.); 119/3, 96/6, return double. Also 'Golden Arrow' service (1st cl. Pullman cars only; in winter, 2nd cl. Pullman cars also) daily in 7 hrs.; 138/7. — To *Calais* in 3½–4 hrs.; 82/11, 72/6, 50/3, return double. No 3rd cl. on Paris boat-expresses.

(*b*) *Viâ Folkestone and Calais*. From London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) daily (incl. Sun.) in 8 hrs. (sea-passage 1½ hr.); fares same as (*a*).

(*c*) *Viâ Folkestone and Boulogne*. From London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) daily (incl. Sun.) in 8 hrs. (sea-passage 1½ hr.); 107/6, 87/, 61/6, return double. — To *Boulogne* in c. 4 hrs.; 76/1, 66/5, 46/9, return double.

(*d*) *Viâ Newhaven and Dieppe*. Day and night service (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (St-Lazare) in 8¾–9½ hrs. (sea-passage 3¼–3½ hrs.); 93/9, 84/3, 55/3, return double — To *Dieppe* in 5½–6 hrs.; 82/6, 78/9, 50/3 return double. Night service Tues., Thurs., and Sat., mid-June–end-Sept.

(*e*) *Viâ Dover and Dunkirk*. Train-ferry night service from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) in 11½ hrs. (sea-passage c. 4 hrs.); 113/2, 94/5, return double. No 3rd cl. Dunkirk–Paris. Through sleeping coaches, 173/, 138/. — To *Dunkirk* in 6½ hrs.; 84/5, 74/11, 53/4, return double.

(*f*) *Viâ Southampton and Havre*. Night service (Mon., Wed., and Fri., mid-June–end-Sept., then Mon. and Fri. only) from London (Waterloo) to *Paris* (St-Lazare) in 15 hrs. (sea-passage 7 hrs.); 93/9, 84/3, 69/3, return double. — To *Havre* in 9¼ hrs.; 89/9, 66/9, return double. — From Southampton to *Paris* in 12¾ hrs.; 89/9, 80/3, 65/3, return double.

(*g*) *Viâ Southampton to St-Malo*. Night service from London (Waterloo) three times weekly (Mon., Wed., and Fri.) in summer; Tues. only, early June, in c. 12½ hrs. (sea-passage 9¼ hrs.); 114/3, 74/9, return 198/6, 131/6. — From Southampton to *St-Malo*, 89/3, 59/9, return 166/6, 109/6.

By Ocean Liners

(*h*) *From Southampton to Cherbourg*: Cunard Steam-ship Line, at frequent intervals; Royal Mail Lines, infrequently. — To *Havre*: Holland-America

Line, c. monthly; United States Lines, weekly or fortnightly, 100/, 75/, 60/.

(*i*) *From Plymouth to Havre.* French Line, monthly; United States Lines, infrequently.

II. To Belgium (for Holland, Germany, Switzerland)

(*a*) *Viâ Dover and Ostend.* Two services daily (incl. Sun.) in summer, one in winter, from London (Victoria) to *Brussels* (Nord) in 8–9 hrs. (sea-passage 3½ hrs.); 108/3, 90/, 62/3, return 206/6, 172/6, 120/6. — To *Ostend* in c. 6 hrs.; 82/5, 72/, 52/1, return double.

(*b*) *Viâ Harwich and Antwerp.* Night service (Mon., Wed., and Fri.) from London (Liverpool St.) to *Brussels* (Nord) in 19 hrs. (sea-passage 14½ hrs.); 87/3, 83/11, return 170/9, 165/7. — To *Antwerp* in 17½ hrs.; 84/3, 79/6, return double. One class only on steamer, 2nd and 3rd cl. only Antwerp–Brussels.

(*c*) *From Hull to Antwerp,* Ellerman's Wilson Line, weekly; 100/, return 180/10.

III. To Holland (for Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland)

(*a*) *Viâ Harwich and Hook of Holland.* Day and night service (the latter weekdays only) from London (Liverpool St.) to *Rotterdam* in 10¾–11¼ hrs., 119/2, 98/7, 97/11, return 237/10, 196/8, 195/4; to *The Hague* in 11¼–12¼ hrs., 120/8, 99/11, 98/9, return 240/10, 199/4, 197/; to *Amsterdam* in 12–13¼ hrs., 127/9, 105/5, 102/7, return 255/, 210/4, 204/8; to *Hamburg* (excl. Sun.) in 23 hrs. — To *Hook of Holland* in 9¼–9¾ hrs. (sea-passage 7–7¾ hrs.), 114/3, 94/6, return double.

(*b*) *Viâ Tilbury to Rotterdam.* Every Sat. (also Mon., Wed., and Fri. in summer) from London (Fenchurch St.) to *Rotterdam* in 13¼–14¼ hrs. (passage by Batavier Line steamer in 12–13 hrs.), 114/3, 94/3, return 226/8, 186/8.

(*c*) *From Folkestone to Flushing.* Wed. and Sat. in summer in 6¼ hrs.; 90/6, 75/6, return double.

(*d*) *From Hull to Rotterdam.* Assoc. Humber Lines on Wed. and Sat.; 100/, 65/, return 190/, 120/. — Ellerman's Wilson Line on Wed. and Sat.; 100/, return 190/.

By Ocean Liners

(*e*) *From Southampton to Rotterdam.* Holland-America Line, c. fortnightly.

IV. To Scandinavia, etc.

(*a*) *Viâ Harwich and Hook of Holland.* Weekday service from London (Liverpool St.) to *Copenhagen* in c. 34 hrs.; £14 4/1, £10 9/11, £8 11/10, return £28 7/8, £20 19/4, £17 3/2; to *Stockholm* in c. 47 hrs., £21 16/7, £14 8/8, £11 4/4, return £43 12/8, £28 16/10, £22 8/2; to *Oslo* in c. 48 hrs., £22 18/6, £14 18/2, £11 7/10, return £45 15/6, £29 15/10, £22 15/2.

(*b*) *Viâ Harwich and Esbjerg.* Tues., Thurs., and Fri. from London (Liverpool St.) to *Copenhagen* in 29½ or 34½ hrs., £13 9/6, £13, £7 14/8, return £25 3/2, £24 13/7, £14 8/9 (passage by Royal Danish Mail Service steamer in 19½ or 24½ hrs.); to *Stockholm* in c. 46½ hrs., £21 3/6, £16 19/6, £10 7/11, return £40 11/2, £32 12/7, £19 15/3; to *Oslo* in c. 48 hrs., £22 11/9, £17 10/11, £10 12/6, return £43 4/7, £33 12/4, £20 2/6. — To *Esbjerg* in 24 or 28½ hrs., £11 11/3, £11 1/9, £6 9/3, return £22 3/8, £21 14/1, £12 9/1.

(*c*) *Viâ Newcastle and Bergen.* Tues., Wed., and Sat. in summer, Wed. and Sat. in winter, from London (King's Cross) to *Bergen* in 30 or 44 hrs. (passage by Bergen Steamship Co. in 24 or 37 hrs.), £17 5/5, £12 7/4, return £30 16/4, £22 17/3; to *Oslo* in 46 or 58 hrs., £21 0/11, £14 9/4, return £38 7/4, £27 1/3.

(*d*) *Viâ Newcastle to Oslo.* Sat. and alternate Thurs. in summer from London (King's Cross) to *Oslo* direct in 46 hrs. or viâ *Kristiansand* in 50 hrs. (passage by Fred Olsen Line, direct in 37½ hrs., to Kristiansand in 30 hrs.; £11, £9 10/, £8, incl. food; return double).

(*e*) *Viâ Newcastle and Gothenburg.* Frequent service in summer from London (King's Cross) to *Gothenburg* in c. 46 hrs. (passage by Swedish Lloyd Line in c. 39 hrs.), £11 5/, £8 5/, incl. food; return double. — To *Stockholm* in c. 53 hrs., £13 7/, £10 7/. No 1st cl.

(*f*) *From Newcastle to Copenhagen.* United S.S. Co., every Tues.; £12, £8, incl. food; return double.

(*g*) *Viâ Tilbury to Gothenburg.* Frequent service in summer from London (St. Pancras) to *Gothenburg* in 40 hrs. (passage by Swedish Lloyd Line in 37½ hrs.); £14 5/, £11 5/, £8 5/, incl. food; return double. — To *Stockholm* in 47 hrs., £20 11/, £13 7/, £10 7/.

(*h*) *From Hull to Scandinavia.* Ellerman's Wilson Line, every Tues. to *Copenhagen* (£12); alt. Fri. to *Stockholm* (£14); every Fri. to *Oslo* (£12), and *Gothenburg* (£14). — Finland S.S. Co., fortnightly in summer, monthly in winter, to *Helsinki* (£20).

(*i*) *From London to Stockholm, etc.* Ellerman's Wilson Line, every Thurs. to *Stockholm* (£14). — Baltic State Line, fortnightly to *Stockholm* and *Helsinki.* — United Shipping Co., weekly to *Copenhagen* (£12), to *Oslo* (£12), to *Stockholm* (£14).

(*j*) *From Leith to Denmark.* Currie Line every Fri. to *Copenhagen* (£10, incl. food). — United S.S. Co. every Wed. to *Aalborg* (£10, incl. food).

(*k*) *From Grimsby to Esbjerg.* United Shipping Co. every Tues.; £7 15/6, £3 17/9, return double.

(*l*) *From London or Hull to Danzig.* Polish-British S.S. Co. alt. Thurs.; £16, return £30 8/. — United Baltic Corp. fortnightly; £18, return £34 4/.

ROUTES FROM ENGLAND TO SOUTHERN EUROPE

I. TO PORTUGAL

(*a*) To *Lisbon,* from Southampton by Royal Mail Lines, twice monthly in 3 days, £22, £14, £10; from London by Royal Mail Lines, c. monthly in 4 days, £20, £10; from London or Liverpool by Booth Line, c. monthly viâ *Leixões* (Oporto), £18, £12.

II. TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST

(*a*) *From Liverpool to Gibraltar.* Henderson Line (£16).

(*b*) *From London to the Italian Coast, etc.* Ellerman's Wilson Line, c. every 3 weeks to *Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Sicily*; to *Trieste, Bari, Venice, Sicily.* — To Genoa £35, to Leghorn, Naples, Trieste, or Venice, £45.

AIR SERVICES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT

LONDON, from which the majority of the services start, is served by two principal termini: LONDON AIRPORT (*Heathrow*), situated at Bath Rd., Feltham, and NORTHOLT AIRPORT, at Western Avenue, Ruislip. Both are 15 m. W. of the centre of the city. Air passengers are conveyed to the airports free of charge by motor coaches, starting c. 1–1½ hr. before the aircraft departure times, from the Kensington Air Station, 194–200 High St., Kensington (from 202 Sloane St. for K.L.M. services). The airports are equipped with customs offices, post offices, wireless stations, restaurants, waiting-rooms, etc. For *Birmingham Airport* see p. 279; for *Manchester Airport*, p. 413.

The times given below are the flying times from airport to airport; at least 1 hr. should be added at each end for the total journey from city to city. Return fares show a considerable reduction. The free luggage allowance is 20 kg. or 44 lbs.; the charge per kg. of excess luggage varies according to distance (from 1/ for Le Touquet and 1/7 for Paris upwards). Full information may be obtained from the offices of the air transport companies and the chief tourist agents. — The first aeroplane operating on a Continental service left Croydon Airport, London, for Paris on Aug. 25th, 1919.

The following are the regular summer services; winter services are rather less frequent:—

I. To France

(*a*) *From Northolt to Paris. British European Airways*: 9 weekday and 7 Sunday services in 90 min.; £8, return £14 8/. — *From London Airport to Paris. Air France*: 7 weekday and 5 Sun. services in 95 min.; same fares. — Connections from Paris to all parts of France, to Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, etc.

(*b*) *From Birmingham to Paris. B.E.A.*: service on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in c. 2¼ hrs.; £10, return £18. *Air France*: service on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in c. 2 hrs.; same fares.

(*c*) *From Manchester to Paris. B.E.A.*: weekday service in c. 2½ hrs. (direct) or c. 3½ hrs. (viâ Birmingham); £11, return £19 16/. — *Air France*: weekday service in c. 2½ hrs. (direct) or 3¼ hrs. (viâ Birmingham); same fares.

(*d*) *From Croydon Airport* (12 m. S. of London) to *Le Touquet. Olley Air Service* on Fri.–Mon. in 50 min.; £4, return £7 4/. — Also services from London to *Dinard* (Air France), *Deauville*, *Nice* (B.E.A. and Air France), etc.

II. To Switzerland.

(*a*) *From Northolt to Geneva. B.E.A.*: 1 or 2 services daily in c. 3 hrs.; £15 16/, return £28 9/. *Swissair*: service daily in c. 3 hrs.; same fares.

(*b*) *From Northolt to Berne. Swissair*: 3 services daily in summer in 3 hrs.; £16 13/, return £30.

(*c*) *From Northolt to Zurich. B.E.A.*: 1–3 services daily in c. 3 hrs.; £18, return £30 9/. *Swissair*: 2–3 services daily in 3–3¾ hrs.; same fares.

(*d*) *From Northolt to Basle. Swissair*: 1 service weekdays, 2 on Sun., in 2¾ hrs.; £16, return £28 9/.

(*e*) *From Manchester to Zurich. Swissair*: service daily in 4 hrs.; £19 18/, return £35 17/.

III. To Italy

(*a*) *From Northolt to Milan. Alitalia* (Italian Air Lines): daily, exc. Mon. and Wed., in 4¼ hrs.; £24, return £44 2/.

(*b*) *From Northolt to Rome. B.E.A.*: 1–3 services daily in 6¼–7 hrs.; £29 8/ return £52 18/. *Alitalia*: service daily in 5½–7¼ hrs.; same fares.

IV. To Belgium

(*a*) *From Northolt to Brussels. B.E.A.*: 3 services daily in 1½ hr.; £7, return £12 12/. — *From London Airport to Brussels. Sabena* (Belgian Air Lines): 4 weekday and 2 Sun. services in 65 min.; same fares.

(*b*) *From London Airport to Antwerp. Sabena*: weekday service in c. 1¾ hr.; £7, return £12 12/.

(*c*) *From Manchester to Brussels. Cobeta* (Compagnie Belge): service on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in 2¼ hrs.; £11 1/, return £19 8/. — *Sabena*: service on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in summer in c. 2¾ hrs.; same fares.

(*d*) *From Southend to Ostend. East Anglian Flying Services*: service on Sat. in 50 min.; 90/, return 140/.

V. To Holland, Germany, etc.

(*a*) *From Northolt to Amsterdam. B.E.A.*: 2 services daily in 1½ hr.; £8, return £14 8/. — *From London Airport to Amsterdam. K.L.M.* (Royal Dutch Airlines): 6 weekday and 5 Sun. services in 1¼ hr.; same fares.

(*b*) *From Manchester to Amsterdam. Aer Lingus*: service on Tues., Wed., and Thurs. in 2 hrs.; £10 5/, return £18 9/. *K.L.M.*: service on Mon., Fri., and Sat. in 2 hrs.; same fares.

(*c*) *From Northolt to Hamburg. B.E.A.*: 2 services daily viâ Amsterdam in 4½–4¾ hrs.; £14 12/, return £26 6/.

(*d*) *From Northolt to Berlin. B.E.A.*: service daily viâ Düsseldorf in 7½ hrs.; £19 17/, return £35 15/ (to *Düsseldorf* in 3 hrs.; £10, return £18).

(*e*) *From Northolt to Frankfurt. B.E.A.*: service daily exc. Sat. in 3½ hrs.; £12 18/, return £23 4/.

(*f*) *From Northolt to Munich. B.E.A.*: service on Mon. to Fri. viâ Düsseldorf in c. 5½ hrs.; £18 17/, return £33 19/.

(*g*) *From Northolt to Vienna. B.E.A.*: weekday service viâ Zurich in 6 hrs.; £24 6/, return £43 15/.

(*h*) *From Northolt to Prague. B.E.A.*: service daily exc. Mon. viâ Frankfurt in 5½ hrs.; £22 10/, return £40 10/. *C.S.A.* (Czechoslovakian Airlines): weekday service in c. 5 hrs.; same fares.

VI. To Scandinavia

(*a*) *From Northolt to Copenhagen. B.E.A.*: daily service in c. 3½ hrs.; £21 15/, return £39 3/. *S.A.S.* (Scandinavian Airlines System): daily service in 3¼ hrs.; same fares.

(*b*) *From Northolt to Stockholm. B.E.A.*: daily service in c. 5 hrs.; £27 3/, return £48 17/. *S.A.S.*: daily service viâ *Gothenburg* in c. 5½ hrs.; same fares.

(*c*) *From Northolt to Oslo. B.E.A.*: service on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in c. 4¾ hrs.; £23 15/, return £42 15/. *S.A.S.*: service viâ *Stavanger* on Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sun. in c. 5 hrs.; same fares.

VII. To Spain, Greece, etc.

(*a*) *From Northolt to Madrid. B.E.A.*: 2 services viâ *Bordeaux* on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in c. 6¼ hrs.; £25 9/, return £45 16/. — *From London Airport to Madrid. Iberia* (Spanish Air Lines): service on Tues. in 5¼ hrs.; same fares.

(*b*) *From Northolt to Lisbon. B.E.A.*: service viâ *Bordeaux* daily, exc. Mon. and Fri., in 7¼ hrs.; £29, return £52 4/. *T.A.P.* (Portuguese Air Lines): service on Sat. in 6 hrs.; same fares.

(*c*) *From Northolt to Athens. B.E.A.*: service viâ Nice and Rome (overnight stop) on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in 26 hrs.; £50 10/, return £90 18/. *Hellas* (Hellenic Airlines): service on Wed. and Sun. in 11 hrs.; same fares.

Air Services between England and other parts of the World

The remarks on p. lii are applicable to these services also, except that *London Airport* is the terminus for all services, and the motor coaches for the conveyance of passengers start from the Airways Terminal, Buckingham Palace Rd. (from 56 Haymarket for Air India International; from 202 Sloane St. for A.O.A.). The free luggage allowance outside Europe is 30 kg. (66 lb.).

The following is a summary of the more important services:—

I. To U.S.A. and Canada

(*a*) *To New York. B.O.A.C.* (British Overseas Airways Corp.): daily in 13¾–14½ hrs. (£86 17/, return £156 7/. *A.O.A.* (American Overseas Airlines): daily in 13–14¼ hrs. (same fares), going on weekly to *Philadelphia* (c. 15½ hrs.; £88 4/, return £159) and *Washington* (16½ hrs.; £90 3/, return £162 3/). *P.A.A.* (Pan American Airways): daily in 12–15 hrs. (same fares), three times weekly viâ *Boston* (12¾ hrs.; £84 12/, return £152 6/)

(*b*) *To Montreal. B.O.A.C.*: twice weekly in 13¾ hrs. (£86 12/, return £155 18/). *T.C.A.* (Trans-Canada Air Lines): daily in 13½–17 hrs. (same fares).

II. To Australia

To Sydney. B.O.A.C. and *Qantas Empire Airways*: daily viâ *Rome*, *Cairo* (12 hrs.; £67), *Karachi* (1½ days; £120), *Calcutta* (2 days; £141), and *Singapore* (2½ days; £174), in 4 days (£260, return £468).

III. To India

(*a*) *To Calcutta. B.O.A.C.*: three times weekly viâ *Rome*, *Cairo*, *Basra* (£90), *Karachi* (£120), and *Delhi* (£131), in 45 hrs. (£141, return £253 16/). *P.A.A.*: four times weekly viâ *Brussels*, *Damascus*, *Karachi*, and *Delhi*, in 32 hrs. (same fares).

(*b*) *To Bombay. Air India International*: twice weekly viâ *Geneva* and *Cairo* in 29 hrs. (£129, return £232).

IV. To Africa

(*a*) *To Cairo. B.O.A.C.*: five times weekly viâ *Rome, Malta,* or *Tripoli* (£43) in 12–14¼ hrs. (£67, return £120 12/).

(*b*) *To Johannesburg. S.A.A.* (South African Airlines): three times weekly viâ *Tripoli, Khartoum* (£95), and *Nairobi* (£136), in 35 hrs. (£164, return £295 4/).

V. To the Near East

(*a*) *From Northolt to Tel Aviv. Hellas*: twice weekly viâ *Paris, Athens,* and *Nicosia* (£66), in 18 hrs. (£67, return £120 12/).

(*b*) *To Baghdad. B.O.A.C.*: weekly viâ *Malta* and *Damascus* (£67) in 21 hrs. (£82, return £147).

(*c*) *To Teheran. B.O.A.C.*: weekly viâ *Rome* and *Nicosia,* in c. 23 hrs. (£100, return £180).

VI. To South America

To Buenos Aires. B.O.A.C. (South American Division) three times weekly viâ *Lisbon, Dakar* (£79), *Natal* (£160), *Rio de Janeiro* (£173 14/), and *Montevideo* (£192 11/), in c. 2½ days (£194 16/, return £350 13/). *P.A.B.* (Panair do Brasil): weekly viâ *Paris, Lisbon, Dakar, Recife* (£146 12/), *Rio de Janeiro,* and *Montevideo,* in c. 1½ days (same fares).

II. PASSPORTS & CUSTOM HOUSE. EXPENSES

Passports. Every passenger landing in the United Kingdom must have a passport with photograph or equivalent document issued within the previous five years. Aliens must register with the police at once if they intend to remain in the country for more than two months.

Custom House. All articles purchased abroad should be declared, as dutiable articles entail humiliation and smart penalties if found concealed. Small quantities of spirits and ½ lb. of tobacco (including cigars or cigarettes) are usually passed free of duty, by courtesy, if declared. Foreign reprints of copyright English books and large quantities of new clothing may be confiscated. A maximum of 50 lb. of food (not more than 10 lb. of any one kind) may be brought into England without an import licence (except from the Irish Republic, where the limits are 7 lb. and 2 lb. respectively). — Dogs may be brought into England only by permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and on condition that they are isolated under the care of a veterinary surgeon for six months.

Rations. Visitors remaining in England for 56 days (8 weeks) or less do not require a food ration card if staying in hotels; if residing with friends they can obtain a food ration card from the local Food Office on presentation of their passport (personal attendance is not necessary). Special 'extra' coupons for soap and confectionery (in addition to those on the ration card, if held) can be obtained by any visitor in the same way by presenting the passport at any food office. Visitors intending to make a longer stay must attend in person at the local Food Office to obtain a ration book and identity card.

Money and Expenses. British currency consists of notes and gold, silver, and bronze coins. The pound sterling (£ or *l*, from *libra*) contains 20 shillings (*s*. from *solidus*), and the shilling contains 12 pence (*d*. from *denarius*). — The gold sovereign and half-sovereign, like the silver crown (5/), are seldom seen. Their place is supplied by *Notes* for £1 and 10/ issued by the Bank of England. The Bank of England notes for £5 are legal tender also. The *Silver Coins* in ordinary use are the half-crown (2/6), the florin (2/), the shilling, the sixpence, and the threepenny-bit. A twelve-sided threepenny-bit, of copper, nickel, and zinc, was introduced in 1937, and in 1947 cupro-nickel pieces replaced the silver coins. The *Bronze Coins* (known as 'coppers') are the penny (1*d*.), the halfpenny (½*d*.; pron. haypenny), and the farthing (¼*d*.). The halfpenny is exactly one inch in diameter; the penny ⅓ oz. in weight. — The term 'guinea' means the sum of 21/; but as a coin the guinea has long been out of circulation.

Half-crowns and florins are sometimes confounded, and it is just as well to say 'half-a-crown' in tendering that coin in payment.

In citing prices verbally the words 'shillings' and 'pence' are often omitted; 4/9, 12/6, 27/6, etc. (written also 4*s*. 9*d*., 12*s*. 6*d*., 27*s*. 6*d*.), are read 'four and nine,' 'twelve and six,' 'twenty-seven and six,' etc. (2/6 is either 'half-a-crown' or 'two and six'; 1/6 is either 'one and six' or 'eighteenpence'). But 4/9½, 12/6¾, etc. (4*s*. 9½*d*., 12*s*. 6¾*d*.) are read 'four and ninepence haypenny,' 'twelve and sixpence three farthings,' etc.

Among the most current slang terms for coins are 'quid' for sovereign, 'dollar' and 'half a dollar' for crown and half-crown, 'bob' for shilling, and 'tanner' for sixpence. 'Pony' meaning £25, and 'monkey' meaning £500 are betting expressions.

Foreign money should be exchanged at a bank or at a tourist office. For the time being, special exchange control regulations are in force, about which information can be obtained from a bank. Money for an extended tour may be conveniently carried in the form of circular notes from a bank. The travellers' cheques issued by the chief British banks, the chief American express companies, and the Association of American Bankers, may likewise be mentioned.

EXPENSES. For the ordinary tourist living in average comfort and visiting the usual sights, the minimum daily expense can hardly be much less than 35/, and even this implies a certain watchfulness over attractive extras.

III. TRANSPORT

Railways. Since their nationalisation, under the title 'British Railways' on Jan. 1st, 1948, the railways of England have been worked in five 'regions'—Western, Southern, London Midland, Eastern, and North-Eastern—corresponding nearly with the areas previously operated by four large private companies—the Great Western, the Southern, the London, Midland & Scottish, and the London & North-Eastern, though the area operated by the last has been divided into two 'regions.' A sixth region includes all the railways in Scotland. The general standard of speed remains high, many expresses averaging over 60 miles per hour; and for frequency of service British Railways are probably unrivalled.

Passengers are left much more to their own initiative than on the Continent. They should therefore make sure that they are in their proper train and compartment. A seat is regarded as 'taken' if a hat, suitcase, or other article is placed upon it; in the principal express trains seats may be booked in advance (fee 1/). The control of the window is by custom conceded to the passenger seated next to it, facing the engine; considerate travellers, in this position, generally take the sense of the company on the subject of ventilation. It is forbidden to enter a moving train, or to walk across the metals when a bridge or subway is provided. The railway officials are usually civil in answering questions, and inquiry offices and train-indicators will be found at most of the larger stations. — Americans may be reminded that the ticket-office is called the 'booking-office,' that the conductor is addressed as 'guard,' and that baggage is better known as 'luggage.'

On the longer routes 'corridor' or 'vestibule' carriages, with lavatory accommodation, are general, and restaurant cars (B., L., or D. 3/6–4/6, tea 1/–1/6) are attached to the principal long-distance trains, and buffet cars to many others. Sleeping-cars are included in the chief night trains (extra charges: 1st cl., between England and Scotland, single-berth 32/7, double-berth, 21/10; within England, 24/5, 16/6; 3rd cl., per berth between England and Scotland 11/8, within England 10/1). Berths should be reserved well in advance. 'Pullman cars,' first- and third-class carriages 'de luxe' where meals are likewise served, for admission to which an extra charge is made (1st cl. 2/6, 3rd cl. 2/), are run also on certain trains. Most stations of any importance have refreshment-rooms. Telegrams ordering refreshments, rooms at railway hotels, etc., are sent free of charge from any station, and meals for the journey can be obtained from the principal refreshment-rooms in bags (1/–2/) or cartons (2/3–5/). Most trains have first- and third-class carriages, second-class carriages being used for Continental traffic only. Smoking is forbidden in the compartments so labelled. Compartments 'for ladies only' are often provided, or will be so labelled on request. The Sunday service of trains is much less frequent than that in force on weekdays (on branch lines often no Sun. trains), a fact to be noted by passengers starting for distant destinations on Saturday. Special services are in force on holidays. — Some of the larger towns have excellent electric suburban services.

FARES AND TICKETS. The standard 3rd class fare is 1½*d.* per mile (1st class 2½*d.* per mile), but to this basic charge, 33⅓ per cent. must now be added. 'Monthly return' tickets are issued at the rate of 1⅓*d.* per mile, and the former provision of 'cheap day return' tickets, 'circular tour' tickets, and excursion tickets is gradually being reinstated. Ordinary and monthly return tickets permit the journey to be broken as often as desired. —

At many stations persons not travelling by train are not admitted to the platforms without a platform ticket (1*d.*; obtained from an automatic machine or at the booking-office).

LUGGAGE. The maximum allowance of free luggage is 150 lb. for 1st class passengers, 100 lb. for 3rd class; excess luggage costs ½*d.*–1½*d.* per lb. according to distance. Passengers with luggage should take care that each package is clearly addressed and should be at the station in good time to see that it is labelled for its destination by a porter and put into the luggage van. Travellers to the Continent book their luggage to its destination and receive a numbered receipt for the fees charged. The railway porter who conveys luggage between cab and train expects a tip (from 1/ for a light bag upwards). Special tickets are required for dogs, bicycles, baby-carriages, etc. Luggage may be left in the Cloak Room or Left Luggage Office (at small stations in the booking-office) for a fee of 5*d.* the first day and 2½*d.* per day after (bicycles 9*d.* and 5*d.*). Passenger's luggage will be collected and delivered 'in advance' by the railway companies at a charge of 2/8 per package, but the passenger-tickets must be bought previously and delays often occur.

TIME-TABLES. *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* (monthly; 5/) is the most complete. The *A.B.C. Railway Guide* (monthly; 3/6) is convenient for journeys to and from London and publishes the fares. Local time-tables (2*d.*–1/) are published in every town of importance. The railway regions issue their own time-tables for 'summer' and 'winter' services.

Steamers. From most of the larger coast-resorts regular or occasional pleasure-steamers offer opportunities of short voyages and excursions in summer. Many of these services are indicated in our text, but inquiries on the spot are recommended. Steamers ply also on both the lower and the upper Thames (Rtes. 5, 31C); on Windermere and Ullswater (Rte. 55); on the Norfolk Broads (Rte. 73); and on the beautiful estuaries of S.W. England (Rtes. 23, 25); etc. — Steamers to the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13; to the *Channel Islands*, Rte. 15; to the *Scilly Isles*, see Rte. 26C; to the *Isle of Man*, Rte. 56; *Continental* and *Transatlantic Services*, see pp. xlix–lii.

Motor-Buses. Motor transit by road has been enormously developed within recent years, and practically the whole country is now traversed in all directions by regular and economical motor-bus services, linking up the principal towns and most villages, and bringing many beautiful districts within easy reach of the traveller by road. In some of the remoter regions the motor-bus is the only public means of transport. Comprehensive tours from point to point may be planned with the aid of these services, though their connections are not always convenient and comparatively little luggage can be conveyed. The vehicles vary in size, from the double-decked buses in the environs of the large towns downwards. Return fares, at a reduced rate, are usually available.

LONG-DISTANCE SERVICES. A network of long-distance motor-coaches, some plying regularly all the year round, others during the summer season only, connects the chief towns in England. The coaches run daily or oftener (in some cases, two or three times a week only; some of the longer services run also at night) and carry a reasonable quantity of luggage (generally c. 28 lb. or a small suitcase per passenger). They are much faster than the 'service' motor-buses, and pick up passengers at fixed points only ('limited stop' service). On the longer routes halts are made at convenient hotels for meals, but other intermediate halts are brief. The fares (especially return fares) are cheaper than the corresponding 3rd class railway fares, but railway transit is, of course, quicker. Seats must be taken at a booking-office, and in summer (especially at week-ends) should be secured in good time; for return tickets the precise date of return should be fixed in advance. Booking-offices and starting-points are advertised in the local press; in London the chief starting-points are Victoria Coach Station and King's Cross Coach Station.

In addition, the environs of London within a radius of c. 30 miles are served by the comfortable *Green Line Coaches* of London Transport, some of the routes of which intersect the whole length or breadth of London, while others have termini within the central area. In central London these coaches pick up passengers only at certain fixed points indicated by placards, but they set down anywhere on request. The minimum fare is usually high, but cheap day-return fares are operative from London at all times and to London except during the weekday rush hours.

TOURIST MOTOR-COACHES ply in the season from every town and popular tourist-resort on day and half-day excursions to points of interest in the neighbourhood within a wide radius. Moreover, an easy though perhaps rather superficial method of seeing the country is offered by the circular tours, in similar vehicles, organised in the season by numerous firms in London and most provincial towns (see the newspapers). These tours take from 3 to 14 days, at an average charge of c. 40/ per day, which covers all fares, meals, and hotel accommodation. The passenger's luggage should not exceed the limits of a medium-sized suitcase.

Air Services. Besides the international air services detailed on pp. lii–lv, services by aeroplane connect many of the principal towns of the British Isles. Transport by road between the airports and the companies' offices in the centre of the towns served is included in the fare paid. Other air services connect various points on the mainland with the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13; the *Channel Islands*, Rte. 15; the *Isle of Man*, Rte. 56; and the *Scilly Isles*, Rte. 26. Full particulars of services, luggage allowances, and fares will be found in the *A.B.C. World Airways and Shipping Guide* (monthly; 4/).

IV. POSTAL INFORMATION

	United Kingdom	Dominions, Egypt, and U.S.A.	Foreign Countries
LETTERS . .	2½*d.* for 2 oz., then ½*d.* per 2 oz.	2½*d.* for 1 oz., then 1*d.* per oz.	3*d.* for 1 oz., then 2*d.* per oz.
POST CARDS .	2*d.*	2*d.*	2*d.*
NEWSPAPERS . (per copy)	1½*d.* for 4 oz., then ½*d.* per 4 oz. up to 2 lb.	1*d.* for 2 oz., then ½*d.* per 2 oz.	1*d.* for 2 oz., then ½*d.* per 2 oz.
PRINTED PAPERS	1*d.* for 2 oz., then ½*d.* per 2 oz. up to 2 lb.	,, ,,	,, ,,
TELEGRAMS .	1/ for 9 words (1/6 for 12 words to Eire), then 1*d.* per word	See below	See below

Full particulars will be found in the *Post Office Guide* (yearly, 1/, with several supplements, gratis), obtainable at any Post Office.

Post Offices are usually open from 8.30 or 9 a.m. to 5.30 or 6 p.m. on weekdays, but most of the smaller offices are closed from 1 p.m. on 'early closing days' (Wed., Thurs., or Sat.). On Sun. and holidays head offices and many country sub-offices remain open from 9 to 10 a.m. for telegraph business and the sale of stamps; all others are closed. — There is no Sunday delivery of letters or parcels.

International Reply Coupons (8*d.* each), exchangeable abroad for stamps, are convenient for franking replies to letters sent abroad, and *Imperial Reply Coupons* (3*d.* each) may be used for prepaying replies to letters sent to any part of the British Empire.

POST CARDS. Picture post cards, etc., may be sent at the 'printed paper' rate provided the words 'printed paper' be substituted for 'post card' and nothing appear in writing except date, addresses, and a formula of courtesy not exceeding five words.

PARCELS. Great Britain and N. Ireland:—3 lb. 9*d.*, 4 lb. 11*d.*, 5 lb. 1/, 6 lb. 1/1, 7 lb. 1/2, 8 lb. 1/3, 15 lb. (max.) 1/4. Eire:— 2 lb. 9*d.*, 5 lb. 1/, 8 lb. 1/3, 11 lb. (max.) 1/6. Parcels must be handed in at a Post Office. Parcels heavier than the above limits of weight must be sent by railway or through a goods agent. No compensation for the loss of a parcel sent by post is paid unless a certificate of posting is obtained.

The rates for imperial and foreign parcels vary according to the country of destination; to the U.S.A., 3 lb. 2/; 7 lb. 3/9; 11 lb. 5/9; 22 lb. 9/9; to New Zealand, 2/3, 4/, 6/3, 9/3; to Canada, 2/3, 4/3, 6/, 9/; to Australia, 1 lb. 1/4, then 6*d.* per lb. up to 11 lb. only; to South Africa, 9*d.* per lb. up to 11 lb. only. Various forms have to be filled in for the dispatch of imperial and foreign parcels.

Air Mail. Full information regarding the Air Mail services from this country is contained in the Air Mail Leaflet, copies of which may be obtained free of charge at any Post Office.

Registration. Letters and parcels for inland post may be registered for 4*d.*–2/ (according to value), foreign letters for 4*d.* Money should be enclosed in the special 'registered letter envelopes' sold at all post offices, as otherwise compensation may be refused. Parcels and valuable letters for certain places abroad may be insured (fee 6*d.*–6/).

Poste Restante. Correspondence marked 'to be called for' or 'poste restante' may be addressed to any post office except a town sub-office. Letters are kept for a fortnight (if from abroad, two months). Travellers may not use the poste restante for more than three months.

Money Orders. Within the U.K. and Eire money may be transmitted by means of postal orders (up to 21/) or money orders (up to £50; Eire £40), on both of which a small poundage is charged. The name of the sender of a money order must be given by the payee. For foreign and colonial money orders, the maximum varies from £10 to £40. — *Telegraph Money Orders* are issued at the same rates, plus the cost of the telegram of advice and a supplementary fee of 2*d.* for inland and 6*d.* or 1/ for foreign orders.

Telegrams. Inland: Replies may be prepaid up to a maximum of 4/ (4/6 to Eire). Priority can be obtained on payment of additional fee of 6*d.*

The charges for imperial and foreign telegrams vary between 3*d.* and 1/ per word to places in the European System and between 9*d.* and 4/ per word outside it. There is a maximum rate of 1/3 per word to places in the British Commonwealth. Reduced rates are available for 'deferred' and 'letter' telegrams.

Radiotelegrams are accepted at any telegraph office for transmission to ships at sea through British coast-stations at the following charges: 1/ a word (standard); 6*d.* a word (for short-voyage ships).

Telephones. Public telephone call-office facilities are provided at many post offices, railway stations and shops; and in kiosks. The minimum charge for the use of a call office is 2*d.* Trunk (and toll) calls (including personal calls) may be effected from practically all public call offices. Reduced rates are charged for trunk (and toll) calls made between 6.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. (5.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. from call offices).

Telephone service is available from London to all countries in Europe except Albania; and to many countries overseas, including North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, India, Kenya, and South Africa.

V. HOTELS

Good hotels are to be found in every part of England, except perhaps in some purely industrial districts, and it is by no means the rule that the most pretentious hotels are necessarily the most comfortable. In the lists in the text, the hotels in each town are named approximately in order of their generally accepted standing, the cheaper houses being mentioned last. These lists, making no claim to be exhaustive, are intended to offer the traveller a reasonable choice of accommodation; the omission of a name implies no derogatory judgment.

Upwards of 200 hotels and inns of various grades in England are controlled by *Trust Houses, Ltd.* ('T.H.' in the text; head office, Short's Gardens, London, W.C.2), whose chief aim is the provision of substantial comfort and good meals at any hour. The hotels and inns of the *People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.* ('P.R.' in the text; head office, 193 Regent St., W.1), mostly small country inns, provide good meals, but not always sleeping accommodation. Each company issues a detailed handbook. Similar establishments are managed by various local trusts.

The *Hôtels de Luxe* and other *First-Class Hotels* in the principal towns and the fashionable health and pleasure resorts are managed on cosmopolitan lines and provide every modern comfort and convenience, except perhaps a constant supply of iced water. The better *Second-Class Hotels* at such places are also thoroughly comfortable. The large *Country House Hotels*, which are now found all over the country, are generally well-appointed establishments, 'converted' from private country mansions, standing in spacious grounds, and afford facilities for amusements and country sports. So-called *Private Hotels*, which abound in the chief health and pleasure resorts, have no licence for the sale of alcoholic liquors (though visitors may provide their own). The best of them differ little in luxury (and charges) from first-class licensed hotels, but the name is regularly appropriated by ordinary boarding-houses. *Commercial Hotels*, frequented by business men, are moderate in price and are usually comfortable if not luxurious. In country towns the inns are generally 'family and commercial hotels,' with a dining-room (sometimes denoted 'coffee-room') for ordinary visitors and a 'commercial room' for gentlemen of the road. Hot and cold running water in the bedrooms is now general, even in hotels of moderate pretensions. Some hotels are 'unlicensed' but send out for any alcoholic refreshments required. These are to be distinguished from *Temperance Hotels*, in which alcoholic liquors are not consumed, and which often afford comfortable quarters at very reasonable rates.

Before taking possession of his rooms at a hotel, the traveller should have a precise understanding as to the charge. Bills should be paid at weekly intervals, as mistakes are then more easily checked. Notice of departure should be given before noon, as otherwise an extra day may be charged for. Valuables should be kept carefully locked up in the owner's trunk or deposited with the hotel-manager in exchange for a receipt. The restriction of hours for the sale of liquor and tobacco does not apply to travellers within their hotels, but alcoholic drinks ordered otherwise than at meal-times are usually paid for on the spot. Most hotels make, on application, an inclusive 'en pension' charge for a stay of three days or more; but this arrangement is not always convenient for sightseers, who may prefer to take luncheon or tea elsewhere. The hours at which meals are served are much more rigid than formerly, as the Catering Wages Act (in operation since 1948) strictly regulates the hours of employment of hotel staff. Many inns, indeed, have been obliged to abandon the serving of meals owing to the cost of maintaining an adequate staff.

CHARGES. The charges quoted in the text, though they give a general idea of the charges at different types of hotel, are to a certain extent approximate and relative only; for it not unfrequently happens that bedrooms at the lowest terms quoted in the tariffs are not available, and in most seaside and holiday resorts the price of accommodation varies with the season, the highest charges being effective in July–Aug. and at the Christmas and Easter holidays, the lowest in Nov.–March. The cost of meals varies but little, the maximum legal charge for luncheon or dinner being 5/, though in hotels of the highest class a 'house charge' of 6*d*.–2/6 may be added to cover the extra amenities provided. In practice, luncheon in a good average hotel costs 3/6–5/, dinner 4/6–6/. The regular 'bed-&-breakfast' charge includes a bath and an 'English' breakfast; a reduction can often be arranged where only a light 'Continental' breakfast is desired. In some hotels morning tea is included in the bed-&-breakfast charge; in most, but not all, a cup of after-dinner coffee is counted as an extra (6*d*.–1/). There are, however, no fixed rules, the custom varying from house to house. For the larger and more fashionable hotels the daily rate may be estimated at about 30/–40/; for less pretentious houses and good country hotels at 20/–25/; while even in village inns it can seldom be less than about 15/.

Bedroom fires and the serving of meals in private rooms are always extra. The usual charge for private sitting-rooms is relatively high. — In most hotels a 'double bedded room' means a bedroom with a large double bed, not a room with two single beds. Travellers should always carry a cake of toilet soap.

GRATUITIES. Some hotels make a practice of adding a surcharge of 10 per cent. on the bill, to meet the increased cost of wages. This is *not* to be regarded as a service charge, and the award of gratuities to the staff is still a universal custom. Gratuities may be presented individually—to the head waiter, the special waiter who has attended the visitor at meals, the porter, and the chambermaid—or they may be paid at the hotel office in the form of a percentage on the bill (10–15 per cent.). At a hotel of moderate class 10/–15/ on a bill of £5 is ample, but a one-night visitor will give proportionately more. An occasional 6*d*. is enough for the page or lift-boy.

Restaurants. Good restaurants may be said not to exist outside London except in the largest provincial towns and most fashionable resorts; in the average country town, substantial meals are best taken at a hotel. The abundant tea-rooms (so-called 'cafés') supply luncheons and teas at lower prices, and good plain licensed restaurants are often attached to quite modest commercial hotels ('pubs'). 'High tea,' or 'meat tea' is the ordinary evening meal north of Birmingham except in hotels. Alcoholic liquors are supplied in restaurants and taverns only at certain 'permitted hours.'

Boarding-Houses. Visitors who propose to spend more than a day or two at any of the chief health resorts, seaside resorts, cathedral towns, etc., will find boarding-houses or 'guest-houses' considerably cheaper than hotels. The charges at these range from 73/6 or 84/ per week upwards. The most satisfactory guide in choosing such quarters is a recommendation from someone who knows both the house and the traveller; but inquiry of a stationmaster, at a leading shop, or other local source often yields good results. Luggage may be left at the station while the traveller is securing his quarters. — Similar remarks apply also to *Furnished Apartments*, in which the hirer may arrange either to do his own catering or to have it done for him by the landlady.

Youth Hostels. The cheapest way of seeing the English countryside is to travel on foot or bicycle from Youth Hostel to Youth Hostel. The *Youth Hostels Association* (head office, Midland Bank Chambers, Howards Gate, Welwyn Garden City, Herts), founded in 1930, owns c. 270 hostels in all parts of England, occupying buildings of many different characters, each in charge of a warden. Membership of the association costs 5/ per annum for those under 21 years old, 10/ per annum for those of 21 or over. Accommodation is simple, but at most hostels hot morning and evening meals and packet lunches are provided at a low cost. All hostels are closed from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Members are required to do their share of the housework and to observe a few simple rules, which are detailed in the Y.H.A. Handbook (post free, 7*d*.).

VI. MOTORING IN ENGLAND

Communicated by the Automobile Association

Motor-cars and motor-cycles entering the United Kingdom are subject to customs duty and purchase tax which vary not only according to value but to country of manufacture. Visiting motorists wishing to make only a temporary stay, not exceeding one year, need not pay customs duty or purchase tax. They may obtain international documents from the motoring association in their own country or, if there is no such organisation, from the Automobile Association (or the Royal Automobile Club, see below) in the United Kingdom. The documents required, which permit free entry, are:—(*a*) Triptyque or Carnet de Passages en Douanes; (*b*) International Certificate for Motor Vehicles (with nationality plaque); (*c*) International Driving Permit. A carnet or triptyque is issued against a guarantee for the duty liability on the vehicle. Such guarantees are released when documents are returned to the issuing organisation properly discharged. Guarantees may take the form of a bank indemnity or cash deposit, or arrangements for counter-assurance can be made with an approved company in the country of residence.

No one under 17 years of age may drive a motor-car in Great Britain, and no one under 16 may ride a motor-cycle. If a visiting motorist holds a valid International Driving Permit, the A.A. Port Officer will issue a temporary driving licence free of cost. If the motorist arrives from a country where International Driving Permits are unobtainable (such as the U.S.A. or Canada), or is otherwise unable to produce a permit, the A.A. Port Officer will issue an ordinary British driving licence for 5/ on production of a valid licence issued to the visitor in his own country. No test is necessary. The Association can also arrange tests for visitors without a valid licence who cannot prove that they hold such a licence in their own country. Similarly, a temporary Registration Card will be issued on production of an International Certificate for Motor Vehicles. If the certificate cannot be produced, temporary registration numbers will have to be taken out at the port. The cost is about 25/.

Whether the car has entered under an International Certificate or temporary British registration arrangements, the A.A. Port Officer will issue an International Circulation Permit entitling the motorist to 90 days' tax-free circulation in the United Kingdom. This permit must be exhibited on the windscreen of the vehicle in a special holder, which the A.A. can supply for 7/6. The issue of an International Circulation Permit is subject to the production by the visitor of a valid insurance policy, on the strength of which the A.A. Port Officer will issue a Certificate of Foreign Insurance free. For this purpose the applicant must satisfy the Port Officer that his policy, covering third-party risks, has been extended to cover motoring in Great Britain. Visitors using their vehicles in the United Kingdom beyond the initial 90 days' tax-free period must license them with a local Council and pay a proportion of the £10 annual tax. The rate of taxation for motor-cycles is considerably lower.

Although, at the time of going to press, petrol is severely rationed in Britain for the resident motorist, the visitor is treated very generously and, in addition to receiving coupons for a 'port to destination and return to port' journey, he is granted a liberal allowance for a period up to three months. The petrol coupons will be issued by the A.A. at the port of arrival. Visitors may hire cars, either chauffeur-driven or self-driven, on presentation of their passport to the car hirer, who will ask them to sign a simple declaration form.

The rule of the road throughout the United Kingdom is 'keep to the left and overtake on the right,' which is the reverse of the custom in most parts of Europe and in America. There is a speed limit of 30 miles per hour in built-up areas. During the hours of darkness motor-cars must show two white lights to the front and a red light to the rear, the latter to the right of the centre. The rear number-plate must also be illuminated.

The *Automobile Association of Great Britain* is the largest motoring organisation in the world and has a membership exceeding 850,000. The full subscription for motorists resident in the British Isles is £2 2/ per annum (motor-cycles and three-wheelers £1 1/), but visiting motorists who are members of overseas associations federated or allied with the A.A. may join at a reduced subscription. The Association has 30 offices in the British Isles. Among the benefits available to members are: road patrols, mounted on motor-cycle road-service outfits, on all important roads; roadside telephone boxes; free breakdown service; 24-hour emergency service and night breakdown service in London and Birmingham; free legal defence and advice; technical advice and assistance; road routes; and a handbook which contains a wealth of motoring information and particulars of many appointed hotels and garages.

The *Royal Automobile Club*, the premier motoring organisation in the world (founded 1897), offers similar advantages to its members. The full members pay an entrance fee of £21 and an annual subscription of £12 12/ (country members £7 7/). The annual subscription for associate members is £2 2/ (joining fee 10/) and £1 1/ for motor-cyclists (joining fee 5/). Full members have the use of the club-house in Pall Mall and the country club at Woodcote Park, Epsom. In addition the R.A.C. issues a yearly handbook giving extensive information on all matters of interest to the motorist, together with a directory of many appointed hotels and repairers throughout the country. The R.A.C. Head Office is at 83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, and there are 12 county offices and 14 port offices. These last are fully equipped to render every service to members and associate members taking their cars in or out of the country.

Roads in England. English main roads enjoy a well-deserved reputation for the dustless excellence of their surface, though until recently few of them were straight. The construction of new 'by-pass' roads and the widening and straightening of existing highways has largely removed this reproach, though in some cases at the expense of the picturesque. Some important roads, e.g. Watling Street, Fosse Way, etc., run along the line of old Roman roads with their characteristic straightness. A few important thoroughfares, however, are still comparatively narrow and winding, sharp corners being by no means uncommon, and vision is impeded by the hedges or walls which are almost universal, except in moorland and forest districts. Dangerous cross-roads, corners, bridges, hills, etc., are indicated by conventional signs.

Roads in Great Britain are divided into three categories: 'Class 1' or 'A' roads, 'Class 2' or 'B' roads, and 'Other roads.' The 'A' and 'B' roads are numbered, the class and number being usually painted on the direction posts. This classification is made use of in our descriptions of road routes throughout this guide. 'Other roads' are not numbered and are of minor importance. As a general rule, it may be taken that 'A' roads are better than 'B' roads, though this is not by any means an infallible guide, and it should be remembered that the heaviest traffic is likely to be found on 'A' roads. Tar-spraying is prevalent in early spring. The leading motor associations communicate to the more important daily papers lists of regions demanding caution.

Main-road hills are not usually severe and the tendency is to 'by-pass' even quite moderate ascents, e.g. Dashwood Hill (1 in 10) on the London–Oxford road. The E. side of England, particularly East Anglia, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, is generally flat, though isolated hills, as at Lincoln, are not unknown even here. Many parts of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland are hilly, Yorkshire especially having a number of very severe short hills (e.g. near Whitby), as well as long, fairly easy gradients over the moors. The Peak District and the Lake District possess very little level ground, but the worst hills are usually off the beaten track, the severest main-road hill in the Lake District being Honister Pass (1 in 4). The hilliest region in England is in W. Somerset, Dorset, and Devonshire, where 'single-figure' gradients are common, though the roads do not usually rise very high above sea-level. The stiffest main road in England is probably Porlock Hill (1 in 4–8; 3 m. long), in Somerset. Cornwall, the Cotswolds, the Chilterns, the Malvern Hills, and the Kentish Weald all yield their crop of gradients more or less severe. — Toll bridges still exist in some parts, but they are gradually being freed.

Cycling. England is an ideal country for the cyclist. The main roads however, in the neighbourhood of large towns and especially on Sat. and Sun., are apt to be crowded with motor-vehicles. Cyclists are advised to keep as far as possible to the by-roads, the surface of which is, as a rule, excellent. Cycles must show a white light in front and a red light behind from 1 hr. after sunset. The *Cyclists' Touring Club* (3 Craven Hill, London, W.2; subscription 10/ per annum; entrance fee 1/) issues a useful handbook.

VII. GENERAL HINTS

Season and Plan of Tour. July, August, and September are the chief travelling months in England, when 'tourist facilities' are in full swing; hotels and conveyances are, however, then apt to be crowded, motor-coaches throng the main roads, and the prudent traveller will take care to secure his quarters in advance. In the latter half of May and in June, travelling is more comfortable, and October is often a month of fine weather and beautiful atmospheric and foliage effects. Waterproofs are indispensable at all seasons.

Of the summer resorts that fringe the long coast-line, those in Sussex, Devon, Cornwall, and Yorkshire mostly offer the additional attraction of picturesque hill-scenery. The flat E. coast generally affords better bathing and has a more bracing climate. The S.W. coast, from the Isle of Wight to the Land's End, is apt to be warm at midsummer but offers good winter quarters. The W. coast is the rainiest. Certain resorts, such as Margate, Ramsgate, Southend, Clacton, Yarmouth, Skegness, Weston-super-Mare, New Brighton, Blackpool, and the Isle of Man, are popular in July–Sept. with excursionists and with less fashionable visitors than those that frequent the large hotels at Brighton, Scarborough, Bournemouth, Torquay, Folkestone, Frinton, Felixstowe, and Whitby. The leading inland health resorts include Bath, Harrogate, Buxton, Leamington, Cheltenham, Malvern, and Droitwich. Among tourist districts especially favoured for walking, cycling, and motor tours are the Lake District (where the mountaineer will find good rock-climbing), the Peak District, the Yorkshire Dales, Devon and Cornwall, Exmoor, the North and South Downs, and the New Forest. Boating-parties may make for the beautiful scenery of the Thames and Wye and the Norfolk Broads. Interest of a different kind is offered by the Shakespeare Country, 'Wordsworthshire' (i.e. the Lake District), the 'Wessex' of Thomas Hardy, the Constable Country, and the regions associated with the Brontës, Dickens, Hampden, Lincoln, and Washington. A tour of the greater cathedrals should include at least Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, Wells, Gloucester, Lichfield, York, Durham, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Ely, and a visit to Oxford or Cambridge should not be omitted. Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Somerset are famous for their churches; Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland for their stone-built villages. The circles of Stonehenge and Avebury are prehistoric antiquities of the first rank; the chief traces of the Romans in England are the Roman Wall and the remains at Bath, Lincoln, Colchester, St. Albans, Leicester, Lullingstone, Chedworth, and Richborough; and medieval domestic England still lingers visibly in Chester, Shrewsbury, Warwick, Hereford, Winchester, Sandwich, Lavenham, Winchelsea, and Rye, as well as in many villages and country mansions. English domestic architecture at its best, from the 17th to the early 19th cent., can be studied at Stamford, Lynn, Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, and Bury St. Edmunds. The principal industrial districts, offering few attractions to the pleasure-tourist, are South Lancashire, S.W. Yorkshire, the Black Country, the Staffordshire Potteries, and the coalfield of Newcastle. But the real typical England, with its ruined castles and abbeys, its old towns and villages, its stately mansions and peaceful farms, is to be found in almost any county, and will richly reward those who have leisure to exchange the great railway routes and crowded main roads for the lanes and by-roads that add to the charm of the English countryside.

The **British Travel Association**, 47 Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2, and 336 Madison Avenue, New York City 17, founded with the object of increasing the number and promoting the comfort of visitors from overseas, issues a monthly journal with announcements of 'coming events,' as well as a wide range of tourist literature, and willingly supplies other convenient and useful information. The Association has offices also at Auckland, Melbourne, Montreal, Paris, and Toronto.

The National Trust FOR PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR NATURAL BEAUTY ('N.T.' in the text; 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1) founded in 1895, acts as trustee of properties acquired by the nation to be preserved intact for future generations. It preserves from destruction and damage an ever-increasing number of national treasures. The minimum subscription is 10/, allowing free access to N.T. properties where a charge is normally made.

Many other historic monuments have been scheduled for preservation by Act of Parliament, and numerous ancient buildings are under the efficient care of the **Ministry of Works** (Ancient Monuments Dept.).

The **Gardens** of English country houses are famous, and many of them are thrown open to the public on certain days in summer (usually 11–7, Sun. 2–7; adm. 1/). The resultant funds are administered by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, for the Retired District Nurses' Benefit Fund and the National Trust Gardens Scheme. Particulars from the National Gardens Scheme, 57 Lower Belgrave St., London, S.W.1.

Directories and **Books of Reference.** Kelly's Directories Ltd. publish directories of London, many of the larger towns, and all the English counties. These, and the almost equally useful local telephone directories, may be consulted in hotels, public libraries, and occasionally at post offices and large shops. The addresses of American residents in Great Britain (and other information useful to Americans) will be found in the *Anglo-American Year Book*. Particulars about people of eminence or social position are given in *Who's Who*.

Whitaker's Almanack is a mine of official, statistical, and general information. Other useful 'annuals' are *Burke's*, *Debrett's*, or *Dod's Peerage*, *Vacher's Parliamentary Companion*, *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, the *Statesman's Year Book*, *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, the *Medical Register*, the *Directory of Directors*, the *Writers' & Artists' Year Book*, *Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses*, *Willing's Press Guide*, and the *Newspaper Press Directory*.

Health. Strangers accustomed to warmer houses than those of England must be on their guard against chills and colds. Houses in England (other than the larger hotels) rarely have central heating, and even in summer chilly weather is by no means unknown. In case of illness tourists should ask a friend or their banker or consul, or, if necessary, a hotelier, to recommend a doctor. In ordinary medical practice a fee of 10/6 for a bedside visit is usual, but, in accordance with the National Health Scheme, it is possible for visitors to obtain medical attention free of cost. Nurses may be obtained on the recommendation of a friend or doctor or by application to the local Nurses' Association. In case of an illness likely to be either long or serious, the patient should be at once transferred (if practicable) from the hotel to a good nursing home (private hospital).

Some English Usages. English forms of politeness are, on the whole, somewhat less ceremonious than those prevalent on the continent of Europe, and a shade more so than those of America or the Dominions. Men do not raise their hats to other men, and do not uncover in shops, picture-galleries, and the like, nor always in cafés and restaurants. The afternoon (after c. 3.30 p.m.) is the proper time for formal calls and for the presentation of letters of introduction, which latter, however, may also be sent by post. The most usual dinner-hour is between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Promptness in answering invitations and punctuality in keeping appointments are important virtues in England. The conventions as to the correct costume for different functions are not nearly so rigid as formerly. Evening dress, for example, is by no means essential at the theatre. The dinner jacket, worn with a black necktie, is appropriate for all but the most formal evening occasions, when a swallow-tail coat, with a white waistcoat and a white necktie, should be worn.

Summer Time. Between (usually) the day after the 3rd Sat. in April (or, if that day be Easter Sunday, the day after the 2nd Sat.) and the day after the 1st Sat. in Oct. 'summer time' is one hour in advance of mean time.

Business is suspended all over England on Good Friday and Christmas Day and also on *Bank Holidays*, viz. Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and Boxing Day (i.e. the day after Christmas). On bank holidays, however, museums, public galleries, and places of amusement remain open, though private collections are sometimes closed. *Saturday* is a business half-holiday in the larger towns, but shops are closed usually on Wednesday or Thursday after 1 p.m. On *Sunday* museums, collections, and pleasure-resorts are almost invariably closed in the morning, in some cases all day. — *Market Days* in country towns, though in their way characteristic of English life, are on the whole to be avoided if possible, especially by the motorist. Local market days are indicated in the index of Bradshaw's Railway Guide and in some of the motor handbooks.

Banks are usually open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (on Sat. 9.30–12). Receipts for payments of 40/ and upwards should bear a 2*d.* receipt stamp.

Sale of Tobacco and Liquor. Tobacconists' shops are not now open for longer hours than other shops and are all closed on Sundays; but tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes may be purchased in hotels and many restaurants, and during 'permitted hours' in taverns. The 'permitted hours' during which alcoholic liquor may be supplied at restaurants or taverns in England (outside London) vary in different districts, but the total number of such hours on weekdays is 8, unless specially extended to 8½. Generally speaking, it is not possible to purchase liquor before 11 a.m., or between 2 or 3 and 5.30 or 6 p.m., or after 10 or 10.30 p.m. On Sundays there are 5 permitted hours, of which two must be between noon and 3 p.m. and three between 6 and 10 p.m. Restaurants, however, may supply liquor for consumption along with a meal, for one hour after the ordinary hours. These restrictions do not apply to travellers within their hotels.

Glossary. The following glossary records a few ordinary words, the usage in regard to which differs somewhat in Great Britain, the Dominions, and the United States, and so might occasionally lead to misunderstanding, at least in intercourse with the less well educated.

Area, sunk space giving access to the basement of a house.

Bank Holiday, public holiday (comp. above).

Basin, bowl (*fixed-in basin*, set bowl).

Biscuit, cracker (*not* tea roll).

Black, to shine or polish (boots).

Blind, window-shade (*not* shutter).

Booking Office, ticket office (railway).

Bowler (hat), the 'boxer' of Australia.

Box Office, ticket office at a theatre.

Bug, bed-bug only (not for ears polite).

Cannon, carom (billiards).

Car, motor-car, tramway-car, but *not* railway-car (though restaurant-car, sleeping-car).

Chemist, druggist, drug-store.

Clerk (pron. clark), clerical help (*not* shopman).

Clever, smart, able (never good-natured).

Corn, grain in general; secondarily oats (as in feed of corn for a horse).

Cracker, explosive bonbon.

Creek, inlet of the sea.

Cunning, artful (seldom in good sense).

Dinner jacket, tuxedo.

Draper, dry-goods store.

Fall, seldom used in sense of autumn.

First floor, the floor above the ground-floor (never the ground-floor).

Goloshes, rubbers, overshoes, gum-shoes.

Goods train, freight train.

Hoarding, board-fence.

Homely, domestic, unpretending, home-like (seldom, if ever, plain-looking).

Jug, pitcher.

Larder, meat-safe.

Lift, elevator (*service-lift*, dumb-waiter).

Lounge suit, sack suit.

Lovely, beautiful (*not* lovable).

Luggage, baggage.

Lumber, disused furniture, etc. (comp. lumber-room).

Lunch, *Luncheon*, used of midday meal only.

Mad, insane (*not* cross or angry).

Minerals, soda-water and other effervescent drinks.

Motor-car, the usual term for automobile.

Muslin, thin, delicately woven cotton fabric (*butter muslin*, cheese-cloth).

Paddock, small pasture near a house, enclosure for race-horses.

Paraffin, kerosene.

Parlour, ordinary family living-room (*not* drawing-room or reception-room).

Pavement, sidewalk.

Petrol, gasoline, 'gas.'

Public conveniences, comfort station.

Reel (of thread), spool (of cotton).

Ride, not properly used of wheeled vehicles (except bicycles and, occasionally, motor-cars; comp. 'joy-ride'). One *drives* in a carriage, and *travels* in a train.

Road, highway (*not* railway).

Sick, usually confined to sense familiar on sea-voyages (not as equivalent to ill; note, however, sick man, sick-room, sick-nurse).

Spanner, monkey-wrench.

Spittoon, cuspidor.

Stage, distance traversed.

Station (railway), depôt.

Store, warehouse, large establishment selling various goods (as opposed to ordinary retail-shop).

Team, span, two or more horses harnessed together (never used of one horse).

Telegraph Form, telegraph blank.

Ties, neckties, railway sleepers (*not* shoes).

Toll Call, short-distance call.

Town, group of buildings, larger than a village (*not* township).

Tram, electric, trolley, or street car.

Truck, freight-car (not lorry).

Trunk Call, long-distance call.

Ugly, usually of appearance only (*not* of temper).

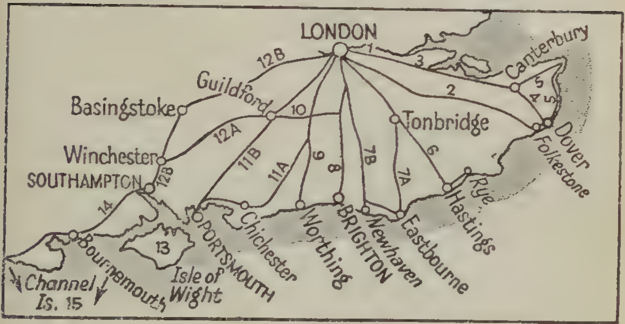
Van, large vehicle (usually covered) for conveying goods; baggage-car on railways.

Waggon, four-wheeled vehicle for heavy loads (never used of a light vehicle).

Note that the abbreviated form of expressing dates differs in England and America. E.g. 1/7/49 means July 1st, 1949, not January 7th.

ENGLAND

I. SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND


LONDON
1
12B
Guildford
10
Basingstoke
3
Canterbury
5
2
4
Tonbridge
Dover
Folkestone
12A
Winchester
SOUTHAMPTON
12B
11B
11A
9
8
7B
7A
6
Rye
Hastings
14
13
Bournemouth
Isle of Wight
PORTSMOUTH
Chichester
Worthing
BRIGHTON
Newhaven
Eastbourne
Channel Is. 15

1. LONDON

LONDON, the capital of the British Empire, is situated in S.E. England, on the *Thames*, about 40 m. from its mouth. Whether by 'London' we understand the legally defined *County of London* (4½ million inhab.) or the very much larger area known vaguely as *Greater London* (8¼ million inhab.), it is roughly divided into halves by the river, which winds through it from W. to E. The N. half is by far the more important for the tourist; and in both halves the interest diminishes as we recede from the river. London is fully described in the *Blue Guide to London*, and the following condensed information is intended for visitors whose object is not London for itself but London as a stage in the exploration of England.

Railway Termini. It is important for the traveller to or from London to ascertain beforehand at which station his train arrives or departs. The following is an alphabetical list of the chief London termini, nearly all of which are directly connected by passages or subways with the system of Underground Railways within London: — Cannon Street, a City terminus of the Southern Region. — Charing Cross, a West End terminus of the S.R. — Euston is a terminus of the L.M.R., where the boat-trains for Liverpool, Holyhead, and Heysham start. — Fenchurch Street is a terminus of the E.R. (formerly L.M.R.) trains to the Docks, Southend, and Tilbury. — Holborn Viaduct is another City terminus of the S.R. — King's Cross, terminus of the E.R. (Northern lines). — Liverpool Street, terminus of the E.R. (Eastern lines), is the station for the Continental routes viâ Harwich. — London Bridge includes two adjacent City termini of the S.R. — Marylebone, a subsidiary terminus of the W.R. (formerly the E.R.) — Paddington is the terminus of the W.R., where the boat-trains for Plymouth and for Fishguard start. — St. Pancras, a terminus of the L.M.R., is used by the boat-trains for Tilbury. — Victoria, the chief West End terminus of the S.R., is the station for the Continental routes viâ Folkestone, Dover, and Newhaven. — Waterloo is another terminus of the S.R., where the boat-trains for Southampton start.

Hotels (often full in summer). The following list contains a selection of hotels suited to passing travellers, arranged alphabetically in five categories. Adjoining the Railway Termini: **Charing Cross** (R. & B. 18/), at Charing Cross Station; **Euston** (R. & B. 19/6), at Euston Station; **Great Eastern** (R. & B. 15/6), at Liverpool Street Station; **Great Northern** (R. & B. 17/), at King's Cross Station; **Great Western Royal** (R. & B. 18/), at Paddington Station; **Grosvenor** (R. & B. 22/), at Victoria Station. — Hotels of the Highest Class (approximate charge R. & B. 35/–55/): **Berkeley**, Piccadilly; **Claridge's**, Brook St., Mayfair; **Connaught**, Carlos Pl., Mayfair; **Dorchester**, **Grosvenor House**, both in Park Lane; **May Fair**, Berkeley St.; **Park Lane**, **Ritz**, both in Piccadilly; **Savoy**, Strand. — First-class Hotels (approx. charge R. & B. 21/–35/): **Brown's**, Dover St., Mayfair; **Goring**, Ebury St.; **Hyde Park**, Knightsbridge; **Oddenino's**, Regent St.; **Piccadilly**, near Piccadilly Circus; **Rembrandt**, Thurloe Pl. (opposite Victoria & Albert Museum); **Rubens**, Buckingham Palace Rd., near Victoria; **Stafford**, St. James's Pl.; **Waldorf**, Aldwych. — Less Expensive (approx. charge R. & B. 14/6–20/): **Artillery Mansions**, 75 Victoria St.; **Berners**, Berners St.; **Cumberland**, Marble Arch; **Howard**, Norfolk St.; **Imperial**, Russell Square, Bloomsbury, with Turkish baths; **Norfolk**, Surrey St., Strand; **Regent Palace**, Sherwood St., Piccadilly Circus; **Russell**, Russell Square; **Strand Palace**, Strand; **Welbeck Palace**, Welbeck St. — Unlicensed Hotels (approx. charge R. & B. 14/6–15/6), all in Bloomsbury: **Bonnington**, Southampton Row; **Ivanhoe**, Bloomsbury St.; **Kenilworth**, Great Russell St.; **Kingsley**, Bloomsbury Way; **Waverley**, Southampton Row.

Restaurants. Among the most fashionable are those at the highest-class hotels; also, in the St. James's area: *Caprice*, Arlington St.; *Ecu de France*, *Apéritif*, Jermyn St.; *Prunier* (fish), St. James's St.; *Quaglino*, Bury St., etc. Other first-class restaurants are: *Bagatelle*, Mayfair Pl.; *Maison Basque*, *Hatchett's*, Dover St.; *Coq d'Or*, Stratton St.; *Manetta*, Clarges St.; *Mirabelle*, Curzon St.; *Hungaria*, Lower Regent St.; *Café Royal*, *Oddenino*, Regent St.; *Martinez* (Spanish), Swallow St. (off Regent St.); *Scott's*, Coventry St.; *Boulestin*, Southampton St. (off Strand); *Simpson's* (English style), 100 Strand. Good restaurants, with rather lower charges, are: *Criterion*, Piccadilly Circus; *Frascati*, 26 Oxford St.; *Holborn*, corner of Kingsway and Holborn; *Majorca* (Spanish), Brewer St.; *Pagani*, Gt. Portland St.; *Trocadero*, Shaftesbury Ave. (Piccadilly Circus), etc. — In Soho and N. of Oxford St.: *Kettner's*, Romilly St.; *Ivy*, West St., St. Martin's Lane; numerous cheaper foreign restaurants. — City restaurants (English style) include: *Old Cheshire Cheese*, Wine Office Court, 145 Fleet St.: *Cock Tavern*, 22 Fleet St.; *Sweeting's* (fish), 39 Queen Victoria St.; *Pimm's* (fish), 3 Poultry and 42 Threadneedle St., near the Bank. — Considerably cheaper than the above are the *Corner Houses*, with brasseries (Coventry St., Marble Arch, Oxford St., and Strand); and the numerous restaurants (unlic.) of *Hill's*, *Slater's*, and *Stewart's*, and the 'food reform' restaurant of *Shearns*, 231 Tottenham Court Rd.

Tea Rooms. The fashionable places for afternoon tea are the palm-courts and lounges of the first-class hotels; and *Gunter*, Curzon St., *Fortnum & Mason*, Piccadilly, and *Barbellion* (chocolate), 70 New Bond St. Also, *Fuller's*, 206 Regent St. and 42 Buckingham Palace Rd.; *Stewart*, corner of Old Bond St. and opposite Victoria St., and at Marble Arch; *Buszard*, 494 Oxford St.; *Kardomah*, 186 Piccadilly and 182 Fleet St.; *de Bry* (chocolate), 64 New Oxford St.

Taxicabs. Present charge, 9*d.* for ⅝ mile, then 3*d.* for each additional ½ mile; for waiting 3*d.* for every 2½ minutes. Each person beyond two 6*d.* extra, each article of luggage carried outside 3*d.*

Motor-Buses in Central London halt at fixed points, indicated by posts on the edge of the pavement. — The **Tramways** and **Trolley-buses** are useful mainly as a means of reaching the suburbs, there being no routes through the West End and only one (beneath Kingsway and Aldwych) through central London. — **Motor Coaches.** The environs of London within a radius of c. 35 m. are served by the comfortable Green Line Coaches, which pick up

HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS

	Sundays	Weekdays	Free unless otherwise stated
British Museum	2.30–6	10–5	
Carlyle's House	—	10–dusk	Adm. 1/ (Sat. 6*d*.).
Chelsea Hospital	Services	10–dusk	Closed 12–2.
Dickens House	—	10–5	Adm. 1/; closed 1–2.30
Geffrye Museum	—	11–4.30 or 9	Closed on Mon.
Guildhall	—	10–4, 5	
Hampton Court	2–4, 5, 6	10–4, 5, 6	Adm. 6*d*., Sat. 3*d*., Sun. free.
Johnson's House	—	10.30–4.30	Adm. 1/.
Keats's House	—	10–4, 6	Mon., Wed., Sat. only.
Kensington Palace	2–6	2–6	Adm. 6*d*., Sat. & Sun. in summer only.
Kew Gardens	10–dusk	10–dusk	Adm. 1*d*.
National Gallery	2–6	10–6	
National Gallery of British Sports	2–6	10–6	Adm. 1/6.
National Maritime Museum	2.30–6	10–6	Fri. 6*d*.
National Portrait Gallery	2–5	11–4, 5	
Natural History Museum	2.30–6	10–6	
Parliament, Houses of	—	10–3.30	Sat. only.
Record Office Museum	—	1–4	Closed on Sat.
Royal Academy	2–6	9.30–7	Adm. 1/6.
St. Bartholomew's Church	Services	9.30–dusk	
St. Paul's Cathedral	Services	9–5, 6	Crypt 6*d*.; Whispering Gallery 6*d*.
Science Museum	2.30–6	10–6	
Soane Museum	—	10–5	Closed on Mon. & in Aug.
Southwark Cathedral	Services	7.30–6	
Tate Gallery	2–6	10–6	
Tower	—	10–4, 5	Adm. 6*d*.; Crown Jewels 6*d*.
United Service Museum	—	10–5	Adm. 1/.
Victoria & Albert Museum	2.30–6	10–5	
Wallace Collection	2–5	10–5	Tues. & Fri. 6*d*.
War Museum	2.30–6	10–6	
Wesley's House	—	10–4	Adm. 6*d*., closed 1–2.
Westminster Abbey	Services	11–2.45, 3.15–6	Chapels 9*d*. (free Mon.). Chamber of the Pyx, 10.30–2.30, 3.45–5.30, 6.30; not Sun.
Westminster Cathedral	Services	All day	Tower 1/, Crypt 6*d*. (ex. Sun.).
Westminster Hall	—	10–3.30	Sat. only.
Zoological Gardens	2.30–dusk	9, 10–dusk	Adm. 2/, Mon. 1/; children half-price.

passengers in London at fixed points, but set down anywhere. In summer there are motor-coach excursions to points of interest around London (half-day and whole-day tours), and 'Seeing London' drives (7/6–22/6) are organised by London Transport and the principal tourist agencies.

Underground Railways, beneath the most frequented parts of London, provide a cheap and convenient method of transit. At their points of intersection the lines are connected with one another by subways, and they communicate directly with most of the railway termini.

River Steamers in summer from Westminster Pier to Kew, Richmond, and

Hampton Court; also downstream from Putney to Westminster, Charing Cross, and Greenwich.

Amusements are advertised in the newspapers and by means of wall-posters. The usual charges at the WEST END THEATRES, which are mostly situated in or near Piccadilly Circus and the Strand, are 10/–15/ for the stalls, 10/–15/ for the dress-circle, 5/–7/6 for the upper circle, 4/–6/6 for the pit, and 2/–2/6 for the gallery. Tickets may be obtained in advance at the box-office (no extra charge) or at one of the numerous ticket agents' offices (commission from 1/ per seat). The seats in the pit and gallery are usually unreserved. Evening dress is not now 'de rigueur' in the stalls and dress-circle. Opera and ballet are given at *Covent Garden* and *Sadler's Wells Theatres*. — The leading MUSIC HALLS are the *Palladium*, near Oxford Circus; *Windmill*, near Piccadilly Circus; *Casino*, Old Compton St., W.1, and *Victoria Palace*, near Victoria Station. — CONCERTS are given in the *Royal Albert Hall*, *Wigmore Hall*, W.1, etc. For these and for the numerous annual ART EXHIBITIONS the newspapers should be consulted. *Royal Academy*, see p. 6. — Among other places of amusement are *Mme Tussaud's Waxworks*, near Baker Street Station, and innumerable *Cinemas*.

Post Office. Letters addressed 'Poste Restante,' without mention of any special post office, should be called for at the *General Post Office* in King Edward St., E.C.1. — The TELEGRAPH OFFICES at the G.P.O., and at 39 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2, are open day and night.

American Embassy, 14 Princes Gate, S.W.7; *Embassy Offices* and *Consulate-General*, 1 Grosvenor Square, W.1. — **High Commissioners of British Dominions:** *Australia*, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; *Canada*, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1; *India*, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2; *New Zealand*, 415 Strand; *South Africa*, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square; *Southern Rhodesia*, 429 Strand. — *Republic of Ireland*, 33 Regent St., S.W.1.

Tourist Agents. *Thomas Cook & Son*, Berkeley St., W.1, Australia House, Aldwych, W.C.2, Ludgate Circus, E.C.4, 125 Pall Mall, S.W.1, 378 Strand, W.C.2, 145 Oxford St., W.1, 122 High Holborn, W.C.1, 98 Gracechurch St., E.C.3; *Sir Henry Lunn*, 239 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1, and 215 Piccadilly, W.1; *Dean & Dawson*, 81 Piccadilly, and 163 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *American Express*, 6 Haymarket, S.W.1; *Frames' Tours*, 80 Southampton Row, W.C.1, and 1 Regent St., S.W.; *Workers' Travel Association*, 49 Cannon St., E.C.4, etc.

Police Headquarters, New Scotland Yard, near Westminster Station. *Lost Property Office*, 109 Lambeth Rd.; articles left in buses, trams, or the Underground should be applied for at 200 Baker St. (10–6; Sat. 10–1).

For the purposes of the tourist, London N. of the Thames (apart from the outlying regions) may be regarded as comprising three districts: *Westminster and the West End*, to the W. of Charing Cross and Regent St.; the *City and East End*, to the E. of Temple Bar and Gray's Inn Road; and between these a *Central District*, extending N. from the Strand to Soho and Bloomsbury. Through these districts two main thoroughfares run from W. to E. to converge at St. Paul's Cathedral. The first, beginning at Hyde Park Corner, follows the line of Piccadilly to the E., trends to the S. by Regent St. or Haymarket to Charing Cross, and there resumes its E. direction viâ the Strand and Fleet St. The other, a little to the N., leads E. to St. Paul's from the Marble Arch by the continuous line of Oxford St., Holborn, and Newgate St. A drive on the top of a motor-bus along one of these, returning by the other, is an excellent introduction to the exploration of London.

WESTMINSTER AND THE WEST END. To the N. of Charing Cross opens *Trafalgar Square*, with the tall *Nelson Column*.

On the N. side of the square is the ****National Gallery,** in which the representation of the various schools of painting (except the French School and the Early British School) is probably the most choice and thorough in the world. Behind, opposite the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, is the **National Portrait Gallery,** with an interesting and valuable collection of British historical portraits. On the E. and W. sides of the square are the offices of the High Commissioners for South Africa and Canada respectively. — To the W. from Charing Cross, beyond the statue of Charles I, the *Admiralty Arch* admits to *St. James's Park* and the Mall, which leads past *Carlton House Terrace*, *Marlborough House*, *St. James's Palace*, and *Clarence House* (all on the right) to the *Victoria Memorial* and *Buckingham Palace*, the residence of the King.

Whitehall and its continuation, Parliament St., leading S. from Trafalgar Square towards Westminster, are flanked on the W. side by a continuous row of *Government Offices*. On the E. side of Whitehall, just S. of the *War Office*, stands the ***Banqueting Hall,** the only relic of the old Palace of Whitehall, now containing the *United Service Museum*. At the beginning of Parliament St. rises the ***Cenotaph,** commemorating in dignified simplicity the Glorious Dead of 1914–18 and 1939–45. — ****Westminster Abbey,** dating as it stands mainly from the 13th cent., is one of the most beautiful examples of Gothic architecture in England, but is still more famous as the burial-place of the illustrious dead of many ages, including the Unknown Warrior. The most interesting monuments are in the *Poets' Corner* (in the S. transept) and in the *Choir Chapels*, culminating in the **Chapel of Henry VII* (built in 1503–19), with its superb fan-vaulting, the finest example in England of late-Perpendicular Gothic. The *Cloisters*, with the *Chapter House* and *Chamber of the Pyx*, should be visited also.—To the N. of the Abbey is *St. Margaret's Church* and immediately opposite rise the ***Houses of Parliament,** by Sir Charles Barry (1840–50), a stately and extensive pile in a late-Gothic style, with a terrace on the river, three towers, and an elaborately decorated interior. A flag on the noble **Victoria Tower* (336 ft.; at the S.W. angle) by day and a light in the *Clock Tower* (320 ft.) by night indicate that the House is sitting. The venerable **Westminster Hall* (now part of the Houses of Parliament), in which Charles I was condemned, dates from 1097 but received its present form and its magnificent oaken roof from Richard II in 1399 (restored in 1914–23; damaged in the blitz of 1940–41).

To the N. of the Houses of Parliament *Westminster Bridge* (1862) crosses the Thames to Lambeth. Just below it, on the left bank, is the *London County Hall* (1922), and just above it is *St. Thomas's Hospital*, on the Albert Embankment. **Lambeth Palace,** the London residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for seven centuries, several times struck by bombs, has a Chapel of c. 1250, the Lollards' Tower (1434–45), and a valuable Library. — In Lambeth also, in the former buildings of Bethlem Hospital, is the **Imperial War Museum*, including a remarkable collection of paintings.

Millbank leads S. from Westminster Abbey and along the river-bank to the **Tate Gallery,** an interesting gallery of painting and sculpture with a fine collection of modern foreign paintings; while Victoria St. leads S.W. to *Victoria Station*, passing near the large Rom. Cath. ***Westminster Cathedral,** a notable building (1895–1903) by J. F. Bentley, with a square campanile (284 ft.) and a sumptuous interior. From Victoria Station Buckingham Palace Road leads S.W. towards the interesting district of *Chelsea*, with *Chelsea Hospital*, a picturesque home for veteran soldiers, *Carlyle's House*, etc.

From Piccadilly Circus, *Piccadilly* leads S.W., passing *Burlington House* (the home of the Royal Academy of Arts) and skirting the S. side of *Mayfair*, to Hyde Park Corner, whence Knightsbridge and Kensington Road continue its line along the S. side of *Hyde Park* and *Kensington Gardens*. Behind the *Royal Albert Hall*, in Kensington Road, is a remarkable and important group of institutions devoted to science and art, including the *Royal College of Music*, the *Imperial College of Science*, the *Imperial Institute* and *University of London*, the **Science Museum*, the **Geological Museum*, the **Natural History Museum*, and the ***Victoria & Albert Museum,** containing perhaps the largest and finest collections of applied art in the world.

Regent Street leads N. from Piccadilly Circus to *Regent's Park*, in which are the ***Zoological Gardens.** — A little S. of the park and to the N. of Oxford St. is the ****Wallace Collection,** the most important single collection in London for the lover of art in its various manifestations (paintings, French furniture, Sèvres porcelain, arms and armour, bronzes, miniatures, ivories, enamels, etc.). Somewhat farther E. is Stratford Place, where the new *National Gallery of British Sports & Pastimes* contains interesting paintings.

CENTRAL DISTRICT. To the E. of Regent St., between *Oxford Street* on the N. and *Leicester Square* on the S., extends *Soho*, a region of narrow streets with many foreign residents, several theatres, and many cheap restaurants. It is intersected by *Shaftesbury Avenue* and by *Charing Cross Road*.

From Charing Cross the busy *Strand*, containing numerous theatres, leads E. towards the City, with interesting districts on both sides. On the right, near its W. end, Adam St. leads to the *Adelphi*, a district named after the Scottish brothers Adam who designed it, but now largely rebuilt; and on the left, Southampton St. leads to *Covent Garden*, the chief market in London for fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Savoy St., again to the right, leads to the *Chapel of the Savoy*, erected c. 1505 on the site of the ancient Savoy Palace. Farther on in the Strand we pass **Somerset House** (now public offices; with a stately river-façade), built in 1777–80 on the site of another old palace. In the middle of the street, almost opposite the entrance to *King's College*, which occupies the E. wing of Somerset House, rises the church of *St. Mary le Strand* (1714). On the left is the huge *Bush House*, farther on is *Australia House*, the headquarters of the High Commissioner of Australia, and just beyond it is *St. Clement Danes* (1681), another church in the middle of the thoroughfare, burned in 1940–41. The Strand next passes the **Royal Courts of Justice**, an imposing Gothic pile dating from 1874–1882, and ends at *Temple Bar*, where Fleet St. and the City begin (see below). Immediately N. of the Courts of Justice lies *Lincoln's Inn*, one of the four great Inns of Court or legal corporations, adjoined on the W. by *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (1618), one of the largest squares in London, with the *Royal College of Surgeons* on the S. side and **Sir John Soane's Museum* on the N. side. North of Holborn, on the W. side of Gray's Inn Rd., is *Gray's Inn*, another of the Inns of Court, which was partially destroyed by German bombing in 1940–41.

Westward from Gray's Inn Rd. to Tottenham Court Rd., and to the N. of New Oxford St. and High Holborn, extends *Bloomsbury*, a region of formal streets and many squares, mainly of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Its principal building is the ****British Museum,** unrivalled in the world for the value and variety of its contents. Just behind it are the new administrative buildings of the *University of London*, begun in 1933 and not yet completed; and farther N., in Gower St., is *University College*.

THE CITY AND EAST END. *Fleet Street*, with its memories of Dr. Johnson, leads E. from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. From its W. end Chancery Lane, passing the *Public Record Office*, with its interesting little museum, runs N. to Holborn, while on its S. side lies the **Temple,** a name covering two Inns of Court, the *Middle* and *Inner Temple*, which suffered extensively from the 1940–41 air-raids. The **Temple Church* (seriously damaged) is the largest and most important of the four remaining round churches in England, and the **Middle Temple Hall* (badly damaged in 1941; restored 1949) is a stately Elizabethan chamber of 1562–72, in which Shakespeare is said to have acted. On the N. side of Fleet St. farther on is *Gough Square* with *Dr. Johnson's House*. To the S. is seen the beautiful spire *of St. Bride's Church*. — ***St. Paul's Cathedral,** the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, with its famous dome unequalled for beauty of outline, stands at the top of Ludgate Hill and can now be seen to fine advantage, thanks to the surrounding devastation. The monument to Wellington (who, with Nelson, is buried in the crypt), the memorials to many other famous men, and the 'Whispering Gallery' are among the chief points of interest. — To the E. of St. Paul's is the busiest part of the City. Many of its interesting churches and most of the halls of the Livery Companies were severely damaged by air-raids, and some were entirely destroyed. *Cheapside*, with *Bow Church*, on the right, passes a little S. of the **Guildhall,** the seat of the Corporation of the City of London, with its fine hall, library, and museum. The **Bank of England** (1732; greatly enlarged in 1924–38), the most important bank in the world, the **Royal Exchange** (1842–44), with mural paintings within, and the **Mansion House** (1739–53), the official residence of the Lord Mayor, are grouped around a triangular space, the heart of the City, whence many important streets radiate.

THREADNEEDLE ST. is continued N. by BISHOPSGATE, with the church of *St. Helen*, 'the Westminster Abbey of the City,' towards Shoreditch. — CORNHILL is continued E. to Aldgate by LEADENHALL ST., with *Leadenhall Market* on the right. — LOMBARD ST. passes the church of *St. Mary Woolnoth* (r.), and is prolonged likewise to Aldgate by FENCHURCH ST. In Hart St., leading E. from Mark Lane (S. of Fenchurch St.), is *St. Olave's* (seriously damaged), the church of Samuel Pepys, the diarist. — To the E. of Aldgate lie the 'East End' districts of *Whitechapel* and *Bethnal Green.*

From the Bank, *King William St.* leads S.E. to the *Monument* (202 ft. high), which commemorates the Great Fire of 1666, and to *London Bridge*, built in 1825–31, the successor of an earlier structure which was the only bridge over the Thames at London until 1739. Descending the steps at the N. end of the bridge to Lower Thames St., we follow the latter E., past *Billingsgate Market* and the *Custom House* to the church of *All Hallows by the Tower* (now being rebuilt), with its interesting crypt, and to Tower Hill. The ***Tower of London** is one of the most famous as well as most interesting buildings in the metropolis. The *White Tower*, the oldest part, dates from soon after the Conquest, while most of the other fortifications are due to Henry III. The Norman chapel, the collection of armour, and the crown jewels, are perhaps the chief points of interest. Within the gardens of Trinity Square, N.W. of Tower Hill, is the site of the ancient scaffold; and adjoining are the offices of the *Port of London Authority*. To the N.E. of Tower Hill is the *Royal Mint*. Immediately below the Tower the Thames is spanned by the imposing **Tower Bridge** (1886–94), and thence down the river extend the **Docks**, nearly all on the N. bank.

To the N. of Holborn and Newgate St. and to the E. of Gray's Inn Rd. lie the districts of *Smithfield* and *Clerkenwell*. Newgate St. passes close to the **General Post Office**, and at its W. end is the *Central Criminal Court* ('Old Bailey'), on the site of Newgate Prison. Giltspur St. leads thence N., passing *St. Sepulchre's Church* (l.) and *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* (r.) to

Smithfield, with its large meat-market. In the E. corner of Smithfield is the entrance to ***St. Bartholomew the Great,** which, next to the chapel in the Tower, is the oldest church in London. A little to the N. is the **Charterhouse** (seriously damaged), founded as a convent in the 14th cent., but since 1611 a hostel for poor gentlemen. *St. John's Gate* (1504), spanning St. John's Lane, W. of the Charterhouse, is a relic of a wealthy priory; near by is the fine crypt of the ancient priory-church.

South of the Thames. ***Southwark Cathedral** (13–19th cent.), at the S. end of London Bridge, is the finest Gothic building in London after Westminster Abbey. A little to the S. is *Guy's Hospital*, and to the W., beyond Southwark Bridge, is the now industrial region of *Bankside*, once noted for its theatres and pleasure resorts.

For numerous other places of interest in and near London, such as *Chiswick House*, *Hampstead Heath* and *Keats's House*, the *National Maritime Museum* at *Greenwich*, *Eltham Palace*, *Hampton Court Palace*, *Richmond*, *Kew Gardens*, *Epping Forest*, *Waltham Abbey*, etc., see the *Blue Guide to London*.

2. FROM LONDON TO DOVER VIÂ FOLKESTONE

Road, 78 m. (A 20). — 4 m. *New Cross*. — 17 m. *Swanley Junc*. — 27½ m. *Wrotham Heath*. — 35 m. Maidstone (by-pass). — 54 m. Ashford. — 66 m. Hythe. — 71½ m. **Folkestone.** — 78 m. Dover. — Motor Coach from Victoria to *Folkestone* (3½ hrs.) and *Dover* (3¾ hrs.); and to *Maidstone* (2 hrs.) and *Tenterden* (c. 3 hrs.).

Railway, 76½ m. in 1¾–2¾ hrs. from *Charing Cross*, *Cannon Street*, or *London Bridge*. This is the usual route of the Continental boat-trains (from *Victoria*) on the Boulogne, Calais, and Ostend services, and the Dover-Dunkirk ferry. — Principal Stations: 20½ m. *Dunton Green* (junction for Westerham) — 22 m. **Sevenoaks.** — 29½ m. **Tonbridge.** — 34¾ m. *Paddock Wood* (junction for Hawkhurst). — 45¼ m. *Headcorn* (junction for the Tenterden light railway). — 56 m. **Ashford,** where we join the lines from Maidstone and Canterbury. — 65¼ m. *Sandling* (junction for Hythe). — 69¼ m. *Shorncliffe*. — 70 m. **Folkestone Central.** — 71 m. **Folkestone Junction.** — **76½ m. Dover (Priory).**

Some trains (same fares) start from Victoria and run viâ *Swanley*, *Wrotham*, (41¾ m.), **Maidstone** (*East*), and *Ashford*.

This and the next three routes lie wholly in the county of **Kent,** the 'Garden of England,' the *Fruit Orchards* of which are a conspicuous feature, especially in the blossoming season (April–May). The *Hop Gardens* are noticeable at all times, but particularly so when "the hop that swings so lightly, the hop that shines so brightly" is hanging in golden clusters from the poles, strings, or wires on which it is trained. The 'oast houses,' for drying the hops, with their pointed ventilating cowls, are characteristic. In September the hop-picking is largely done by 'hoppers' from the poorer parts of London, who flock to Kent in their thousands—men, women, and children. A 'pocket of hops' is half a sack (c. 168 lb.). In 1940–45 Kent received the full brunt of the German air-attack, and won the nickname of 'Bomb Alley.' Natives of the county are divided in local rivalry into 'Men of Kent' and 'Kentish Men,' the former born to the E. and the latter to the W. of the Medway. William Caxton, father of English printing, was a native of the Kentish Weald.

Quitting London by the Old Kent Rd. (A 2), New Cross, where A 20 diverges r., and (4¼ m.) Lewisham, we traverse a suburban district, avoiding Eltham (with its ancient royal palace) and Sidcup by a by-pass. — 17 m. *Swanley Junction*, a 'railway village.' — 19 m. *Farningham* (r.; Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) has an E.E. church with a Perp. tower.

A 225 (l.) descends the Darent vally for (3 m.) *Sutton-at-Hone*, where the church has a monument to Sir Thomas Smyth (1558?–1625), "Governor of the East Indian and Other Companies, Treasurer of the Virginian Plantation and sometime Ambassador to the Emperor and Great Duke of Russia and Muscovy." The house of St. John's Jerusalem (c. 1700) embodies 13th cent. remains of a Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers (adm. to gardens 1/; Wed. 2.30–6). The early-Norman church of *Darenth* (¾ m. E.), largely constructed of Roman materials, has a priest's chamber above the vaulted chancel. *Horton Kirby* church, 1 m. N.E of Farningham, is chiefly E.E.

A 225 (r.) runs from Farningham to (9 m.) Sevenoaks through typical Kentish scenery viâ (1 m.) *Eynsford* on the Darent, with a ruined Norman castle, and (4 m.) *Shoreham*, both with noteworthy churches. At **Lullingstone Castle** (1 m. S. of Eynsford), a Queen Anne house with a Tudor gatehouse, which has been the home of the Hart Dyke family since c. 1500, is an interesting silk farm (adm. 1/6, daily 11–6.30 in Apr.–Sept., except Good Friday), founded by Lady Hart Dyke in 1932 (teas). In the grounds are also an interesting church, an Angora farm (1/) and a *Roman Villa (1/), where excavation in 1949 disclosed a very fine mosaic pavement, with inscription, three marble busts, and other important relics. — At (5½ m.) *Otford* are the remains of a 16th cent. manor-house of the Abps. of Canterbury. To the left runs the Pilgrims' Road (fine views), part of the pilgrims' route to Canterbury, originally a British track.

26 m. *Wrotham* (r.; Bull, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), pronounced 'Rootam,' has a church containing many old brasses and a 14th cent. screen.

A 227 leads r. to (1 m.) Wrotham station (at Borough Green) and (2 m.) the picturesque village of *Ightham* (pron. 'Item'; Town House, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 20/ or 5½ gs.).—*Oldbury* (N.T.), ½ m. W., is a large hill-fort of A.D. 1st cent. ***Ightham Mote** (2½ m. S.; open on Fri. 3–6, 1/), a charming old manor-house, enclosing a square court and surrounded by a moat, dates from the early 14th cent., but possesses a late 15th cent. gate-tower and an admirable specimen of a Tudor domestic chapel (c. 1530). At *Plaxtol*, 1 m. E., Kentish wrought-iron is manufactured in continuation of the medieval tradition. — **Old Soar Manor* (N.T.), 1½ m. farther E., is a fine example of part of a knight's house of c. 1290. — *Shipbourne*, 1 m. S. on A 227, was the birthplace of Christopher Smart (1722–71), the poet.

At (27½ m.) *Wrotham Heath* we join the road from Sevenoaks. — 29½ m. *West Malling* (Bear, T.H., R. & B. 10/, pens. 98/), preserves ruins of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1090 by Bishop Gundulf of Rochester, who built also *St. Leonard's Tower*, ½ m. S.W. (c. 1070). About 1 m. W. is *Offham*, with the only quintain on the green in England.

Mereworth Castle, 3 m. S., was built in 1723 by Colin Campbell, in imitation of 'Palladio's Villa,' near Vicenza. — *East Malling*, 2 m. S.E., has a 13–15th cent. church, and an important Fruit Research Station (adm. by appointment Mon.–Fri.).

At (31½ m.) *Ditton* B 2077 leads l. for Aylesford (see below) and farther on (also l.) is the Maidstone by-pass.

35 m. **Maidstone** (*Royal Star*, R. & B. 17/6), the capital and

agricultural centre of Kent, with paper-mills and breweries and a repertory theatre (42,259 inhab.), lies on both banks of the Medway. On the E. bank, a little S. of the modern bridge, is the fine collegiate church of **All Saints* (Perp.) chiefly built by Abp. Courtenay (d. 1396) in connection with a secular *College* (suppressed in 1547), remains of which exist on the S. side. The church contains good sedilia and stalls (with misericords), a carved chancel screen, the canopied tomb of Dr. Wotton, first Master of the College (1417), and a memorial (S. wall) to Lawrence Washington (d. 1619), a collateral ancestor of George Washington. Slight remains of an early-Norman *Archiepiscopal Manor House* may be seen W. of the churchyard. The existing *Palace*, N. of the church, is Perp., with an Elizabethan E. front, but more interesting are the 14th cent. *Stables*, on the other side of Mill St., with a curious external staircase, and containing a collection of 18th and 19th cent. carriages (adm. 6*d*., weekdays 11–1, 2–4). The *Museum* (weekdays, 10–7 or dusk), with relics of William Hazlitt, a native of Maidstone, occupies *Chillington Manor House*, an admirable 16th cent. mansion, near the East Station.

Interesting 15th cent. houses (N.T.) in the district are Stoneacre (adm. free, Wed. & Sat., 2.30–6), a yeoman's house at *Otham* (3 m. S.E.; Crown & Horseshoes Inn, R. & B. 10/, at Langley); and the Wool House at *Loose* (3 m. S.; adm. 6*d*., Thurs. 10–12, 2–4).

A pleasant walk may be taken along the river to (1½ m.) *Allington* and (3½ m.) *Aylesford*, and thence to (5 m.) *Kit's Coty House*, on the Chatham road. *Allington Castle* (adm. on written application), a building of the late 13th cent., with Tudor additions, was the early home of Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503–42), the poet, and from here his son Sir Thomas (1521–54) set out on the ill-starred rebellion against Queen Mary's Spanish marriage. It was restored in 1906–32 by Lord Conway (d. 1937), the explorer. — *Aylesford* (George Inn), with a 14th cent. bridge over the Medway, has a partly Norman church, with monuments of the Colepeper family. Sir Charles Sedley (1639–1701), the poet and wit, was born here in the house called the Friars, which incorporates much of one of the earliest Carmelite foundations in England (1247). In 1949 the Carmelites reoccupied the buildings, this being the first occasion in England for a dispossessed order to regain its old home. About 1½ m. N.E., on the Maidstone–Chatham road (*View from the hill above), is **Kit's Coty House*, a celebrated dolmen, formed of three upright stones 8 ft. high, with a capstone 11 ft. long. — *Cobtree Manor*, 2 m. N. of Maidstone on the Chatham road, is said to be the original of Mr. Wardle's house at 'Dingley Dell.' It now contains a popular Zoo Park (adm. daily 11–6, 1/6, children 9*d*., closed Nov. 1st–March 20th) the property of Sir G. Tyrwhitt-Drake. — About 2¼ m. N.E. of Maidstone viâ *Penenden Heath*, the assembly-ground of the Men of Kent since Saxon times, is *Boxley*, in the church of which is buried Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia in 1621 et seq. *Boxley Abbey* (1146), once famous for its 'bowing rood,' is now incorporated in a modern mansion.

From Maidstone to Rye, 30 m. B 2078 leads S.W. through typical orchard country, across the Quarry Hills, famous for 'ragstone.' — 5¾ m. *Sutton Valence*, with a boys' public school (1578). — 9 m. *Headcorn* has some old timbered houses. — 16½ m. *High Halden* has a splendid timber belfry. — 20 m. **Tenterden** (*White Lion*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½–6½ gs.) is a dignified little town with a fine High St. and a noble Perp. tower. — 22½ m. *Smallhythe Place* (N.T.; adm. 1/, 1–4 or 7), a 15th cent. house, was the last home of Ellen Terry (1847–1928), and is preserved as a memorial of the great actress. — 30 m. *Rye*, see Rte. 6.

Maidstone (West Station) is connected by railway with Strood (Rochester) and with Paddock Wood; and by motor-bus with Sevenoaks (viâ Ightham), Chatham, Faversham, Ashford, and London.

A 20 runs due E. from Maidstone and in 5 m. crosses B 2163. A mile left is *Hollingbourne* (King's Head Inn), a charming village on the Pilgrim's Road (see above); to the right are the extensive grounds of **Leeds Castle* (no adm.; footpath through the park), a grand old country seat, standing in a small lake and dating partly from the 13th cent. This was the home of Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia in 1680–83, and belonged to his grandson Lord Fairfax (1692–1782), who migrated to Virginia c. 1746. The Duke of Leeds takes his title from the Castle. — 44 m. *Lenham* (r.) is a tiny old town with a spacious market-place, and in the church a rare armchair sedile. Sir Henry Wotton (1568–1639), poet, diplomat, and wit, was born at *Boughton Malherbe*, 2½ m. S. — 48 m. *Charing* (Swan, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) retains the remains of a manor-house of the Abps. of Canterbury, handed over to Henry VIII by Cranmer.

54 m. **Ashford** (*Saracen's Head*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 24/ or 8 gs.; *County*, R. & B. 12/6–15/), with 15,239 inhab. and some quaint old houses, has important railway workshops. The church has a fine Perp. tower and contains interesting monuments and brasses, including that of Sir John Fogge (d. 1490).

The White House at *Great Chart*, 2 m. W., is a typical example of a Kentish yeoman's house of the middle ages, skilfully restored.

A 28 leads N.E. to (14 m.) *Canterbury*, followed by a branch railway. — 4 m. *Wye*, birthplace of Aphra Behn (1640–89), dramatist, novelist, and spy, has a racecourse. Wye College (1892), the agricultural school of London University, is the successor of a school and college founded in 1447 by Abp. Kempe. The crown cut in the chalk downs (r.) commemorates the coronation of Edward VII. — 6 m. *Godmersham* preserves in its church a 12th cent. relief of St. Thomas Becket, the earliest known sculpture of the martyr. — 9 m. *Chilham*, a pretty village with a fine church, a notable Jacobean mansion, and the remains of a Norman castle, was the birthplace of Governor Edward Digges of Virginia (1655–58). — 11 m. *Chartham* has a fine church, with good brasses (one of 1306) and 14th cent. stained glass and 'Kentish' tracery in the chancel windows.

About 3 m. S. of (58 m.) *Smeeth* is *Aldington*, of which Erasmus held the living for a brief period in 1511–12. — 62 m. *Westenhanger*, with a racecourse, is on the Roman 'Stone Street,' which runs almost due N. to Canterbury. By the station, 1 m. N., are the remains of an ancient royal manor house, in which Henry II's 'Fair Rosamond' is said to have resided. About 2 m. S. is *Lympne Castle* (see below). — A 20 bears to the l. for Folkestone, viâ (70 m.) *Shorncliffe*, with its large permanent camp, but an interesting detour may be made to the right for Hythe and Sandgate.

66 m. Hythe (*Imperial*, with golf and tennis, unlic., pens. 31/6; *Sutherland House*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 27/ or 8 gs.; *Stade Court*, unlic., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Swan*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. from 6 gs.), a town with 8397 inhab.,

is one of the Cinque Ports, and is the seat of the chief *School of Small Arms* of the British Army. It has become a popular summer resort, with bathing, tennis tournaments, and a golf course. Below the fine raised chancel of the E.E. *Church* is a vaulted processional path, containing a collection of 1300 skulls and other human bones, believed to have been brought from the old churchyard in the 14th and 15th centuries. Lionel Lukin (1742–1834), inventor of the first life-boat, is buried in the church. Many important historic documents relating to the Cinque Ports may be seen on application at the Town Clerk's office. A walk may be taken along the *Royal Military Canal* (23 m. long, connecting Hythe with Rye; boats for hire) to (3 m.) *Studfall Castle*, the scanty remains of the castrum of the Roman Portus Lemanis. The Roman name is preserved in *Lympne Castle* (pron. 'lim'), a 15th cent. fortress on the brow of the hill, now wholly incorporated in a modern mansion, beside an ancient church, with an airfield above. — Scarcely 1 m. N. of Hythe is *Saltwood Castle* (14th cent.; adm. on written application), where the murderers of Becket met for their journey to Canterbury. — Motor-buses viâ Sandgate to *Folkestone*, to *Ashford*, and to *Dymchurch* and *New Romney*; miniature railway to *Dymchurch*, *New Romney*, and *Dungeness*. — 69 m. Sandgate (*Royal Norfolk*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 22/6; *Castle Bay*, unlic., pens. 25/), forms, with *Seabrook* (Sea View, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 25/), a small sea-bathing resort, practically a suburb of Folkestone, to which the road ascends in c. 1½ m. Sandgate Castle was one of Henry VIII's coast defences.

71½ m. **FOLKESTONE**, a well-situated and fashionable watering-place, is an ancient town with 35,890 inhab. and a fine harbour carrying on active passenger traffic with the Continent. It was a 'limb' of the Cinque Ports.

Hotels (charges lower in winter). On or near the Leas: **Grand** (a; D 2), 130 R., R. & B. 24/, pens. 42/6 or 14 gs.; **Metropole** (b; D 1, 2), 120 R., R. & B. 25/, pens. 35/ or £12 5/; **Majestic** (f; C 3), pens. 35/6 or 21 gs.; **Burlington** (e; D 2) R. & B. 24/, pens. 11½ gs.; **Princes** (g; C 3), R. & B. 21/, pens. 30/ or 10 gs.; **Lyndhurst**, Clifton Gdns., R. & B. 30/, pens. 45/ or 9 gs.; **Norfolk** (D 3), R. & B. 18/6, pens. 25/ or 8 gs.; **Wampach** (d; C 3), **Esplanade** (h; C 4), R. & B. 15/, pens. 24/–25/ or 7–8 gs. — Unlicensed: **Bristol**, **Salisbury**, **Garden House**, **White House**, pens. 25/; **Windsor**, 22/6; **Highcliffe**, **Adelphi**, 21/; and many others. — In the town: **Queen's** (q; C 5), opposite Town Hall, commercial, pens. 25/.

Post Office (C 4), 88 Sandgate Rd. — INFORMATION BUREAU, The Leas (E. end).

Motor-Buses from Grace Hill to *Dover*, from Westcliff Gdns. to *Hythe* (viâ Sandgate), *Canterbury*, *New Romney* viâ Dymchurch, etc.

Amusements. *Theatre* (C 3) in the *Pleasure Gardens*; *Leas Cliff Hall* (D 3, 4), *Marine Gardens Pavilion* (C 5), concerts and other entertainments. GOLF LINKS (18 holes; A 3), N. of the town. — TENNIS at the Pleasure Gardens (C 3), etc. BATHING POOL, Marine Gardens.

Steamers to *Boulogne* daily in 1½ hr. (42/5,30/5); to *Calais* daily in 1½ hr. (46/6, 32/8).—AIR TRIPS daily in summer from Lympne airport.

The chief resort of visitors is the *LEAS (D 2–C 4), "a lawny level of interasphalted green" (Howells), extending along the top of the cliff for over a mile, and affording views of the sea and the opposite coast of France, 22 m. distant. More sheltered walks are afforded by the shrub-grown paths on the face of the cliff (lifts 2*d*.). A '*Road of Remembrance*' planted with rosemary, descending to the Harbour, commemorates the First World War. Near the E. end of the Leas is the church of *SS. Mary & Eanswith* (C 5), largely rebuilt since its foundation in 1131 on the site of the former nunnery church of St. Eanswith (dating from 1095). The Harvey Aisle (added in 1874) and the W. window, presented by over 3000 medical men, as well as a statue (1881) on the Leas, commemorate William Harvey (1578–1657), discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born at Folkestone. Beyond the church, extending down to the harbour, is the old fishing-town, its irregular streets much damaged by German bombing in 1941–44. The site of Folkestone's ancient castle may be determined by *The Bayle* and *Bayle Pond*, near the church.

To the E. (beyond B 6) is the East Cliff, with a sandy beach and pleasant gardens, and farther on (1½ m. E.) is the *Warren*, a wild expanse of tumbled chalk between the cliffs and the shore, of interest to the botanist, entomologist, and fossil-gatherer. On the way, N. of (¾ m.) Copt Point, remains of two *Roman Villas* were discovered in 1924 (the chief finds are now in the Folkestone museum). — On the N. rise the *Sugar Loaf*, *Cæsar's Camp*, and other chalk hills. — From Folkestone to *Canterbury*, see Rte. 4; to *Sandgate*, *Hythe*, etc., see above.

The Dover road climbs steeply above the Warren and traverses open downland, beneath which the railway threads three long tunnels. On the shore are signs of borings for coal, and of the preliminary work for the long-projected Channel Tunnel.

78 m. **DOVER** (41,095 inhab., with the garrison), one of the chief mail-packet stations for the Continent, is also an important military base and is visited as a seaside resort. The town, flanked E. and W. by fortified heights, lies on the low ground at the mouth of the Dour and extends up its narrow valley, which here interrupts the line of the white cliffs of Old England. DOVER HARBOUR includes the old *Commercial Harbour* (three basins; 75 acres) and the *Admiralty Harbour*, abandoned as a naval base in 1923. The latter (1½ m. by ¾ m.), enclosed by massive breakwaters constructed in 1898–1909, was of great naval importance during the First World War. The town suffered much from air-raids and shell-fire in 1940–44.

Railway Stations. *Priory* (A 3, 4), for all services; *Marine* (beyond D 1), for cross-Channel passengers.

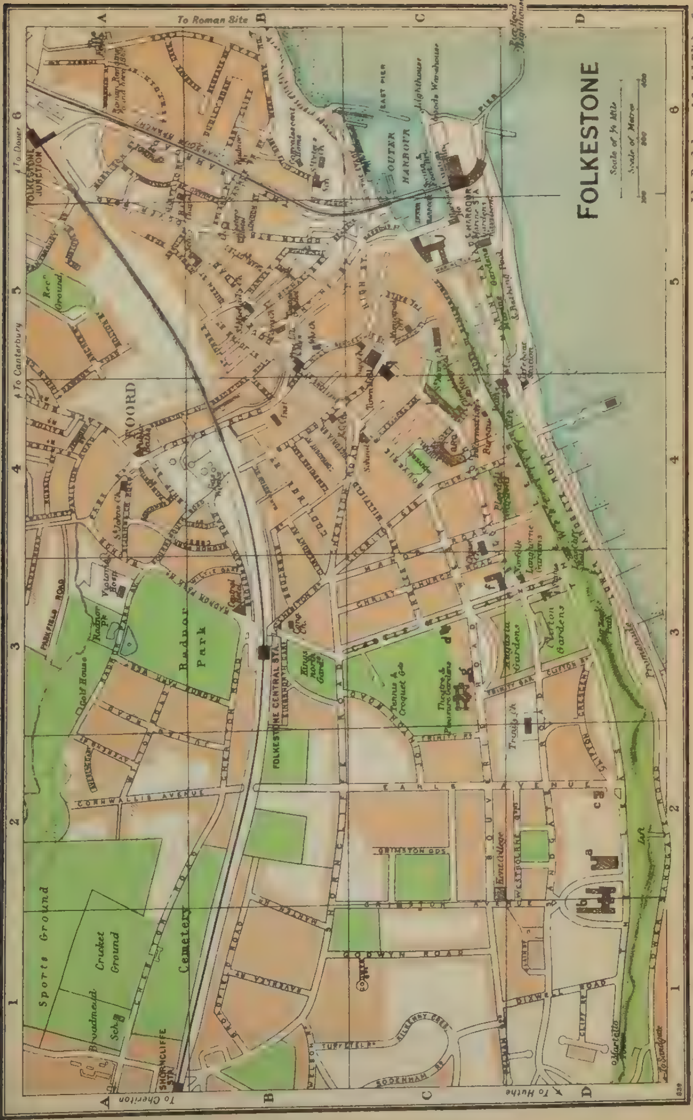
Hotels. **White Cliffs**, R. & B. 19/–21/, pens. 10 gs.; **Shalimar**, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs., both in Waterloo Crescent.

Post Office (A 4), Biggin St.

Motor-Buses from Market Square viâ *St. Margaret's Bay* to *Deal*; to *Margate*; to *Folkestone*, *Rye*, and *Hastings*; to *Canterbury*; to *Barfreston*, etc.

Steamers. From the Admiralty Pier to *Calais* daily in 1 hr. 20 min. (46/6, 32/8), to *Ostend* daily in 3½ hrs. (46/, 34/6), and from the train-ferry berth to *Dunkirk* nightly in 4 hrs. (54/11, 40/7).

History. Dover (the Roman *Dubræ* or *Dubris*), in all ages a landing-place of consequence, was the starting-point of Watling Street, the great Roman road to London viâ Canterbury, and in the 3rd–4th cent. was a fortress guarding the 'Saxon Shore,' which extended from The Wash to Spithead. Though it has a shadowy connection with Hengist and Horsa (and even, according to Camden, with King Arthur), it emerges into historical importance only under the early Norman kings, and in 1190 Richard I assembled his


FOLKESTONE
Scale of ½ Mile
Scale of Metres
To Roman Site
To Dover
To Canterbury
To Cheriton
To Hythe
To Sandgate
Folkestone Junction
Folkestone Central Sta.
Shorncliffe Sta.
Harbour
Marine Sta.
Outer Harbour
East Pier
Lighthouse
Pier
Foord
Rec. Ground
Radnor Park
Radnor Pk.
Golf House
Parkfield Road
Sports Ground
Cricket Ground
Broadmead Sch.
Cemetery
Cornwallis Avenue
Cheriton Road
Shorncliffe Road
High St.
Town Hall
Bouverie Road
Earls Avenue
Grimston Avenue
Grimston Gds.
Godwyn Road
Dixwell Road
Kingsnorth Gardens
Tennis & Croquet Gd.
Theatre & Pleasure Gardens
Trinity Ch.
Augusta Gardens
Marine Gardens
Bathing Pool
Lifeboat Station
Zig Zag Path
Promenade
Lower Sandgate Road
Martello Tower
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6

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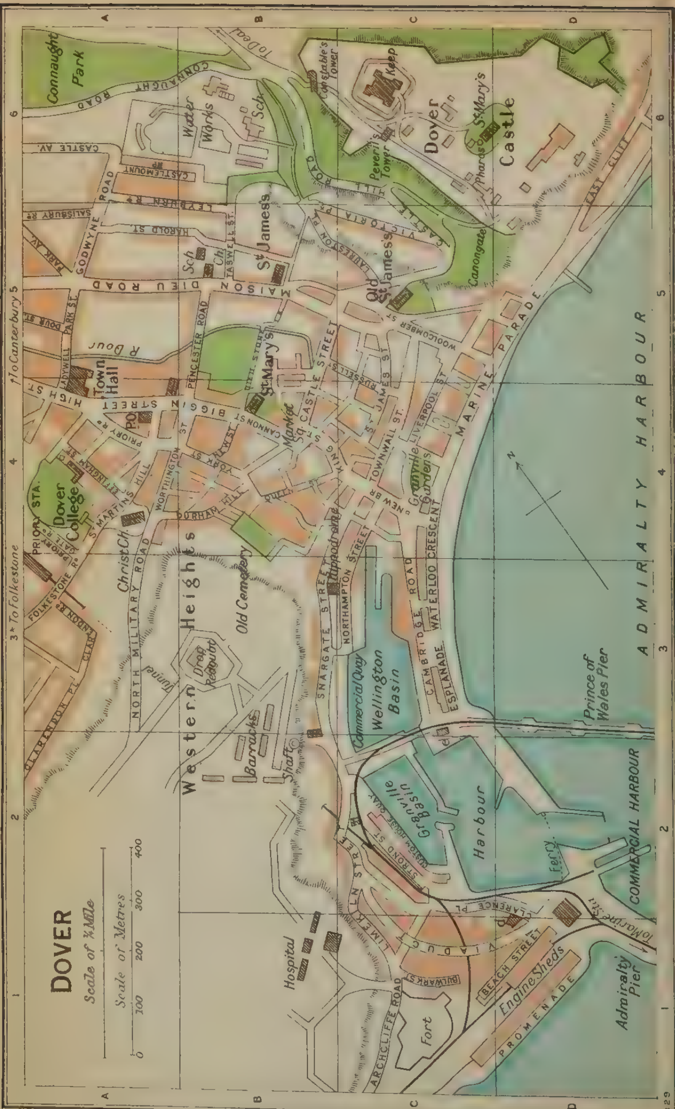

DOVER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
Connaught Park
Connaught Road
To Deal
Water Works
Sch
Constable's Tower
Keep
Dover Castle
St Mary's
Pharos
Peveril's Tower
Castle Hill Road
Castle Av.
Castlemount
Leyburn Rd
Salisbury Rd
Godwyne Road
Harold St
Taswell St
St James's
Park Av.
Maison Dieu Road
Victoria Pk
Laureston Pl
Old St James's
Canongate
East Cliff
To Canterbury
Dour St
Park St
Ladywell
R. Dour
Town Hall
High St
Biggin Street
Pencester Road
St Mary's
Queen Street
Castle Street
Russell St
Woolcomber St
Market Sq.
Cannon St
PO
Priory Rd
Effingham St
Priory Sta.
Dover College
St Martins Hill
Worthington St
York St
New St
King St
St James St
Townwall St
Liverpool St
Marine Parade
Granville Gardens
Waterloo Crescent
New Br
Durham Hill
Queen St
Christ Ch.
To Folkestone
Folkestone Rd
Priory Rail Rd
London Rd
Clarendon Pl
North Military Road
Western Heights
Drop Redoubt
Tunnel
Old Cemetery
Hippodrome
Snargate Street
Northampton Street
Cambridge Road
Esplanade
Commercial Quay
Wellington Basin
Barracks
Shaft
Granville Basin
Custom House Quay
Strond St
Harbour
Ferry
Prince of Wales Pier
Admiralty Harbour
N
Commercial Harbour
To Marine Sta
Clarence Pl
Viaduct
Limekiln Street
Hospital
Bulwark St
Beach Street
Engine Sheds
Archcliffe Road
Fort
Promenade
Admiralty Pier
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
829

knights here before starting on the 3rd Crusade. The castle came to be regarded as the 'Key of England,' and in 1216, under Hubert de Burgh, successfully withstood a long siege by the Dauphin and King John's rebellious barons. About 1295, however, the town was pillaged by the French. During the Civil War it was captured in 1642 by the Parliamentarians. In 1660 Charles II landed here at the Restoration. President Wilson, the first President of the United States to visit England, landed at the Admiralty Pier on Dec. 26th, 1918, and departed thence on the 31st.

The STRAITS OF DOVER, 17 m. wide between Dover and Cape Gris Nez, are the narrowest part of the Channel. Here, within sight of the town, the Spanish Armada of 1588 received its first shattering blow; and the maintenance of this highway to the Continent in the First World War was a no less triumphant vindication of Britain's sea-power. Capt. Webb swam from Dover to (21 m.) Calais in 1875 in 21¾ hrs., and more recently the straits have been swum several times, mostly in the reverse direction (fastest time, G. Michel, 11 hrs. 5 min.). The first woman to swim the straits was Miss G. Ederle, on Aug. 6th, 1926, in 14 hrs. 34 min. Louis Blériot was the first airman to fly across the Channel (July 25th, 1909), and the Hon. C. S. Rolls the first to cross and recross in a single flight (1910).

Dover is the chief of the CINQUE PORTS, or five S.E. ports which, in return for various privileges and immunities, were formerly bound to furnish, when required, a certain number of ships for the royal fleets. The name dates from the time of Edward the Confessor, or earlier; and for centuries the maritime defence of the S. coast of England largely depended on this system. A charter was granted by Edward I. The original Cinque Ports were Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings; Rye and Winchelsea were added as 'Ancient Towns,' and various smaller ports as 'Limbs' or 'Members.' The ports are under a Lord Warden, who exercises a nominal jurisdiction and presides at occasional quaint 'courts,' as well as at ordinary courts.

In the First World War Dover was the headquarters of the *Dover Patrol*, the naval organisation in which British and American destroyers combined to protect navigation against the German submarines and mines. It enabled 12,000,000 soldiers to pass in safety to the battlefield. Of 125,100 vessels passing through the patrolled area (600 m. across) only 73 were lost. In the Second World War Dover played a prominent part in the evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk, and was one of the first places to be attacked from the air (Aug. 12th, 1940) in the Battle of Britain. From 1940 to 1944 the town was under continual shell-fire, the casemates of the Castle providing shelter for the population.

The Marine Station stands on the **Admiralty Pier** (D 1), 1300 yds. in length, with a raised promenade (free; fine views), on the E. side of which the Continental packets start and arrive. Farther E., beyond the Commercial Harbour, is the *Prince of Wales Pier* (D 3). Thence the *Marine Parade* (C, D 4, 5), shattered by shell-fire, follows the curve of the bay, passing monuments to Capt. Webb and C. S. Rolls. From its E. end a path ascends to North Fall Meadow (see below).

***Dover Castle** (C, D 6), the chief feature of interest to most visitors, picturesquely crowns the summit of the cliff (375 ft.) to the E. of the town, and is open 10–dusk (adm. free). It is approached viâ Castle Hill Rd. (C 5, 6), and the *Constable's Tower* (late 13th cent.), or by Castle Steps and the *Canon Gate* (C, D 5). Much damage was done to the buildings when the castle was made into a military fortress in 1850, but an extensive restoration was begun in 1932. The octagonal *Pharos*, perhaps the oldest standing building in England (c. A.D. 50), is a relic of the original Roman fortress; the ancient church of *St. Mary* *de Castro*, built of Roman bricks, is Saxon (badly restored in 1860); while the *Keep* (83 ft. high, with walls 17–22 ft. thick), built by Henry II (1181–87), and other towers are late Norman. The KEEP (adm. 6*d*., 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2; *View) contains an armoury and a richly decorated Norman chapel. In many of the rooms are inscriptions scratched by prisoners of war during Marlborough's campaigns. From the top story 'Harold's Well' descends in the thickness of the wall and down into the cliff for 293 ft. On the approach to the Keep is 'Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol,' a bronze cannon, 23 ft. long, presented by Charles V to Henry VIII; it was cast at Utrecht in 1544 and bears a Low Dutch inscription. The underground passages and casemates (adm. 2*d*.) are open at the same hours.

From Market Square (B 4) Cannon St. leads N. to *St. Mary's Church* (B 4), with its remarkable Norman tower. It contains memorials to the actor Samuel Foote (1720–77; "open as the day for melting charity") and the poet Churchill (1731–64; "the comet of a season"). Farther N., in Biggin St., is the *Town Hall* (A 4, 5) incorporating the fine *Maison Dieu Hall* (daily 10–4; free), a 13th cent. pilgrims' hostel founded by Hubert de Burgh. *Maison Dieu House*, adjoining (now a public library) is a fine mansion of 1665, built for the Agent Victualler of the Navy.

Nearer the Priory Station is *Dover College* (A 4; 210 boys), the buildings of which include the refectory, dormitory, and gatehouse of *St. Martin's Priory*, a Benedictine foundation of 1132.

THE WESTERN HEIGHTS (B 2, 3), occupied by the *Citadel* and other fortifications, are not open to the public but permission may be obtained from the Garrison Commander, the Castle, to view the foundations of a round *Church of the Templars*, in which King John made submission to Pandulf, the Pope's legate, in 1213. — A deep dip separates the W. Heights from Shakespeare Cliff (350 ft.), so called from traditional association with a famous passage in 'King Lear' (IV, 6). It is approached direct from the town viâ Limekiln St. and Archcliff Rd. (C 1), and we may descend from its W. end and return to Dover by the beach (at low tide). A pleasant walk leads past Shakespeare Cliff to *Lydden Stairs* and thence down to (6 m.) the Warren and (7½ m.) Folkestone.

Ascent to the EASTERN HEIGHTS from the Marine Parade, see above. On *North Fall Meadow*, to the E. of the castle, a memorial marks the spot where Louis Blériot alighted. Thence, passing a conspicuous radar station, we may follow the cliffs to (3 m.) the **South Foreland* (lighthouse) and (4 m.) *St. Margaret's Bay* (p. 34). The road from Dover to St. Margaret's passes the N. side of the castle and the conspicuous buildings of the *Duke of York's Military School* for soldiers' sons.

About 3 m. N.W. of Dover are the ruins of *St. Radegund's* or *Bradsole Abbey* (1191; Premonstratensian), pleasantly reached from the Canterbury road at River.

FROM DOVER TO BARFRESTON, 10 m. Following the Canterbury road (Rte. 3) to (6 m.) *Lydden*, we there turn r. for (7½ m.) *Coldred*, the church of which has an E.E. bell-gable. On the right is *Waldershare Park* (Earl of Guilford), in a beautiful park. — 9 m. *Eythorne* is in the small E. Kent coalfield. — 10 m. **Barfreston** (pron. 'Barson') has a small but very ornate Norman **Church* of uncertain date, with remarkable carvings. *Shepherdswell* (Hazling Dane, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), the nearest railway station, is 1½ m. S.W.

From Dover to *Canterbury*, see Rte. 3; to *Deal*, *Sandwich* and *Ramsgate*, see pp. 35, 33.

3. FROM LONDON TO DOVER VIA CANTERBURY

Road, 71 m. (A 2). — 4 m. *New Cross.* — 28 m. **Rochester.** — 29½ m. **Chatham.** — 39 m. *Sittingbourne.* — 45 m. *Ospringe.* — 55 m. **Canterbury.** — 71 m. **Dover.** — Motor Coach from Victoria viâ Charing to *Canterbury* (3 hrs.) and *Dover* (3¾ hrs.); also to *Deal* (4¼ hrs.); and viâ *Rochester* (1⅔ hr.) to *Faversham* (2¾ hrs.).

Railway, 77¼ m. in 2½–2¾ hrs. from *Victoria*, or *Holborn Viaduct*; to *Rochester* in 1 hr.; to *Canterbury* in 1¾–2 hrs. — Principal stations: 17¾ m. *Swanley* (junction for Maidstone). — 33¾ m. **Rochester.** — 34½ m. **Chatham.** — 36 m. *Gillingham.* — 44½ m. *Sittingbourne* (junction for Sheerness). — 52 m. *Faversham* (see Rte. 5). — 62 m. **Canterbury.** — 72 m. *Shepherdswell* (for Barfreston). — 77¼ m. **Dover** (Priory). — *Rochester* and *Chatham* may be reached also by the Thames-side route (2 m. shorter, but slower) from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, and London Bridge, viâ Gravesend, (28½ m.) *Higham*, and (31¼ m.) *Strood.* For a slightly longer route to *Canterbury* viâ (56 m.) Ashford, see Rte. 2.

A 2 quits London by the Old Kent Rd., New Cross, and Blackheath, and, by a long by-pass, avoids the industrial suburbs of Bexleyheath and Dartford. Beyond Dartford the road follows the route of the Roman Watling Street, and (22 m.) crosses the road from Gravesend to Wrotham. *Meopham*, 4 m. S., the birthplace of John Tradescant (1608–62), the naturalist, has a large 14–15th cent. church.

On the right of A2, farther on (Laughing Water Restaurant, with swimming-pool), extends the park of **Cobham Hall** (adm. to the gardens normally in Apr.–Sept. on Sat., Sun., & Bank Holidays), the seat of the Earl of Darnley, an imposing and predominantly Elizabethan mansion, with 17th cent. additions by Inigo Jones. The park is noted for its rhododendrons. It lies 5 m. W. of Rochester, from which it may be reached by a pleasant footpath diverging to the left at the point where the Gravesend road bends to the right. A small summer-house or chalet in the grounds formerly stood in the 'Wilderness' (see p. 21) and was used as a study by Charles Dickens; it was presented to Dickens by Fechter and to Lord Darnley by the family of Dickens. — At the S.W. entrance to the park is the village of *Cobham* (Leathern Bottle Inn, with Dickens relics), the church of which has the largest collection of brasses in England (14–16th cent.). Close to the inn Mr. Pickwick discovered his wonderful inscribed stone. The Elizabethan *College Almshouses* occupy the site of an earlier college (c. 1362), of which a fragment remains. Owletts (adm. Thurs. 2.30–4.30, 1/), a Carolean house at the W. end of the village, and a Tudor yeoman's house at *Sole Street*, 1 m. S. (adm. Sat. 10.30–12, 2.30–4.30) were presented to the Nat. Trust by Sir Herbert Baker.

28 m. **ROCHESTER,** an ancient town (31,196 inhab.) dating from pre-Roman times and an episcopal see since the 7th cent., was known to the Romans as *Durobrivæ*, to the Saxons as *Hroffeceaster*. It is immediately contiguous with Chatham on the E., and that again with Gillingham, the three 'Medway Boroughs' thus forming practically one town with a total population of 128,000. To the W., beyond the Medway, are the contiguous districts of Strood and Frindsbury. Charles II spent a night at Rochester in 1660 on his way from Dover, and here James II took ship on his escape in 1688. Rochester was the

scene of some of the earliest adventures of Mr. Pickwick and it is the Cloisterham of 'Edwin Drood.'

Railway Stations. *Rochester* and *Chatham* (Rfmts.), on the main line. — *Strood* (Rfmts.), on the line from London viâ Gravesend.

Hotels. King's Head, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.; **Bull**, with relics of Dickens, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Gordon**, unlic., R. & B. 10/, pens. 4 gs. (all these in High St. near the cathedral).

Post Office, High St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Central Library, Northgate.

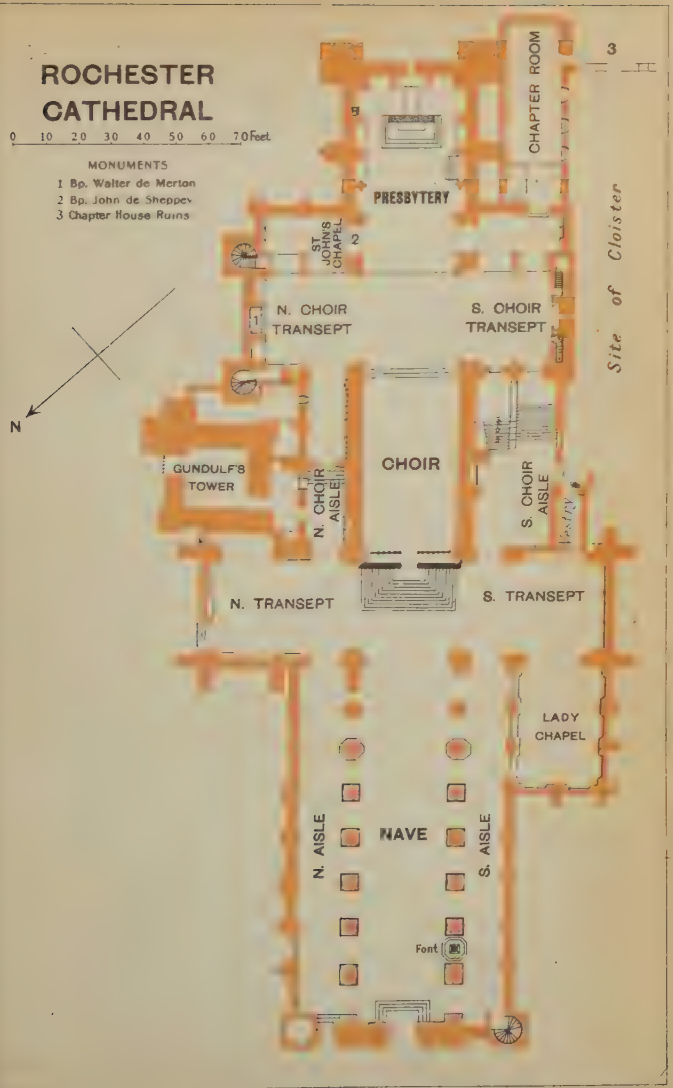
Cafés. *Olde Gate House*, High St.; *Elizabeth's*, *Castle*, Eastgate.

Motor-Buses from Frindsbury and Strood through Rochester and Chatham to *Gillingham* and *Rainham*; also from Rochester to *Borstal*; from Gillingham, Chatham, and Rochester to *Maidstone*, *Gravesend*, *Faversham*, *Hastings*, *Brighton*, *London*.

The *Castle, overlooking the Medway, consists of a square keep erected by William de Corbeuil, Abp. of Canterbury in 1123–36, within an earlier walled enclosure built by Bp. Gundulf as a second bailey to the early Norman castle and partly rebuilt in the 14th cent. This is now a public garden, opening off the *Esplanade* through a fine Norman archway, outside which is the restored *Bridge Chapel* (1387; adm. free Mon.–Fri., 1–3). The *Keep* (adm. 3*d*.; *View), one of the finest specimens of Norman military architecture in England, is 120 ft. high and has walls averaging 12 ft. in thickness.

The **Cathedral**, a comparatively small building, originally dedicated to St. Andrew and now to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, dates mainly from the 12–14th cent., and resembles Canterbury Cathedral in having double transepts, a raised choir and presbytery, forming a relatively long E. arm and a large crypt under the presbytery. The Norman W. front, with its elaborate recessed *Doorway, perhaps the finest of its kind in England, is the most striking feature of the exterior. The ancient figures on the shafting of the door may be Henry I and Queen Matilda or Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The figures of Bishops Gundulf and John of Canterbury, in the niches flanking the arch, are modern. The church is open to visitors all day, except during service; adm. to crypt 6*d*. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.15, & 6.30.

History. Of the original Saxon church, founded about 604, when the first bishop was consecrated by Augustine, a few foundations were brought to light in 1888. This church was in ruins at the Conquest, and *Gundulf*, the second Norman bishop (who built the White Tower at London), began a new church in 1082 and at the same time replaced the secular clergy by Benedictine monks. Gundulf's work may be traced in the nave aisle walls in the arches of the nave arcade (S. side), in the crypt, and in the ruined N. tower (95 ft. high; originally detached). The so-called second Norman church, consecrated in 1130 (before completion), was merely a re-casing of Gundulf's arcades and a rebuilding of the upper stages, the N. arcades, and the W. front (which, with part of the nave, remains). About 1200, or earlier, a rebuilding in the pointed style was begun; the E.E. presbytery and the E. transepts were erected round the Norman presbytery previous to its demolition; the choir, separated by solid walls from its aisles (comp. below), was then remodelled by *Prior William de Hoo*, and the whole covered with fine sexpartite vaulting (1227).



The N. main transept (E.E.) dates from c. 1250, the S. transept (early Dec.) from c. 1280, the two E. bays of the nave from c. 1300. The central tower and spire were completed c. 1343. Late in the 15th cent. the great Perp. window was inserted in the W. front. In 1904 the central tower, rebuilt in the 19th cent., was replaced by the present tower and spire (156 ft. high), completed in accordance with the 14th cent. originals.

Interior. The six W. bays of the NAVE are Norman. Lines on the pavement at the N.W. angle mark the probable site of the E. wall or apse of the Saxon church. The elaborately adorned triforium passage opens on both nave and aisles. In the same stage the junction with the 14th cent. work (E. bays and tower-arch) is remarkable, the later builders having rebuilt a triforium arch on each side in the Norman style. The windows are Perp. The N. TRANSEPT was the entrance lobby of approach through the choir aisle to the shrine of St. William (see below). The S. TRANSEPT is occupied by the *Lady Chapel*, to which a Perp. nave, W. of the transept, was added c. 1490. In this transept are a brass memorial to Charles Dickens, and the monuments of Richard Watts (p. 20) and Dean Hole (d. 1904).

A peculiarity of the raised E.E. CHOIR is the absence of aisle-arcades. The figures on the *Choir Screen* are a memorial to Dean Scott (1811–87), of Liddell and Scott's famous Greek Lexicon. The details of the corbels and the shafts of Petworth marble are noteworthy. The *Stalls* and monks' benches (with modern book-desks) are probably the oldest work of the kind in England (13th cent.; comp. p. 79), but were disastrously restored c. 1870. Opposite the episcopal throne (modern) is part of a mural painting of the Wheel of Fortune (13th cent. ?). The N. CHOIR TRANSEPT was formerly the *Chapel of St. William of Perth*, a Scottish baker murdered in 1201 when on a pilgrimage to Canterbury; the shrine became so popular that the rebuilding of the choir is said to have been defrayed by the offerings of the pilgrims to it. Under the windows is the much-restored tomb of Bp. Walter de Merton (d. 1277), founder of Merton College, Oxford, with an Elizabethan effigy in alabaster. To the E. is *St. John's Chapel*, with the supposed tomb of St. William, removed from the centre of the transept. In the arch between this chapel and the presbytery is the interesting tomb, with coloured effigy, of Bp. John de Sheppey (d. 1360), discovered in the wall in 1825. In the S. CHOIR TRANSEPT is one of the most remarkable features of the cathedral, viz. the Dec. **Doorway* leading to the CHAPTER ROOM, which contains the *Library*. The figures (carefully restored in 1825) represent the Synagogue and the Church, the four great Church Fathers, and a soul rising from Purgatory. The apparent oak carving of the door itself is a lead casting (c. 1826). — To the E. of the choir is the PRESBYTERY, containing tombs of 12–13th cent. bishops.

From the S. aisle of the choir a flight of steps descends to the *Crypt, which is one of the largest and most beautiful in England (fine E.E. vaulting, with great variety of spans). The two W. bays, with piers of tufa and Barnack rag and ribless quadripartite vaulting, are Gundulf's work. In a case are exhibited Cromwellian uniforms and equipment. — To the S. of the choir are the ruins of the *Chapter House* (c. 1215), and remains of the Norman cloister; a portion of the W. side was revealed in 1937, near the ruined 14th cent. Bishop's Gate.

From the precincts we pass through the 15th cent. *Prior's Gate*, and turn left past the 19th cent. buildings of the *King's School*, refounded by Henry VIII on the dissolution of the Benedictine priory (see above). Beyond this we turn to the right, and then proceed to the left, across the recreation ground known as *The Vines* (on the site of the monks' vineyard), emerging in Maidstone Rd., in which is the handsome Tudor mansion known as *Restoration House*, where Charles II perhaps slept in 1660, generally held to be the 'Satis House' of 'Great Expectations.' Maidstone Rd. descends to the High St. To the right stands the Elizabethan *Eastgate House* (the 'Nuns' House' of 'Edwin Drood'), now enlarged to house a museum (open 2–5.30, closed Fri.), and opposite it is a gabled Tudor building claiming to be that occupied by Uncle Pumblechook and Mr. Sapsea, in 'Great Expectations' and 'Edwin Drood' respectively. What Dickens calls "the silent High Street—full of gables with old beams and timbers," leads N.W. (l.) back towards the river. At the corner of Free School Lane (r.) is the *Mathematical School*, at which David Garrick was a pupil; at the end of the lane is a bastion of the old city wall, while an alley on the opposite side of the High St. affords access to a garden alongside another stretch of the Roman and medieval wall. Farther along the High St. is (No. 97) the gabled building known as *Watts' Charity*, founded in 1579 by the will of Richard Watts "for Six Poor Travellers, who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis for one night lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each," but discontinued in 1947 (adm. weekdays 2–5). On the right of High St., farther on, are the old *Corn Exchange* (1706) "oddly garnished with a queer old clock, as if Time carried on business there," and the 17th cent. *Guildhall*. On the left is the *College Gate*, Jasper's 'Gatehouse' in 'Edwin Drood,' through which we may reach Boley Hill, S.W. of the cathedral, with *Satis House*, the home of Richard Watts (rebuilt).

From the steamboat pier on the Esplanade frequent motor launches in summer ply down the Medway, past the Elizabethan *Upnor Castle* (3 m.), now a military storehouse, to *Upnor*. Daily steamers in summer to (11 m.) *Sheerness*, (18 m.) *Southend*, etc. — At *Borstal*, 1 m. S. of Rochester, is a prison-reformatory (1902) for dealing with criminals under 21, which has given its name to many others of its kind throughout the country.

A little more than 2 m. N.W. of Rochester Bridge, on the Gravesend road, is *Gad's Hill* (Sir John Falstaff Inn; wide view) where Falstaff encountered the 'men in buckram' ('Henry IV,' Part I, ii, 2). At *Gad's Hill Place*, a red-brick house now a school, nearly opposite the inn, Dickens lived from 1857 till his death in 1870. Part of the garden, known as the 'Wilderness', is reached by a tunnel under the road. About 4½ m. N.E. is *Cooling Castle*, with a 14th cent. gate-house, the home of Sir John Oldcastle, the supposed original of Falstaff. The opening scenes of Dickens's 'Great Expectations' are laid in *Cooling Marshes*, which stretch N. to the Thames. Between Gad's Hill and Gravesend is *Chalk*, with the house where Dickens spent his honeymoon and a forge popularly identified with Joe Gargery's. A side road connects Gad's Hill with (3 m.) *Cobham* (p. 17), another Dickens shrine.

Travellers wishing to avoid the narrow High St. of Chatham ascend Star Hill, at the E. end of Eastgate, where Chatham High St. keeps to the left.

29½ m. **Chatham** (42,996 inhab.; *Sun*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs., High St.; *Central*, commercial, at the station. — *Café Royal*, modest but good, High St. — *Post Office*, Railway St.), on the Medway, is one of the chief naval and military stations of Great Britain. The 'Chatham Lines' of 1758–1807 have been reinforced by outlying forts.

Henry VIII was the first to use Chatham for naval purposes, and by the time of Charles II it had become the chief naval station of the kingdom. In 1667 De Ruyter ascended the Medway to Chatham, where he destroyed some ships but did not injure the town.

The Royal Dockyard is approached from High St. by a Military Road. Founded in the mid-16th cent., it is situated on the S. shore of the Medway; it stretches for a distance of c. 3 m. and, together with Naval and Marine barracks, covers an area of over 500 acres. The Dockyard is both a shipbuilding and ship-repairing yard, and is open to visitors on application to the Admiralty Superintendent. Foreign visitors must apply through their Ministers. It is adjoined by large barracks for the Royal Engineers, of which this is the headquarters. Near the beginning of the Dockyard is *St. Mary's Church*, a modern church on an ancient site (interesting Norman details), containing the brass of Stephen Borough (d. 1584), pioneer of the sea-route to Archangel. In front of the entrance to the *Royal Engineer Institute*, farther on, are a memorial obelisk to Royal Engineers who fell in 1914–18 and a statue of General Gordon (d. 1885), on camel-back, by E. Onslow Ford (1890). On the high-lying 'Great Lines' between Chatham and Gillingham, is the Naval War Memorial, by Sir Robert Lorimer (1924), a counterpart of those at Portsmouth and Plymouth (*View of the Medway and Rochester).

Gillingham (pron. Jillingham; 60,983 inhab.) c. 1 m. N.E. of Chatham, is the largest borough in Kent. It possesses some remains of an old manor house of the Abps. of Canterbury, and the fine Perp. church has a good E. window and a Norman font. The *Royal Naval Hospital* receives also military patients. A memorial commemorates Will Adams (d. 1620), the Gillingham sailor who founded Japan's sea-power.

On the left as we leave Chatham is seen the unfinished temple of the sect of the Jezreelites or New and Latter House of Israel (sold in 1920). — 33½ m. *Rainham*, in a famous cherry-growing district. — 36 m. *Newington*, embedded in orchards and hop-gardens, has a church with interesting brasses. — *Lower Halstow*, 2 m. N., has a 12th cent. leaden font, brought to light by the concussion of gunfire during the First World War. — 37 m. *Key Street* cross-roads.

A 249 diverges left for the ISLE OF SHEPPEY, crossing the Swale, an arm of the Thames (now bordered by paper mills), in which St. Augustine baptized 10,000 persons in 597. — 7 m. (l.) *Queenborough* was named from Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. — 10 m. Sheerness (*Royal Fountain*, T.H. R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.), a garrison town (16,721 inhab.) and naval port at the mouth of the Medway, has a dockyard and strong fortifications. James II embarked here in 1688 in an ineffectual attempt to escape from England. — From between Queenborough and Sheerness a road (A 250; motor-bus) runs across the island to (9 m.) *Leysdown*, on the estuary of the Thames. This passes (3¼ m.) *Minster-on-Sea*, with a golf course. The ancient abbey-church (with a Saxon window in the N. aisle) of SS. Mary and Sexburga was founded c. 660. It contains the monument of Sir Robert Shurland (late 13th cent.), whose romantic story has been told in the 'Ingoldsby Legends' ('Grey Dolphin'), and the fine brasses (c. 1325) of Sir Roger de Northwode and his lady. The Abbey Gatehouse has been restored as a Sheppey Museum. The low clay cliffs to the E. are interesting to geologists. *Eastchurch* airfield, S.E. of Minster, was heavily attacked in the Battle of Britain, 1940.

39 m. *Sittingbourne* (20,175 inhab.; Bull, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½ gs.), a brick- and cement-making town, is adjoined on the N. by the ancient borough of *Milton Regis* (1 m.), with a large 14th cent. church ¾ m. farther N. The huge tower and the Norwood chapel (S.E.) are noteworthy. — Over a mile to the left of (42 m.) *Green Street* is *Teynham*, traditionally the first place where cherries and apples were grown in Kent. — 45 m. *Ospringe* has a fragment of a 15th cent. 'Maison Dieu' hospital (closed at present). — 46½ m. (l.) **Faversham** (*Ship*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), an ancient town (10,091 inhab.), was once important from its position at a point where Watling Street touched the head of a navigable waterway. James II was detained here after his abortive flight from Sheerness (see above). Practically nothing remains of the Cluniac abbey founded here by King Stephen (12th cent.) in which he, Matilda, and their son Eustace were buried. In the central square is a quaint *Guildhall* on wooden arches. At *Davington*, just N.W. of the town, is the plain Norman church (restored 1932) of a small nunnery founded in 1135, while the church of *Preston*, just beyond the station, contains a striking 17th cent. monument to the parents of the 1st Earl of Cork. — At 48 m. A 299 diverges l. for Whitstable (see Rte. 5).

By-roads on the right lead to (1 m.) *Boughton-under-Blean*, probably the 'Bob-up-and-down' of Chaucer's 'Maunciple's Tale' and (2¼ m.) *Selling*, with a church containing good E.E. stained glass.

At (53½ m.) *Harbledown* (*View) is the rebuilt Hospital of St. Nicholas, founded for lepers by Abp. Lanfranc. — 55 m. **Canterbury**, see Rte. 4.

At (59 m.) *Bridge* is a Norman and E.E. church with an interesting relief. — Richard Hooker (1554–1600) lies in the church of (60½ m.) *Bishopsbourne*, of which he was rector from 1595. 'Oswalds' here was the home of Joseph Conrad (1857–1924) from 1919. To the right diverges the Elham Valley road for Folkestone, and farther on (64½ m.) the main Folkestone road (A 260). To the left is a by-road for Barfreston (see Rte. 2). — 65 m. *Lydden*. — At (68 m.) *Ewell* King John met Pandulf, the Pope's legate, preparatory to resigning his throne at Dover. — 71 m. **Dover,** see Rte. 2.

4. CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY (24,450 inhab.), one of the most venerated pilgrim-shrines in the middle ages, is the archiepiscopal see of the Primate of All England. The picturesque city, dominated by the splendid cathedral, lies on the Stour, in a peaceful country of watered meadows and hop-gardens. It retains many medieval features and in its character as a garrison town and as a prosperous country-town, with corn, cattle, and other markets, resembles its Roman predecessor.

Railway Stations. *Canterbury East* (D 2), for London viâ Faversham and for Dover. — *Canterbury West* (A 2), for London viâ Ashford, for Folkestone and Dover, and for Ramsgate.

Hotels. County (a; B, C, 2), R. & B. 17/6; **Abbots Barton**, New Dover Rd. (beyond D 4), R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Fleur de Lis** (b; C 2), R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Falstaff,** St. Dunstan's St. (e; B 2), R. & B. 15/6, pens. 9 gs.; **Queen's Head,** R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs. — **Willows,** unlic., at Wickhambreaux, 4½ m. E., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.

Restaurants. *Talisman*, 50 St. Peter's St.; *Queen Elizabeth's Guest Room*, High St.; many luncheon and tea rooms in St. Peter's St., Burgate St., etc.

Post Office (B 2), St. Peter's St.

Motor-Buses from St. Peter's St. (B 2) to *Whitstable, Herne Bay, Ashford, Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, Deal, Folkestone*, etc. To London, see Rte. 3.

River Trips in summer (1/) from beside Blackfriars church (B 3).

History. The Roman *Durovernum*, a commercial post situated at the convergence of military roads from Lympne, Dover, and Richborough, was renamed *Cantwarabyrig* (borough of the men of Kent) by the Saxons, and about 560 became the capital of Ethelbert, King of Kent. To this court, where the Frankish Queen Bertha was already a Christian, St. Augustine and his fellow-missionaries were welcomed in 597; the king granted to them and to Bertha the use of a church and was himself baptized with thousands of his subjects. Augustine founded a Benedictine monastery, which became the revered burial-place of the kings and early sainted archbishops; and on his later return to England as 'bishop of the English' established another monastery and church on the site of a ruined Roman basilica. The church became the first cathedral, and the monastery was afterwards organised as the priory of Christ Church by Lanfranc. It was not until the murder of Abp. Thomas Becket in 1170 and his canonisation two years later than the fame of the cathedral eclipsed that of St. Augustine's abbey and that the ecclesiastical supremacy of the archbishops was definitely established. As "the holy blissful martyr," St. Thomas drew all England and many foreign pilgrims to his miracle-working shrine until its demolition by Henry VIII in 1538. The holiday aspect of the pilgrimages is immortalised in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' (c. 1387). The present archbishop, the *Most Reverend Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., D.D.*, translated from London in 1945, is the ninety-seventh in a series including many illustrious names.

Canterbury was wantonly attacked by German aircraft in May–June 1942. The cathedral escaped serious damage, but a large area near the centre of the city was destroyed. Excavations in the bombed area have led to the discovery of Roman buildings of the 2nd–4th cent., including the public baths and part of the town wall of Durovernum.

Canterbury often figures in the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' whose author, the Rev. R. H. Barham (1788–1845), was born at 61 Burgate St. (destroyed). The birthplace of Christopher Marlowe (1564–93), poet and dramatist, at 57 St. George's St., was also destroyed in 1942. David Copperfield went to Dr. Strong's school at Canterbury, and here lived Uriah Heep.

The London road approaches Canterbury viâ *St. Dunstan's Church* (A 1; 14th cent.), with the Roper vault containing the head of the sainted Sir Thomas More (1478–1535), given to his daughter Margaret Roper after 14 days' exposure on London Bridge. A brick archway farther on (l.) is the only relic of the Roper House.

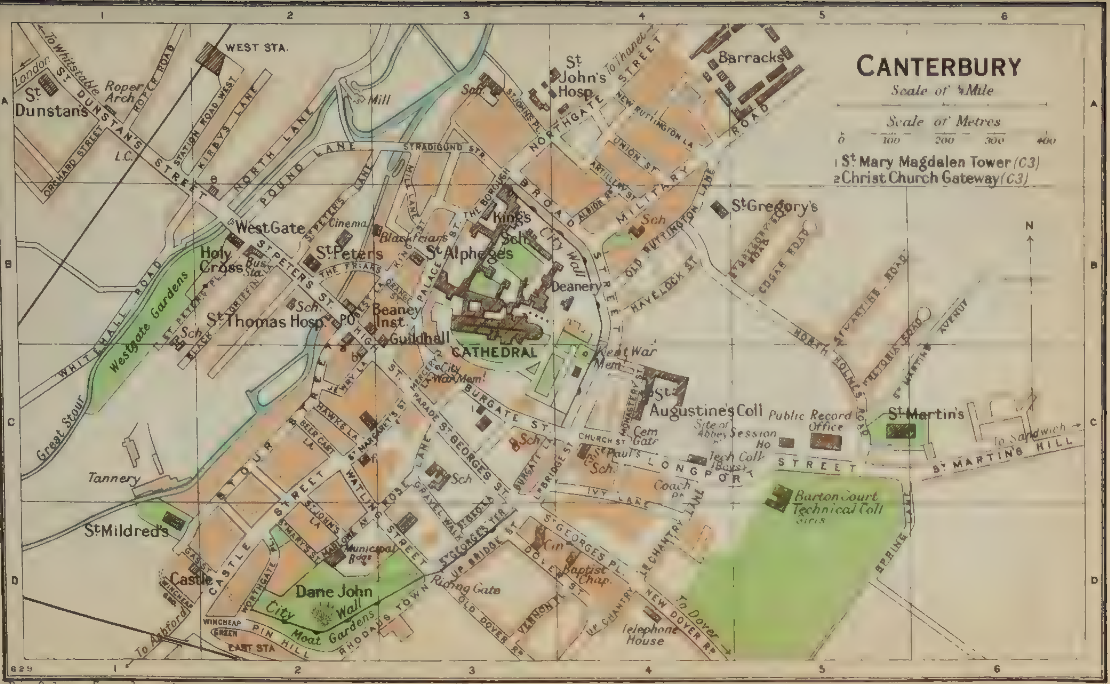
ST. DUNSTAN'S STREET (A 1–B 2) is the W. part of the main thoroughfare which, under various names, bisects the city. A 16th cent. house, facing Station Rd., was a hostelry for pilgrims arriving after the city gates were closed; it claims to be the house of Agnes Wickfield, in 'David Copperfield.'

We enter the city proper by the imposing *West Gate* (B 2), the only survivor of the six city gates, which was built by Abp. Simon of Sudbury (1374–81; view from the top). In the guard-chamber is a collection of arms and armour, fetters, a scold-bridle, etc. (10–1, 2–4 or 6; adm. 3*d*.). To the right are the *Westgate Gardens*, with a tower of the city wall, and, just inside the gate, the church of the *Holy Cross* (B 2), also built by Abp. Simon. Beyond *St. Peter's Church* (B 2; 13th cent.), the main street crosses a branch of the Stour. On the left, overlooking the river, are the Tudor houses (adm. 2*d*.) occupied by the Huguenot weavers who settled in Canterbury after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). To the right is the *Hospital of St. Thomas* (B 2), or *Eastbridge Hospital*, a well-preserved hostel for poor pilgrims (visitors admitted), with a fine 12th cent. crypt, and a later hall and chapel.

In Stour St., leading to the right next the *Post Office* (B 2), is an old building in a garden on the Stour, part of the first Franciscan friary in England (1267), afterwards occupied for a time by Richard Lovelace (1618–58). Farther on are the 14th cent. buildings, much altered, of the *Poor Priests' Hospital*.

Best Lane, nearly opposite the Post Office, leads to the 13–14th cent. refectory and undercroft of *Blackfriars*. Now fitted up as a Christian Science church, the refectory was for a time used as a Baptist chapel, in which Defoe is said to have preached.

On the left side of High St. is the *Beaney Institute* (B 2, 3), housing the *Free Library* and the *Museum*, the latter containing an excellent collection of Roman and other antiquities (open daily; free). Farther on are the 18th cent. *Guildhall* (B, C 3) and *Queen Elizabeth's Guest Chamber*, a fine Tudor house (1573), now a tea-shop. Beyond Mercery Lane (which leads left to the


CANTERBURY
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0 100 200 300 400
1 St. Mary Magdalen Tower (C3)
2 Christ Church Gateway (C3)
N
1 2 3 4 5 6
A B C D
629
To Whitstable
London
St. Dunstan's
St. Dunstan's Street
Roper Arch
Roper Road
Orchard Street
L.C.
Station Road West
Kirbys Lane
West Sta.
North Lane
Pound Lane
Mill
Stradigund Str.
Mill Lane
St. Peter's Lane
West Gate
Holy Cross
Bus Sta.
St. Peter's St.
Cinema
St. Peters
Blackfriars
The Friars
King St.
Palace St.
St. Alphege's
The Borough
King's Sch.
City Wall
Deanery
Cathedral
Beaney Inst.
Guildhall
P.O.
Best La.
Orange St.
High St.
St. Thomas Hosp.
Sch.
St. Peter's Pl.
Black Griffin La.
Westgate Gardens
Whitehall Road
Great Stour
Tannery
St. Mildred's
Castle
Gas St.
Wincheap Grn.
Wincheap Green
East Sta.
Pin Hill
To Ashford
Castle Street
Worthgate Pl.
St. Mary's St.
Dane John
City Wall
Moat Gardens
Rhodaus Town
Riding Gate
Old Dover Rd.
Watling Street
Marlowe Av.
Municipal Bdgs.
St. John's La.
Stour Street
Beer Cart La.
Hawks La.
Jewry La.
St. Margaret's St.
Mercery La.
City War Mem.
Parade
St. George's St.
Rose Lane
Gravel Walk
Sch.
Burgate St.
Burgate La.
St. George's Ter.
Upper Bridge St.
Lower Bridge St.
Church St.
St. Paul's Sch.
St. George's Pl.
Cin.
Dover St.
Baptist Chap.
Vernon Pl.
Up. Chantry La.
Telephone House
New Dover Rd.
To Dover
Lr. Chantry Lane
Ivy Lane
Coach Pk.
Longport
Tech. Coll. (Boys)
Cem. Gate
Monastery St.
St. Augustine's Coll.
Site of Abbey
Session Ho.
Public Record Office
Street
Barton Court Technical Coll. Girls
Spring Lane
St. Martin's Hill
To Sandwich
St. Martin's
St. Martin's Road
North Holmes Road
Pretoria Road
Avenue
St. Martin's Avenue
Kent War Mem.
Broad Street
Havelock St.
Old Ruttington Lane
Military Road
Sch.
Albion Pl.
Artillery St.
Union St.
New Ruttington La.
Northgate
St. John's Pl.
St. John's Hosp.
Sch.
To Thanet
Street
Barracks
Road
St. Gregory's
Edgar Road
Alexandra Road

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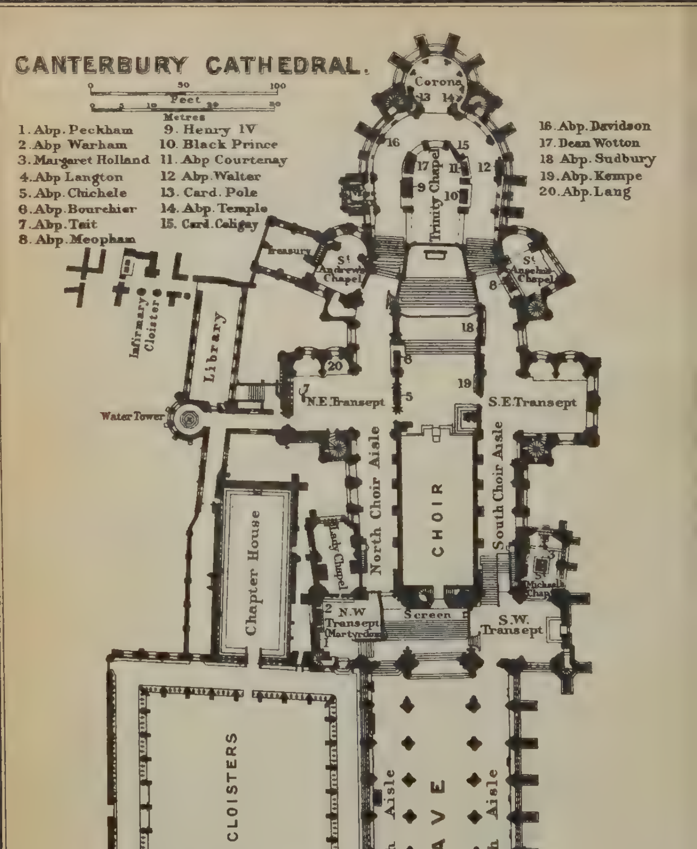

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.
0 50 100
Feet
0 5 10 20 30
Metres
1. Abp. Peckham
2. Abp Warham
3. Margaret Holland
4. Abp Langton
5. Abp. Chichele
6. Abp. Bourchier
7. Abp. Tait
8. Abp. Meopham
9. Henry IV
10. Black Prince
11. Abp Courtenay
12 Abp. Walter
13. Card. Pole
14. Abp. Temple
15. Card. Coligny
16. Abp. Davidson
17. Dean Wotton
18 Abp. Sudbury
19. Abp. Kempe
20. Abp. Lang
Corona
Trinity Chapel
Treasury
St Andrew's Chapel
St Anselm's Chapel
Infirmary Cloister
Library
Water Tower
N.E. Transept
S.E. Transept
North Choir Aisle
South Choir Aisle
CHOIR
Chapter House
Lady Chapel
St Michael's Chapel
N.W. Transept (Martyrdom)
Screen
S.W. Transept
CLOISTERS
North Aisle
NAVE
South Aisle
639

cathedral) St. George's St. goes on to *St. George's Church* (where Marlowe was baptized in 1564), shattered by bombs in 1942.

Travellers approaching from London viâ Charing reach Mercery Lane viâ Castle St. and St. Margaret's St. (C 2, 3). To the right are the pleasure grounds of the *Dane John* (D 2), partly enclosed by the moat (now dry) and by the city walls (*View of the Cathedral). The obelisk on the Dane John itself (an unexplained tumulus 80 ft. high) commemorates the laying out of the gardens in 1790. — In the Moat Gardens, beside the Riding Gate (D 3), where the Roman road from Dover entered the city, is an old locomotive (1836) of the Canterbury & Whitstable Railway. — To the left, at the S. end of Castle St., is the massive keep of the Norman *Castle* (c. 1175).

Mercery Lane (C 3), the regular pilgrims' approach to the cathedral, formerly lined with shops and booths for the sale of 'ampulles' of healing-water from Becket's Well in the crypt, medallions of St. Thomas, and other memorials of pilgrimage, leads from High St. to the Butter Market. Here are the Canterbury War Memorial (by Beresford Pite), and **Christ Church Gateway* (Pl. 2; C 3), the main entrance to the cathedral precincts, an ornate Tudor structure (1507–17), begun by Prior Goldstone and completed by Prior Goldwell, with 17th cent. gates. It was restored and re-emblazoned in 1931–35. Beyond it we obtain an admirable view of the cathedral.

The magnificent ****Cathedral** (*Christchurch*; B, C 3) is, as it stands, the work of two detached centuries, for, though begun in 1070 and completed in 1503, little was contributed by the two centuries between 1180 and 1379. Its general character is Perp., at least as regards the exterior. In point of area it ranks ninth, and in point of length fourth, amongst English cathedrals. — The cathedral is open free on weekdays, except during the services. The central tower is shown at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (not Sun. or Mon; 1/). Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 3, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3, & 6.30.

History. The most ancient portions now extant are fragments of the church raised by Lanfranc, first Norman archbishop (1070–89), on the ruins of the church of Augustine, burned down in 1067. This hasty reconstruction proved quite insufficient for devotional needs and for the accommodation of the monks of Lanfranc's priory, and his successor Anselm (1093–1109) decided to pull down and rebuild the E. end. Begun under Prior Ernulf in 1096, the work was promoted to a grander scale by Prior Conrad, who nearly doubled the area of the building. The 'glorious choir of Conrad' is immortal in the annals of architecture, though it stood for little more than half a century, being burned down in 1174. A French master-mason, William of Sens, was chosen for the rebuilding, which began in 1175. He, however, was crippled by a fall three years later, and, after directing the work from his bed until he had completed the E. transepts, gave it over to William the Englishman. Working, apparently, on the plans of French William, the English master-mason finished St. Thomas's Chapel, Becket's Crown, and the Crypt beneath these (1178–80). The church remained thus for nearly 200 years, with Lanfranc's unambitious nave and transepts adjoining the rich and intricate E. end. Under Prior Chillenden Lanfranc's nave was pulled down, and the present nave and transepts built (1379–1400). Additional chapels were added, and, finally, between 1495 and 1503, **Bell Harry*, noblest of Perpendicular towers, was built in place of the original Angel Tower. The N.W. tower of Lanfranc stood till 1834, when it was replaced by a copy of Abp. Chichele's S.W. tower (1440–52).

The principal entrance is by the SOUTH PORCH (1400). The old bas-relief over this represents the Altar of the Martyrdom, erected where Becket fell. The statues here, as on the W. front, replace those destroyed at the Reformation.

Interior. The NAVE (c. 1380) is well-lighted and stately in design, but unfortunately has lost (except for some fragments collected in the W. window) its fine old original stained glass. The monuments in the nave are of minor interest, but in other parts of the church are many noteworthy tombs of archbishops and others, well restored and newly coloured. Under the N.W. tower is a memorial to Abp. Benson (1882–96). The vista from the W. end, closed by the flight of steps ascending to the choir-screen, through which a glimpse of a second flight to the altar is obtained, produces a noble and suggestive effect. The reticulated cross-pieces under the lantern are struts to support the piers under the enormous weight of the tower. They bear the rebus of Prior Goldstone, who completed the tower begun by Chillenden. An elaborate 15th cent. *Screen*, with six crowned figures (Henry V, Richard II, Ethelbert; Edward the Confessor, Henry IV, Henry VI), separates the nave from the choir. The great *Windows in the W. transepts are well seen from here; that in the N.W. transept, with its silvery colouring and its decorative portrait-figures of Edward IV and his queen, was presented by that king (d. 1483); that in the S.W. transept has 15th cent. tracery, filled with older glass from the choir-clerestory.

The WEST OR NAVE TRANSEPTS, like the nave, were rebuilt by Chillenden, who left little of Lanfranc's work but the rough lower portion of the walls. The *N.W. Transept*, or *Martyrdom*, was the scene of Becket's murder (Dec. 29th, 1170), and the door from the cloisters is in the same position as when the four knights entered by it to cut down "the turbulent priest." The spot where the archbishop is believed to have fallen is marked by a small slab of stone, replacing (according to tradition) a blood-stained fragment of the pavement cut out and sent to Rome as a relic. Under the Edward IV window are the tombs of Abp. Peckham (1279–92; the oldest effigy in the cathedral) and Abp. Warham (1504–32). — The *Lady Chapel*, to the E. of this transept, called also the *Deans' Chapel*, on account of the tombs it contains, is late-Perp. (1449–68), with a rich fan-vault. — The *S.W. Transept* has a corresponding chapel, known as *St. Michael's* or the *Warriors' Chapel* (Perp.; c. 1370). It is overcrowded with monuments, mainly good 17th cent. work but including one erected by Margaret Holland (d. 1439) to herself and her two husbands. At the E. end, projecting from the wall, is the stone coffin of Abp. Stephen Langton (1207–28), who assisted in extorting Magna Charta from King John.

In this chapel is the Roll of Honour of the Buffs (E. Kent Regiment), a page of which is turned daily at 11 by a soldier of the regiment; the ship's bell of *H.M.S. Canterbury* just outside is struck every day at 11, as a memorial to men of the Navy. In the chapel above, a Norman arch of Lanfranc's church has been exposed.

On entering the Choir, one of the longest in England, we notice the peculiar contraction at the E. end. William of Sens drew in his building thus to preserve the two Norman side-chapels of St. Anselm and St. Andrew. The Transition style of the choir is seen in the juxtaposition of Norman and E.E. features. The choir of Sens Cathedral (finished in 1168) determined the form of Canterbury choir, which resembles the French model in many particulars, though irregularities, such as the mixture of round and pointed arch-forms and of Norman and E.E. decoration, seem to indicate an attempted compromise between French innovation and English tradition. The stalls at the W. end are attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The diaper work on the S. wall, above the lower flight of stairs to the altar, should be noted. This, though more probably a remnant of sedilia, may be part of the shrine of St. Dunstan (924–88), which ranked second only to Becket's shrine in sanctity. The beautiful and unusual **Screens* between the choir and its aisles (1285–1331) alternate with canopied tombs.

The Choir Aisles and East or Choir Transepts are mainly the work of Ernulf and Conrad, altered and enriched by William of Sens. Through the N. door of Prior Eastry's screen we enter the *N. Choir Aisle*, in the windows of which is some fine medallion glass of the 13th cent. On the wall adjoining the N.E. transept is a painting of the conversion of St. Eustace. On the S. side are the canopy-tombs of Abp. Bourchier (1454–86) and Abp. Chichele (1414–43), the latter kept in repair by All Souls College, Oxford. — In the *N.E. Transept* is the marble cenotaph of Abp. Tait (1869–82; figure by Boehm). The circular window contains original glass. *St. Martin's Chapel*, on the E. side of the transept, contains exquisite medallions of old glass. Abp. Lanfranc (d. 1089) is buried below. Abp. Lang (d. 1945) lies in the adjoining *St. Stephen's Chapel*. At the E. end of the N. choir-aisle is *St. Andrew's Chapel* (Norman), retaining some coloured decoration. — In the *S. Choir Aisle* are the monuments of Abp. Kempe (1452–54), restored in 1947, and Abp. Simon of Sudbury (1375–81), with a grille of Wealden ironwork. *St. Anselm's Chapel*, at the E. end, corresponds to St. Andrew's Chapel (see above) and also is in the main Ernulf's work, except that the S. window is Dec. (1336). The 12th cent. wall-painting of St. Paul at Malta was brought to light in 1888. Abp. Anselm (1093–1109) is buried behind the altar. The screen of the chapel is formed by the beautiful tomb of Abp. Meopham (1329–33). The so-called 'Watching Chamber,' above this chapel, overlooks (not very adequately)

Trinity Chapel (see below). — The *S.E. Transept*, used as the chapel of the King's School, contains the so-called 'Corinthian Throne,' by Grinling Gibbons, presented in 1704 by Abp. Tenison.

The part of the cathedral to the E. of the choir was erected wholly in honour of St. Thomas. TRINITY CHAPEL, behind the high altar and approached by steps, retains the name of a chapel burned down along with Conrad's choir, though it was built by English William as the Chapel of St. Thomas; and in this chapel, from 1220 (when the saint's remains were translated from the original tomb in the crypt) down to its destruction by Henry VIII in 1538, stood his resplendent shrine, which has utterly vanished with all its magnificence, leaving only the pavement worn by the feet of pilgrims to mark its site. The coupled columns of various coloured marbles are noteworthy, and beautiful stained-glass *Windows (13th cent.) depict the miracles of St. Thomas. Between the N. piers is the resplendent tomb of Henry IV (d. 1413) and Joan of Navarre (d. 1437), his second wife. Next comes the fine Renaissance tomb of Dean Wotton (d. 1567). Between the S. piers is the important effigy-tomb of Edward the Black Prince (d. 1376), with his surcoat, gauntlets, helmet, shield, and scabbard hanging above the painted tester, on which the faces of the figures have been obliterated. To the E. of this is the monument of Abp. Courtenay (d. 1396), and next to that is the leaden coffin of Card. Odet de Coligny, who died a refugee in 1571. — In the aisle to the N. of Trinity Chapel is the *Chantry of Henry IV*; in the aisle to the S. is the oldest tomb in the cathedral, that of Abp. Hubert Walter (d. 1205).

The *CORONA, the circular chapel at the extreme E. end of the cathedral, is, like the Trinity Chapel, English William's work, but evidently of French design. It is known also as 'Becket's Crown,' because, it is said, the skull of St. Thomas was preserved here. *St. Augustine's Chair*, possibly of Roman workmanship in Saxon times, is used at the enthronement of the archbishops. The last Roman Catholic archbishop, Cardinal Pole (d. 1558), lies on the N. side. The centre *Window dates from the 13th cent., with a modern interpolation, hard to detect.

The spacious *CRYPT, dedicated to the Virgin, is entered from the S.W. transept. The earliest part of the cathedral, it is mainly the work of Ernulf and Conrad, and the *Capitals of the pillars and some ornamental shafts are vigorous examples of Norman stone-carving. Especially fine is the central pillar of the chapel at the S.E. corner, dedicated to St. Gabriel, with a 13th cent. ceiling-painting. A chapel of the S. aisle is walled off to form a '*Temple*' for the French Protestants, who have worshipped here since 1568 (service in French on Sun. at 3 p.m.). The French church includes the beautiful *Black Prince's*

Chantry, by which he 'paid' for marriage with his cousin, the Fair Maid of Kent, in 1363, giving, too, the graceful screen of the *Chapel of Our Lady in Crypta*, in which are the grave of Card. Morton, archbishop in 1486–1500, and a 16th cent. ivory Madonna (Portuguese), presented in 1949. — The 12th cent. *Crypt* under the Trinity Chapel and Corona includes the site of the chapel where was the first tomb of St. Thomas. Here culminated the long-drawn act of penance enjoined on Henry II. On the W. wall is a graffito, and at the sides are two 7th cent. columns from Reculver and a copy of a 15th cent. statue of St. Thomas Becket at Stockholm.

Precincts. On the N. side of the cathedral are the extensive monastic buildings. The Benedictine monastery founded by St. Augustine was enlarged and converted into a priory by Lanfranc, and considerably altered and rebuilt by later archbishops.

The GREAT CLOISTER is entered from the N.W. transept. Though Perp. in the main, it incorporates fragments of fine Norman work and beautiful E.E. arcading, in the N. walk, cut into by the Perp. vaulting. The painted vault-bosses are noteworthy. Opening off the E. walk is the CHAPTER-HOUSE, the lower part of which is the work of Prior Eastry (1285–1331), completed by Chillenden when he rebuilt the cloisters at the end of the 14th cent. A passage on the site of the library (1868, destroyed 1942) leads to the Infirmary Cloister (see below).

The path skirting the S. side of the cathedral leads across the former lay cemetery, which extended to the exquisitely arcaded St. Anselm's Tower and was there divided by a wall from the monks' cemetery. The grandeur and fine colour of the S.E. transept and the choir are very striking from this point. Opposite the E. end of the cathedral is a garth, long the private pleasaunce of the Dean and Chapter, by whom it was resigned as a site for the *Kent War Memorial* (by Sir Herbert Baker). On its E. side is a bastion of the old city wall, transformed into a chapel of silence, with a cenotaph, flags, and inscriptions. Passing round the E. end of the cathedral (noting the unfinished exterior of the Corona), we see a stately row of Norman arches, belonging to the hall of the monastic *Infirmary*. The more ornate arches, to the E. of these, are remains of the *Infirmary Chapel*. We next pass the fine two-storied Norman *Treasury*, which adjoins St. Andrew's Chapel, and the *Library* (adm. by arrangement with the Librarian; entrance in N.E. transept), at the farther end of which is the charming little *Water Tower*, often called the *Baptistery*, the work of Prior Wibert (1151–67), with a Perp. upper story. The *Infirmary Cloister*, with some beautiful twisted twin shafts (c. 1186) and an archway with jambs panelled in the Somerset manner, is prolonged by a covered passage, known as the *Dark Entry*, to *Prior Sellingegate* (c. 1480) and the Green Court. On the E. side of this square stands the *Deanery*, dating partly from the middle ages and partly from the Reformation period. In the garden are some remains of the prior's residence.

Adjoining the oldest of the monastery gates (late-Norman ornamentation), on the W. side of the Green Court, is the main building of the King's School (B 3), a monastic foundation of the 7th cent., installed on this site by Henry VIII as a grammar-school for 50 (now 470) boys. Linacre, Marlowe, Thurlow, Harvey, and Robert Boyle were pupils here. The exterior **Norman Staircase* (by Wibert, 1151–67) leading to the hall is unique and still supremely beautiful, despite the misfitting roof. Through the arches beneath the hall we enter the *Mint Yard*, the former Almonry. We quit the precincts by the North Gate and enter Palace St. (B 3), named from the Archbishop's Palace destroyed in the primacy of Laud. From that time until the completion of the present modest palace on the old site in 1901, the archbishops had no official residence in Canterbury.

The church of *St. Alphege* (B 3), opposite the palace, has a good brass of a priest (1487). — In Northgate St. is *St. John's Hospital* (A 4), founded by Lanfranc in 1084, with a picturesque gatehouse and chapel.

In Broad St., E. of the precincts, a fine stretch of the medieval city wall is visible. Lady Wootton's Green leads thence to *St. Augustine's College (C 4), founded in 1848 for the training of missionaries, which occupies the site and incorporates some remains of St. Augustine's monastery (adm. 6*d*., 9–6 or 8, in winter 9.30–4; Sun. from 2). The main *Entrance Gateway* (1300; restored) is at the N. end of Monastery St. The *Cemetery Gate*, farther S., dates from c. 1369.

Down to the time of Becket this monastery ranked as the second Benedictine house in Europe; and King Ethelbert, Queen Bertha, St. Augustine, and his first nine successors were all buried within its sacred precincts. On the S. side of the quadrangle are the remains of the Norman *Abbey Church*. Excavations since 1915 have brought to light the foundations of its Saxon predecessor, with the first tombs of SS. Lawrence, Mellitus, and Justus, the immediate successors of St. Augustine. The floor of part of the Saxon church has been uncovered, 2–3 ft. beneath the level of the Norman nave. To the E. is a circular central chapel and beyond that the crypt of the apsidal choir (service on June 29th). Farther E. is the ruined church of *St. Pancras*, built of Roman brick and tiles on the site of a Saxon 'idol house' granted to St. Augustine by Ethelbert. After the Dissolution the great monastery became a palace and was visited by Elizabeth, Charles I, and Charles II. The buildings of the college, by Butterfield, include a *Hall*, retaining the original roof of the monastic Guest Hall (1306).

We next follow Longport St. E. to (½ m.) ***St. Martin's Church** (C 5, 6), already in use for Christian services before the coming of St. Augustine and possibly on the site of an earlier Romano-British church.

St. Martin's Hill was occupied by Roman villas in the 4th cent., and a portion of one of these, or of a temple, is part of the church. The little church consists of nave (of Kentish rag, plastered in the Roman fashion), chancel (early Saxon; probably later than the nave), and tower (14th cent.). Within, the 13th cent. chancel arch and subsequent restorations obscure the antiquity of what is one of the earliest extant churches in Europe. A Norman piscina at the S.E. corner of the nave is beautiful in its simplicity, but the chief object of interest is the tub-shaped *Font, partly of Saxon origin, in which Ethelbert is said to have been baptized. On the N. wall is a 16th cent. Flemish carving of St. Martin.

From Canterbury to Folkestone by the Elham Valley, 20 m., a winding road (B 2065). — To (5½ m.) *Bishopsbourne*, see Rte. 3. — 7¾ m. *Barham*, with *Broome Park*, once the seat of Lord Kitchener (d. 1916) and probably the 'Tappington' of the 'Ingoldsby Legends.' — At (13¾ m.) *Lyminge* the early Norman church adjoins the foundations of a 7th cent. nunnery church founded by Eadburg (Ethelburga), daughter of Ethelbert. — 20 m. *Folkestone*, see Rte. 2. — The direct road from Canterbury to Folkestone (A 260; 17 m.) diverges from the Dover road beyond Broome Park and crosses the pleasant upland common called *Swingfield Minnis*.

From Canterbury to Margate (16 m.; A 28) and Ramsgate (16½ m.). — 4 m. *Sturry* was seriously damaged by German bombs in 1940–41. To the S. is *Fordwich* (George & Dragon, a pleasant riverside inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), the old port of Canterbury when the Stour was navigable, where the Caen stone for the Cathedral was landed. The ancient town hall contains a ducking-stool. — At (9 m.) *Sarre* A 253 diverges r. for *Ramsgate* (Rte. 5), passing 1 m. N. of *Minster* (Bell Inn), where the *Church has a fine Norman tower and nave and an E.E. chancel. — Beyond Sarre A 28 is soon joined by A 299, the new main road from London. Thence to (16 m.) *Margate*, see Rte. 5.

5. FROM LONDON TO MARGATE AND RAMSGATE

Road, 76 m. — To (46 m.) *Faversham* (A 2), see Rte. 3. — Thence A 299 bears left, skirting *Whitstable* and *Herne Bay* and joining (66½ m.) A 28. — 68 m. *Birchington.* — 72 m. **Margate.** — 76 m. **Ramsgate.** — Motor Coach from Victoria viâ Canterbury to *Margate* (3¾ hrs.), *Broadstairs* (4 hrs.), and *Ramsgate* (4 hrs. 5 min.); viâ Rochester to *Whitstable* (c. 3 hrs.) and *Herne Bay* (3¼ hrs.).

Railway, 79½ m. from *Victoria* and *Cannon Street* in 2¼–2¾ hrs.; to (74 m.) *Margate* in 1¾–2¼ hrs. Principal Stations: To *Faversham*, see Rte. 2. — 58½ m. *Whitstable.* — 62½ m. *Herne Bay.* — 70½ m. *Birchington.* — 72 m. *Westgate.* — 74 m. **Margate.** — 77 m. *Broadstairs.* — 79½ m. **Ramsgate.** — For another route, viâ *Ashford* (same fares), see Rte. 2. — In summer Steamers of the Gen. Steam Navigation Co. leave Tower of London Pier daily except Fri. at 8.45 a.m. for (5 hrs.) *Margate* and (5¾ hrs.) *Ramsgate* viâ Greenwich and Southend, returning in the afternoon. Also at 9.10 a.m. for *Margate* only. Fare 12/, ret. 15/ (at week-end 18/); and from Gravesend viâ Southend to *Margate* in 3 hrs. (8/, ret. 10/6 or 12/).

From London to (46 m.) *Faversham*, see Rte. 3. After c. 1 m. A 299 bears to the left, by-passing (54½ m.) *Whitstable* and (58 m.) *Herne Bay*, two favourite seaside resorts.

Whitstable (*Tankerton, Marine*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), noted for its oysters ('natives'), faces the Isle of Sheppey. **Herne Bay** (*Dolphin*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/ or 7½ gs.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 12/6–14/6, pens. 25/6 or 7 gs.; *Connaught*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Hertford House, St. George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) has a good esplanade and pier. A pleasant seaside walk leads to (3½ m. E.) **Reculver**, the site of the Roman fort of *Regulbium*. A church erected within the castrum in 669 was demolished in 1809, but its twin W. towers were restored in 1810 as a sea-mark (adm. 3*d.*; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2). The towers (the 'Sisters') are supposed to have been built by an Abbess of Davington to commemorate the death of her sister and her own escape from drowning.

68 m. *Birchington* (Minnis Bay, pens. 30/ or 9 gs.; Bungalow, T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; Cliff, pens. 6–8 gs.), with a Celtic cross by the church porch marking the grave of D. G. Rossetti (1828–82), and (70 m.) *Westgate-on-Sea* (Westcliff, pens. 35/ or 11 gs.; Bridge, pens. 5½–7 gs.), are pleasant and bracing seaside resorts, both now absorbed in the borough of Margate.

The N.E. corner of Kent, N. of the Stour, is known as the Isle of Thanet, famous for its bracing air, 'with nothing between it and the North Pole.' The vanished W. boundary of the 'isle' was the Wantsum, an ancient navigable channel beginning on the S. at Rutupiæ (Richborough) and forming part of the regular water-route from Bononia (Boulogne) to London. Its N. mouth was at Regulbium (Reculver), and this and Richborough were two of the chief Roman forts guarding the Saxon Shore from pirates. The advanced R.A.F. airfield of *Manston*, in the centre of the 'isle,' was temporarily put out of action in the Battle of Britain (1940).

72 m. **MARGATE** (31,312 inhab.), frequented for sea-bathing since 1750, is one of the most popular and catholic seaside resorts in England, owing to its fine sands, the fresh breezes of N. Thanet, and its easy access from London.

Hotels. *In Cliftonville*: **St. George's**, pens. 27/6–36/, or 9–12 gs.; **Endcliffe**, pens. 27/6–35/, or 8–11 gs.; **Norfolk** (May–Oct. only), pens. 25/6–35/, or 8½–11½ gs.; **Queen's Highcliffe** (June–Sept. only), pens. 7–9½ gs.; **Northumberland**, pens. 30/; **Cliftonville**, pens. from 25/; **Cliftonville Court**, R. & B. from 12/6, pens. from 4 gs. — *In Margate*: **Nayland Rock**, T.H., R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 6 gs.

Post Office, Cecil Square. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Marine Terrace.

Motor-Buses to *Ramsgate*, to *Westgate* and *Birchington*, to *Whitstable*, to *Dover*, to *Deal*, to *Canterbury*, etc. — STEAMERS, see above; also cruises along the French or English coast (daily exc. Fri.), 12/6.

Amusements. *Theatre Royal*, Addington St.; *Hippodrome*, Cecil Square; *Winter Gardens Pavilion*, *Dreamland Park* (shows, dancing, etc.), Marine Terrace. — *Tennis* in Dane Park, Hartsdown Park, and Palm Bay, Cliftonville. *Golf Links* (18 holes) at the North Foreland, 2½ m. E., and at Westgate. *Bathing Pools*: Lido, Walpole Bay at Cliftonville, and at Margate.

The handsome new quarter on the cliffs E. of the old town is known as *Cliftonville*, the quarter to the W. of the railway stations is *Westbrook*. The favourite resorts, beside the sands and sea-front, are the *Jetty* (1240 ft. long) and the *Pier* (760 ft.). About ½ m. from the sea, near Dane Park, is a curious early 19th cent. *Grotto* or *Catacomb* (adm. 1/) strangely decorated with shells. The flint church of *St. John* has Norman portions (12th cent.), is rich in brasses, and has good bells.

About 1½–2 m. W.S.W. of Margate are *Garlinge* and the farmhouse of *Dandelion* (15th cent. gate-tower). *Quex Park*, which William III used as a stage on his journeys to and from Holland, is 1½ m. farther off, in the same direction. Here is the Powell-Cotton Museum of natural history and ethnography (Thurs., 2.30–6, in July–Sept. Sun. also 2.30–6; adm. 1/). At *Acol*, 1 m. S. of Quex, is the chalk-pit of 'The Smuggler's Leap' ('Ingoldsby Legends'). — The walk to (5 m.) *Broadstairs* along the cliffs is worth taking. At (3 m.) *Kingsgate* (Fayreness, pens. 10 gs.), where Charles II landed in 1683, there is an imitation Norman castle, built by Lord Holland in 1760, once occupied by Lord Avebury who died here in 1913, and now the luxurious *Kingsgate Castle Hotel* (pens. 14–21 gs.). A little farther on is the *North Foreland* (lighthouse), the *Promontorium Acantium* of the Romans, off which Monck defeated De Ruyter in 1666.

From Margate to *Canterbury*, see Rte. 4.

About 3 m. S.E. of Margate is **Broadstairs** (*Grand*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 10 gs.; *Royal Albion*, T.H., R. & B. from 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Links*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Carlton*, R. & B. 10/6–15/6, pens. 7 gs., *Balmoral*, both unlic.), a comparatively quiet watering-place, described by Dickens as "one of the freest and freshest little places in the world." In Harbour St. is *York Gate*, a flint arch erected in 1540 to protect the 'stair' or gap in the cliffs.

Memorial tablets mark various houses occupied by Dickens; at one of these, on the top of the cliff above the pier, he wrote part of 'Barnaby Rudge.' *Dickens House*, at the W. end of Victoria Parade, has been identified with the home of Miss Betsy Trotwood, though in 'David Copperfield' it is transferred to Dover. *St. Peter's*, 1¼ m. W.N.W., has a church of the 12th cent. with a flint tower of the 16th.

76 m. **RAMSGATE** (33,597 inhab.), a seaport and watering-place, spreading over two chalk cliffs and the 'gate' or valley between them, has a S. aspect and is thus more sheltered than Margate, which faces N. Heine stayed here in 1827. In 1914–18 Ramsgate came next after Dunkirk and Calais as a target for German bombardment (119 air-raids), while in 1940 it was one of the chief bases for the evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk.

Hotels. Regency, Royal Cres., 120 R., pens. 6–9 gs.; **San Clu**, 7–8 gs.; **Truro Court**, R. & B. 16/, pens. 25/ or 6½–8½ gs., East Cliff; **Royal Oak**, commercial, Harbour Parade, pens. 21/; and many others.

Post Office, High St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 24 King St.

Amusements. *Palace Theatre*, High St.; *West Cliff Concert Hall*; *Granville Theatre*, E. Cliff, etc. *Merrie England* (shows, dancing, etc.), near the harbour.—*Golf* at St. Augustine's, 2½ m. W. — *Tennis* at Spencer Sq., E. Cliff, and St. Lawrence.

Motor-Buses to *Canterbury*, *Margate*, *Sandwich*, *Dover*, etc. — STEAMERS, see p. 31; daily cruises in summer to Pegwell Bay, Margate, Deal, and the Goodwin Sands.

The *Harbour*, designed by Smeaton, usually contains a large number of fishing smacks and sailing yachts. The animated scenes on the smooth firm beach in summer resemble those to be seen at Margate.

The small Rom. Cath. church of *St. Augustine* was considered by A. W. Pugin to be his best work (1847–51). Near it is his house, the *Grange*, also designed by him. The *Jewish Synagogue* and *College* were erected at the expense of Sir Moses Montefiore (d. 1885), whose mausoleum adjoins.

FROM RAMSGATE TO DOVER, 21½ m. (A 253, A 258); railway, 22½ m. in 1–1¼ hr. — Beyond *St. Lawrence* (Courtstairs, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 21/ or 7 gs.) we skirt (1½ m.) *Pegwell Bay* (St. Augustine's, pens. 27/6) and pass (3 m.; r.) *Ebbsfleet*, now ½ m. from the sea, the landing-place of St. Augustine in 597 (memorial cross) and perhaps also of Hengist and Horsa. In the bend of the Stour is the huge war-transport depot of Richborough, created in 1916. — 8 m. **Sandwich** (*Bell*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6–16/6, pens. 7–9 gs.; *Fleur-de-Lis*, R. & B. 15/6), a quaint old town (3287 inhab.) on the Stour, with tortuous streets, was once an important seaport, though now 2 m. from the sea. The emblem of the Cinque Ports (half a lion and half a boat) visible on many buildings reminds us that Sandwich was one of the original Cinque Ports. The site of the town-walls is now a promenade; but the *Fisher Gate* and a Tudor gate-tower called the *Barbican* (N. side of town) still survive. *St. Clement's Church* is E.E., with a low arcaded Norman tower and many interesting internal features; *St. Peter's* is of various dates; *St. Mary's* (15th cent.) was nearly ruined by the fall of its spire in 1667 (restored in 1874). The *Hospital of St. Bartholomew* (12th cent.); the old *Grammar School* (1564; now a private house); the *Town Hall* (16th cent.), renovated, with old woodwork; and

St. Thomas's Hospital (1392; rebuilt 1864) are interesting. Richard Cœur-de-Lion landed here in 1194 after his Austrian imprisonment, and the 'Old House' in Strand St. is said to have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 1572.

To the S.E. is (2½ m.) *Sandwich Bay* (Guilford, R. & B. 21/, pens. 10 gs.), to the N. of which, among the sandhills, are the magnificent *Royal St. George's* and the *Prince's Golf Links*. — ***Richborough Castle** lies on the Stour, 1¼ m. N. (by footpath). This was the fort guarding *Rutupiæ*, the chief Roman port on the E. coast of England from A.D. 43 to the end of the occupation, and after the 3rd cent. an important fort of the 'Saxon Shore.' The ruins (adm. 6*d*., 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2) include the N. wall of the Castellum, 460 ft. long and 25 ft. high. In the middle of the enclosure is '*St. Augustine's Cross*,' a cruciform platform of rubble on foundations of solid stone-work, which once bore a monument, encased in Italian marble, probably commemorating the Roman conquest of Britain. A small museum contains interesting objects found on the site. There are also fragments of a Saxon church dedicated to St. Augustine, and of a Roman amphitheatre.

12 m. **Deal** (13,680 inhab.; *Royal*, *Queen's*, at both R. & B. 17/6, pens. from 30/; *Black Horse*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs., and many others), a 'limb' of the Cinque Ports, has a steep beach and the famous *Royal Cinque Ports Golf Links. Old* or *Upper Deal* lies inland, the more modern quarters, with many attractive 18th cent. houses, on the sea. Deal or its immediate vicinity is believed to be the scene of Julius Cæsar's landing in 55 B.C., and Wm. Penn sailed hence in 1682 on his first voyage to America. *Deal Castle* (no adm.) was built by Henry VIII for coast defence. The Earl of Ypres (1852–1925), who died at Deal Castle, was born and is buried at *Ripple*, 2½ m. W.

Motor-buses to *Dover*, to *Sandwich*, viâ Walmer to *Kingsdown*, to *Margate*, to *Ramsgate*, to *Canterbury*, etc.

Off the coast lie the GOODWIN SANDS, a series of dangerous sandbanks about 10 m. in length, marked by lightships and exposed at low water. According to the legend, these were once the fruitful island of Lomea, which was submerged by a furious storm in the 11th cent., owing to the fact that the stones intended to strengthen its sea-wall were used by the Abbot of St. Augustine's for the tower of Tenterden Church. The DOWNS, the famous roadstead between the Goodwin Sands and the coast, form a natural harbour of refuge, not too safe in strong gales from the S., when the traditional hardihood of the Deal boatmen is often called upon to succour ships in distress.

13 m. *Walmer* (Fair Maid of Kent, R. & B. 12/6–17/6, pens. 7–9 gs.; Glen, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.), with the depot of the Royal Marines, adjoins Deal on the S. *Walmer Castle*, another of Henry VIII's block-houses, has long been the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (since 1941 Mr. Winston Churchill). William Pitt was once Warden, and the Duke of Wellington succeeded Lord Liverpool in that office in 1829 and died here in 1852 (room with his camp-bed, etc. Adm. weekdays 9–6 or 8 (winter 9.30–4), 6*d*. — 21½ m. *Dover*, see Rte. 2.

At 17¼ m. B 2058 diverges l. for (1¾ m.) St. Margaret's Bay (*Granville*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Kenilworth*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), an attractive little bathing resort seriously damaged in 1940–44. *Martin Mill* station is 2 m. N.W. The old church, in the landward part of the village, is a good example of Norman work. On the E. horn of St. Margaret's Bay stands the *Dover Patrol Monument*, a tall granite obelisk unveiled in 1921. Companion monuments have been erected on Cap Blanc Nez and in New York Harbour. Pleasant cliff-walk hence to the South Foreland and Dover.

6. FROM LONDON TO HASTINGS

ROAD, 62 m. (A 21). — 4 m. *New Cross*. — 10 m. *Bromley*. — 24 m. **Sevenoaks.** — 30 m. **Tonbridge** (r. for **Tunbridge Wells**). — 55 m. *Battle*. — 62 m. **Hastings.** — GREEN LINE COACH 704 to *Tunbridge Wells* from Victoria every ½ hr. — MOTOR COACH to *Hastings* (3¼ hrs.) and *Bexhill* (c. 3½ hrs.); also viâ *Hawkhurst* (2¾ hrs.) to *Rye* (3½ hrs.).

RAILWAY, 62¼ m. from *Charing Cross*, *London Bridge*, and *Cannon St.* in 1¾–2¼ hrs.; to *Tunbridge Wells*, 34¼ m. in 1–1¼ hr. Principal stations: To (29½ m.) *Tonbridge*, see Rte. 2. — 34¼ m. **Tunbridge Wells.** — 37 m. *Frant*. — 39 m. *Wadhurst*. — 49½ m. *Robertsbridge* (light rly. to Bodiam). — 55½ m. *Battle*. — 57½ m. *Crowhurst* (junc. for *Bexhill*). — 61½ m. **St. Leonards.** — 62¼ m. **Hastings.** — Another route to *Hastings* (76 m. in 2–3 hrs.; same fares) from *Victoria* and *London Bridge* viâ *Lewes* and *Polegate* (comp. Rtes. 8, 9).

We quit London by New Cross and (4¼ m.) *Lewisham*, where A 21 diverges on the right. Thence to (10 m.) *Bromley* and (14 m.) *Farnborough*, beyond which A 21 climbs the N. Downs, then descends into the Darent valley. — At (22 m.) *Riverhead* (Amherst Arms, R. & B. 13/6) A 25 diverges r. for Westerham.

To the right of this road after 1½ m. lies (1½ m.) *Chevening*, the seat of Earl Stanhope. Here the inventive 3rd Earl Stanhope (d. 1816) launched on a lake in the grounds 'the first little craft ever propelled by steam,' and here his daughter, the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope (1776–1839), was born. Among the monuments in the church (mainly Perp., with E.E. portions) is that of Lady Frederica Stanhope (d. 1823), one of Chantrey's best works. — 3¼ m. *Brasted* (White Hart Inn, with Battle of Britain memorial). — 4¾ m. **Westerham** (*King's Arms*, pens. 6 gs.; *George & Dragon*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 22/6 or 6 gs.) is pleasantly situated near the source of the Darent. General Wolfe (1727–59) was born in the vicarage here, and spent his early boyhood in what is now known as *Quebec House* (N.T.; adm. free, Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10–5). On the village green is a statue of Wolfe, by F. Derwent Wood (1911), and his commissions and many of his letters are preserved at *Squerryes Court*, a 17th cent. mansion to the S. of Westerham. The summit of *Westerham Hill* (809 ft.), 2 m. N., is the highest point in Kent (view). Though Wolfe left Westerham at the age of eleven, Harry Warrington (in 'The Virginians') is represented as visiting him here. The parsonage of Mr. Collins ('Pride and Prejudice') was at "Hunsford, near Westerham." The wooded sandy hills S. of Brasted and Westerham (600 acres N.T. property) provide pleasant walks and drives. *Chartwell*, 2 m. S. of Westerham, has been the home of Mr. Winston Churchill for 25 years.

24 m. **Sevenoaks** (*Royal Oak*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7 gs.; with beautiful gardens; *Bligh's*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a pleasant little town of 10,482 inhab., has a Perp. *Church* (monuments) and a *Grammar School* founded in 1432 (of which George Grote, the historian, was a pupil in 1800–04). The *Vine* is said to be the oldest cricket-ground in England, and William Pett (1710–86), the earliest known maker of cricket-bats, lived at Sevenoaks.

About 1¼ m. S.E. of Sevenoaks is ***Knole**, the seat of Lord Sackville, one of the finest and largest baronial mansions in England, presented to the Nat. Trust in 1946. Partly built by Abp. Thomas Bourchier (d. 1486), the house belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury until Cranmer resigned it to Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth presented it to her cousin, Thomas Sackville, in 1603. In its present form the house dates mainly from the time of James I and Charles I, and its internal fittings and furniture are practically unchanged. The house is shown on Thurs. & Sat. (2–5), Fri. and bank holidays (10–1 & 2–5); adm. Thurs., Sat. and bank holidays 2/6; Fri. 5/). The rooms shown include the Great Hall (portraits by *Van Dyck*, etc.), the Brown Gallery (historical portraits, some ascribed to *Holbein*); Lady Betty Germaine's Rooms; the Spangled Bedroom; the Billiard Room (curious old table); the Leicester Gallery; the King's Bedroom (fitted up for James I); the Venetian Bedroom; the Crimson Drawing Room; the Ball Room; the Dining Room (portraits of literary men of the 17–18th cent.); the Cartoon Gallery (copies by *Mytens* of six of Raphael's cartoons); and the Chapel (carved wood group over the altar). The finely wooded **Park*, 6 m. in circuit and containing numerous deer, is open to the public (*View of the Weald of Kent from the platform at the S. end, 1½ m. from the house). The 'Knole Beech' has a girth of 33 ft. Comp. 'Knole and the Sackvilles,' by *V. Sackville-West* (1923). — *Seal*, 2 m. N.E. of Sevenoaks, has an interesting church, with a brass of 1395. — From Sevenoaks motor-buses run to *Maidstone* viâ Ightham (*Ightham Mote*, p. 10), to *Tunbridge Wells*, and to *Reigate*.

28 m. *Hildenborough*, with the Hilden Manor roadhouse. — 30 m. **Tonbridge** (*Rose & Crown*, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.; *Angel*, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 4½ gs.) is a market-town (16,332 inhab.) on the Medway. Among its ancient timbered buildings is the *Chequers Inn* (16th cent.). The remains of the Norman *Castle* (closed at present) built by Richard de Clare, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, and enlarged in the 13th cent., stand in the recreation grounds by the river. *Tonbridge School* was founded in 1553 by Sir Andrew Judd, who placed it under the protection of the Skinners' Company of London. The Rev. George Austen, father of Jane, was a master here, and Adm. Sir Sidney Smith and Sir Herbert Baker are famous pupils.

Near *Hadlow* (Albion Inn), 4 m. N.E., is *Oxon Hoath*, with a public 'alphabet avenue' (acacia to zelcova).

FROM TONBRIDGE TO PENSHURST AND EDENBRIDGE, 14¾ m., a district inadequately served by the Tonbridge–Redhill railway; hourly motor-bus from Tunbridge Wells viâ Penshurst to Edenbridge. — We turn r. on B 2170 2 m. along the Tunbridge Wells road. — 2½ m. *Bidborough*, a pleasant village. — 5½ m. *Penshurst* (Leicester Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.). ***Penshurst Place,** the grand old mansion of Lord De L'Isle & Dudley, is open to visitors in Apr.–Oct., on Wed., Thurs., Sat., and bank holidays, 2–5 (adm. 2/6; gardens on Wed. & Thurs. 1/), also on first Fridays and third Sundays (5/). The house, approached by a path past the church (which contains Sidney monuments), is of various dates, but the characteristic feature is the fine hall of c. 1340–50, 64 ft. long, with its open timber roof, 'Kentish' tracery, and central hearth. Penshurst has been in the possession of the Sidneys since 1552, and the most interesting of its contents (catalogue 6*d*.) are probably the portraits of that distinguished family, including those of Sir Philip Sidney (born here in 1554) and Algernon Sidney (1663); in the armoury are personal relics of Sir Philip, and of Lord Gort, V.C., father of the present Lady De L'Isle. Ben Jonson was the first of many visiting poets who have praised the charms and the hospitality of Penshurst. An avenue in the beautiful park is named 'Sacharissa's Walk' from Lady Dorothy Sidney (d. 1684), the 'Sacharissa' of Waller. — A pleasant walk leads to *Chiddingstone*, 2 m. N.W., with its half-timbered houses (N.T.) and so-called 'Chiding Stone,' one of the most picturesque villages in Kent, and thence to (1½ m. farther) *Hever* (Henry VIII Inn, pens. 21/ or 5½ gs.), 2 m. S.E. of Edenbridge. In the church is the tomb of Sir Thomas Boleyn (d. 1539), father of Anne. In the valley is *Hever Castle* (no adm.), the castellated mansion of the Boleyn family (15th cent.), interesting as the traditional meeting-place of Anne Boleyn (perhaps born here) and Henry VIII, who afterwards granted it to Anne of Cleves. — The main road from Penshurst runs N. to (7 m.) Penshurst station; and there turns l. for (14¾ m.) *Edenbridge* (Crown, R. & B. 15/, pens. 5½ gs.), a small town with two stations, 5½ m. S. of Westerham (see above).

From Tonbridge to *Tunbridge Wells* and *Eastbourne*, see Rte. 7A.

The Hastings road turns r. in Tonbridge and ascends to (35 m.) *Pembury* (Camden, pens. 4½ gs.) with an old church. — 40 m. *Lamberhurst* (George & Dragon, R. & B. 13/) was once the centre of the Wealden iron-smelting industry; the railings of St. Paul's Churchyard in London were made here.

Bayham Abbey, 2 m. W., is a picturesque ruined Premonstratensian house of the 13th cent. (closed at present for repairs). The adjacent mansion is the seat of Marquess Camden. There is a pleasant walk through the park. *Scotney Castle*, 1 m. S., is a 14th cent. foundation with 16–17th cent. additions (adm. 1/, on application at the house, to the medieval ruins). — *Horsmonden*, 2½ m. N.E. of Lamberhurst, is famous for its oaks and has a fine brass of 1340 in its church; *Wadhurst*, 3 m. S.W., has iron grave-slabs (1610–1790). — A 202 leads E. for (4¾ m.) *Goudhurst* (Star & Eagle, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), a high-lying village with fine views and a good church, mainly 12th cent., containing Colepeper tombs; and (18 m.) Tenterden (p. 11). At (8½ m.) *Willsley Pound* A 229 leads S. (r.) for (1 m.) **Cranbrook** (*George*, T.H., with a fine old oak staircase, R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), with the largest working windmill in England (1814), and an Elizabethan grammar school, the birthplace of Phineas Fletcher (d. 1650). In the 15th cent. church is an early 18th cent. baptistery for complete immersion. *Sissinghurst Castle* (Hon. Harold Nicolson), 3 m. N.E., is a fragment of a Tudor mansion, where Gibbon once served as an officer in charge of French prisoners. The charming gardens are open on Sat. & Sun. in summer (10 or 11–7; adm. 1/).

At (45 m.) *Flimwell* we enter Sussex. About 3 m. E., on B 2087 is *Hawkhurst* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/; Collingwood House, unlic., pens. 5–6 gs.; Queen's), a pleasant and substantial village much damaged by enemy air-attack, where William Penn once owned the ironworks. — 48 m. *Hurst Green.*

A 265 leads S.W. to (2 m.) *Etchingham*, with a Dec. church containing good stalls and a screen, and four good brasses (one of 1388), and to (6 m.) *Burwash*. Batemans (N.T.), a 17th cent. ironmaster's house here, was the home of Rudyard Kipling (d. 1936). Adm. to garden, to Kipling's study, etc. (1/), Wed., Sat., Sun., and bank holidays (2–4 or 5). The surrounding country is the scene of 'Puck of Pook's Hill.'

Between Hurst Green and (50 m.) *Robertsbridge*, the junction of a light railway to Bodiam and Tenterden, a by-road leads E. (l.) for Bodiam Castle (3½ m.).

Bodiam village (*Castle*, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 19/9), lies above the Rother valley, in which stands ***Bodiam Castle** (N.T.; adm. 1/, 10–4.30 or 6.30 on weekdays; also Sun. 2–5 in summer). This fine fortress, built by Sir Edw. Dalyngruge in 1386, and dismantled in the Civil War, though now a mere shell, is still surrounded by a wide moat filled with water-lilies. The great gateway, on the N. side, is flanked by machicolated turrets. The outer portcullis is still visible, and beyond are grooves for two more. The castle was carefully restored by Lord Curzon in 1925.

55 m. **Battle** (*George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 16/6; *Chequers*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Crowhurst Park*, *Beauport Park*, both R. & B. 21/, both with grounds, 2½ and 3 m. towards Hastings), a small town (3490 inhab.), takes its name from the Battle of Hastings (1066), otherwise called the Battle of Senlac from the hill of that name S.E. of the town, where William of Normandy found the Saxons entrenched on his advance from Pevensey. In the *Church* (13–15th cent.) are the handsome tomb of Sir Anthony Browne (see below) and his wife, and a few brasses. There is also a memorial to Edmund Cartwright (1743–1823), inventor of the power-loom, who died at Hastings and is buried here. The incumbent enjoys the title 'Dean of Battle.' ***Battle Abbey** (now a school) is approached through the gatehouse that forms a picturesque ending to the main street.

BATTLE ABBEY was founded by William the Conqueror in fulfilment of a vow made before the fateful battle; it occupies the spot where Harold erected his royal standard and afterwards fell. The abbey was colonised by Benedictines from Marmoutier, near Tours, and the church was consecrated to St. Martin in 1094. At the Dissolution (1539), the richly endowed abbey was given by Henry VIII to Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse, who added the S. wing and banqueting hall. The grounds and ruins are open to visitors on Mon.–Fri. 11–1, 2–5, Sat. 11–1; in vacation 11–1, 2–5 daily (adm. 1/).

The imposing **Gatehouse* (1339), with its double archway, ribbed vaulting, and battlements, is an ideal specimen of its class. The E. end of it served as the almonry. To the left of the grassy court inside are the inhabited parts of the abbey, including the *Abbot's Lodge* remodelled by Browne, but containing a fine 14th cent. hall, and the *Library* (1857). Beyond the library we reach the *Terrace* (300 ft. above the sea), commanding a view of the battlefield, including the heights of Senlac and of *Telham* (across the valley), where the Normans encamped the night before the battle. Two turrets here are all that remains of Sir Anthony Browne's *Banqueting Hall*. One arcade of the *Cloisters* (with Perp. tracery) is incorporated in the E. or garden front of the house. More to the E. are the ruins of the 13th cent. *Dormitory*, consisting of the walls and a picturesque gable. This is built on a slope, and beneath it is a vaulted crypt, the three chambers of which may have been the *Day Room*, the *Scriptorium* (with three central pillars), and the *Novices' Room*. The *Abbey Church*, originally c. 225 ft. long, but extended eastward c. 75 ft. more in the 14th cent., lay on the N. side of the cloister. A portion of the S. nave wall, near the Abbot's Lodge, is all that now remains. — The famous 'Roll of Battle Abbey' was probably not meant to be a list of the individual Norman nobles who came over with the Conqueror but merely to enumerate the family surnames. It seems to have been compiled in the 14th cent. and certainly contained many names of later settlement. The original document was probably burned at Cowdray in 1793. — *Ashburnham* church (1665), 3 m. W. of Battle, contains interesting ironwork and altar-tombs.

62¼ m. **HASTINGS** and the contiguous **St. Leonards** (on the W.), well-found and comfortable sea-bathing resorts with a genial winter climate, form practically a single town (65,199 inhab.), which extends some way up the hills behind its sea-front of 3 m., with the ruined castle as a picturesque feature. Hastings is one of the Cinque Ports, though its harbour has almost disappeared before the encroaching sea. The Battle of Hastings (1066) was fought c. 7 m. N.W.

Railway Stations. *Hastings Central*, at the end of Havelock Rd.; *St. Leonards, Warrior Sq.*, at the end of King's Rd.; *West St. Leonards* and *West Marina*, at the W. end of the double town; *Ore*, 1 m. N.E., terminus of the electric line.

Hotels. At Hastings: **Queen's** (120 R.), R. & B. 17/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Yelton**, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Castle**, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs., **Glenroyde**, unlic., pens. 6 gs., both in Wellington Sq.; **Tresidder House** (near station), pens. 6 gs.; **The Rougemont, Chatsworth**, pens. 4½–5 gs. (these last unlic.). — At St. Leonards (on sea-front): **Royal Victoria**, R. & B. 30/, pens. 12 gs.; **Wilton**, pens. 8 gs.; **Adelphi, Alexandra** (100 R.), **Drayton, Edinburgh, Medlow, Sussex, Warrior House**, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs. at all these; **Bryher Court**, unlic., pens. 6 gs.; **Sunshine**, pens. 5½ gs., and many other unlic. hotels (from 4½ gs.).

Cafés. *Cave's*, with orchestra, at White Rock; *Sun Lounge*, with orchestra, St. Leonard's; *Seagull*, simple (open late), East Parade; etc.

Post Offices in Cambridge Rd., Hastings, and in King's Rd., St. Leonards. — INFORMATION BUREAU, opposite pier.

Motor-Buses from Wellington Square to *Battle*; *Eastbourne* viâ Herstmonceux and Hailsham, or viâ Bexhill and Pevensey Bay; *Maidstone*; *Rye* viâ Winchelsea or viâ Brede; *Tenterden* viâ Northiam; *Hawkhurst* viâ Bodiam or viâ Battle; *Tunbridge Wells*; *Tonbridge*. — TROLLEY-BUSES from the Albert Memorial to *Ore, St. Helens, Hollington*, and on the Circular Route, with good views from the ridge behind the twin towns (9 m. in ¾ hr.). — EXCURSION STEAMERS ply along the coast in summer.

Amusements. *White Rock* and *Pier Pavilions* (concerts, dancing, plays, etc.). — CINEMAS: *Gaiety, Ritz*, with restaurant, *Plaza*, and others. — CRICKET FESTIVALS in Aug. and Sept. *Golf, Lawn Tennis*, and *Bowls* are well provided for. — *White Rock Baths, Hastings*, with medical and swimming baths; *Bathing Pool*, with squash courts, etc., at West Marina, St. Leonards.

St. Leonards and the W. end of Hastings, with their rows of substantial residences and boarding-houses, have little of special interest, apart from the fine ESPLANADE (3 m. long), with a covered lower level, the *White Rock Pavilion*, and the pier (adm. 3*d*.). The *Albert Memorial*, just behind the sea-front, is the chief bus centre. In Queen's Ave. a tablet commemorates the experiments in television of J. L. Baird (1888–1946), who died at Bexhill. Queen's Rd. leads N. to the pleasantly wooded *Alexandra Park* (100 acres).

The E. end of Hastings, the old fishing-port, between the W. Hill and the E. Hill, is more interesting, with its *Fish Market*, fishing boats, and tall black storing-sheds for nets as a characteristic feature. On the *West Hill* (lift from George St., 3*d*.) are the scanty ruins of the *Castle* (adm. 10–1, 2.30–6; 6*d*.), possibly founded by William the Conqueror, commanding a *View westwards to Eastbourne and Beachy Head. *St. Clement's Caves* (open 10–10, Sun. 2–6; adm. 1/), excavated in the E. slope of West Hill, are said to have been used by smugglers.

The Perp. church of *St. Clement*, near the S. end of High St., contains two brasses (1563 and 1601) and was the scene of the marriage of D. G. Rossetti (1860). Near by is the *Old Town Hall*, now a Museum (closed 12.30–1.30 and all Wed.).

At the other end of High St. is the Rom. Cath. church of *St. Mary Star of the Sea*, built mainly by the poet Coventry Patmore. To the E. of it is *All Saints*', another Perp. church, at which Titus Oates (baptized here in 1660) was for a short time curate under his father (rector 1660–90). All Saints' St. contains some fine 15th cent. houses; Garrick frequently visited a house at the sea end. The *East Hill* (250 ft.; lift from Rock a Nore Rd., 4*d*.), on which are traces of an old entrenchment, commands a good view, including (in clear weather) the coast of Picardy.

The most attractive short walk from Hastings is that from the East Hill along the cliffs to (¾ m.) *Ecclesbourne Glen* and (1¾ m.) **Fairlight Glen*, where the cliffs rise to a height of 400 ft. and the luxuriant trees descend almost to the sea. Beyond the head of the glen, ½ m. from the sea, we may join the road and return to (2¼ m.) Hastings viâ the suburb of *Ore*, high up on St. Helen's Down.

Interesting points easily accessible by road are *Bodiam Castle*, *Battle*, *Pevensey*, *Winchelsea*, and *Rye*; also Northiam, viâ (3½ m.) *Brede*, where Dean Swift's cradle is preserved in the E.E. church.

FROM HASTINGS TO WINCHELSEA, RYE, AND FOLKESTONE, 37 m. (A 259); railway viâ Winchelsea, Rye, Appledore, and Ashford, 41¼ m. in 1½ hr.; frequent motor-bus service to Rye. The road ascends N.E. through Ore. — 7¼ m. *Icklesham* (Oast House, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) has a fine Norman *Church with 14th cent. chancel.

8 m. **Winchelsea** (*New Inn*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 18/), one of the two 'Ancient Towns' added to the Cinque Ports (possibly by the Conqueror himself), lies on a knoll rising over the marshes and the river Brede, fully a mile from the station. The original town and harbour were destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and this 'new' Winchelsea was founded by Edward I, c. 1290, and rebuilt on the regular lines of a French 'bastide.' It has long since sunk to the dimensions of a village, but still retains edifices that "plead haughtily for honours gone." It is the opening scene of Thackeray's unfinished 'Denis Duval.' The **Church*, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket and occupying one of the 'squares' laid out by Edward I, is the most important Dec. building in Sussex (begun c. 1300), though the nave has vanished or was never built. It contains beautiful sedilia and some very fine tombs of the Alards, 'England's first admirals' (14th cent.). Part of the window-tracery is of the so-called 'Kentish' pattern. Three fine windows (1933) by D. Strachan, in the N. aisle, are the War Memorial to men of the Cinque Ports who gave their lives in 1914–18; others on the E. and S. sides were presented by Lord Blanesburgh (1929–31). John Wesley is said to have preached his last open-air sermon under an ash-tree (blown down) on the W. side of the churchyard (Oct. 7th, 1790). The old *Court Hall*, opposite, is to become a local museum. *Strand Gate* is at the beginning of the road to

Rye, but *Pipe Well*, or *Land Gate*, and *New Gate*, the other relics of the wall that once surrounded Winchelsea, are now some distance from the village. In the marshes, half-way between Winchelsea and Rye, is *Camber Castle*, one of Henry VIII's coast-defences.

11 m. **Rye** (3947 inhab.; *Old Hope Anchor*, pens. 25/ or 7½ gs., unlic.; *Mermaid*, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 9 gs., both in old houses; *George*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5 gs.), the picturesque companion 'Ancient Town' of Winchelsea, stands also on an isolated hill, looking over the salt-marshes towards its neighbour, and its quiet cobbled streets retain many attractive houses of the 15–18th centuries. Like Winchelsea, it has lost most of its former importance through the advance of the coast-line, but it keeps part of its trade and is in summer frequented by many golfing and other visitors. It was twice burned down by the French (1377 and 1448), and many of its inhabitants still bear the names of the Huguenot fugitives it gave harbour to. John Fletcher, the dramatist, was born here in 1579.

At the foot of the hill, at the N. end of the town, is the *Land Gate*, the last of three in the wall erected by Edward III. On the top of the hill is the large church of *St. Mary*, a Norman and E.E. structure with Dec. and Perp. windows and good flying buttresses. The mahogany altar-table is alleged (wrongly) to have been made with wood from the Armada. The pendulum of the great clock swings inside the church. The fine W. window commemorates Abp. Benson (1829–96). Just S. of the church is a small *Carmelite Chapel* (Dec. ; restored), and to the S.E. is the turreted *Ypres Tower* (locally pronounced 'Wipers,' a form made familiar through our soldiers in Flanders), said to have been erected in the 12th cent. by William of Ypres, Earl of Kent. *Lamb House*, in West St., facing the W. end of St. Mary's, was from 1898 to 1916 the home of Henry James (1843–1916) and afterwards of E. F. Benson. In the romantic Mermaid St., which leads off West St., is the 16th cent. *Mermaid Hotel*. In High St. is *Pocock's School* (1636), where Thackeray's 'Denis Duval' was a pupil. The *Monastery* (auction hall) in Conduit Hill, off High St., was originally part of a late-Dec. Augustinian Friary.

The famous golf links of Rye are at (1½ m.) *Rye Harbour* or *Camber* (Camber Farm, unlic., pens. 18/–21/; Royal William restaurant), at the mouth of the *Rother*. Motor-buses run from Rye to Camber, to Tenterden, and to Ashford; also to (5½ m.) *Northiam* (Old Oasts, unlic., pens. 22/6 or 7 gs.; Rother Valley, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.; Six Bells, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 18/6 or 5½ gs.; Hayes Farm, pens. 5–5½ gs.), with a tall Norman church tower and 16th cent. spire.

Beyond Rye A 259 crosses the fertile pastures of Romney Marsh and enters Kent. — 18 m. *Brookland* church has a detached pyramidal boarded steeple and Norman lead font. At 19 m. B 2080 leads l. for *Appledore* (4 m.), which has a good 14th cent. church. — 21 m. *Old Romney* has another fine 14th cent. church.

About 3 m. S. (r.) is *Lydd* (George, R. & B. 10/, pens. 6 gs.), with the 'cathedral of Romney Marsh' (E.E. and Dec.), now half destroyed by German bombs. The explosive lyddite takes its name from its development at the experimental ranges here. Thence a road goes on over the shingle flats to (3 m.) *Dungeness* (½ m. r.) and along the coast through the week-end resorts of (6 m.) *Greatstone* (toll) and (7 m.) *Littlestone-on-Sea* (Dormy House, R. & B. 18/, pens. 30/), with a golf course, rejoining the main road at (8 m.) New Romney.

23 m. **New Romney**, one of the original Cinque Ports though its harbour was destroyed by a storm in the 13th cent., has a good Norman and E.E. church. A miniature railway runs to Dungeness and to Hythe. — 27 m. *Dymchurch*, a week-end resort, has a sea-wall 3 m. long protecting the marshes, heavily fortified in 1940. — 32 m. *Hythe*, and thence to *Folkestone*, see Rte. 2.

FROM HASTINGS TO EASTBOURNE, 17 m. (A 259); railway 18¾ m. in 35 min. viâ Polegate. The coast is lined with martello towers. — 5 m. **Bexhill-on-Sea** (21,229 inhab.; *Sackville*, first class, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 11 gs.; *Granville*, T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Normanhurst*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Riposo*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Arundel*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), a seaside resort with an esplanade, two golf courses, and many preparatory schools. The church of *St. Peter* at Old Bexhill dates back to 1070 and contains a Saxon tomb slab. The *Manor House* was once a residence of the Bps. of Chichester. Railway to London viâ Crowhurst and Battle. — 7 m. *Little Common*, for *Cooden* (1 m. l.) with a fine golf course. — 12½ m. *Pevensey* (Moorings, on the sea, R. & B. 15/6, pens. from 7 gs.; Bay, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.), on Pevensey Bay, the landing-place of William the Conqueror in 1066. Beyond the E.E. church is ***Pevensey Castle** (adm. 6*d*.; weekdays 9–6 or 8; winter 9.30–4; Sun. from 2), a Norman castle, consisting of a keep begun c. 1080, and a gatehouse and inner bailey added in the 13th cent. It stands in the S.E. angle of an enclosure of about ten acres, surrounded by a Roman wall, strengthened by round towers and still at places 20 ft. high. This was the Roman *Anderida*, one of the great fortresses of the 'Saxon Shore,' which was taken in 491 by the Saxons, who "slew all that dwelt therein, nor was there one Briton left." The *Mint House* (now a shop) is said to be nearly 600 years old (interior altered in the 16th cent.). *Westham* church, beyond the castle, has Norman portions.

7. FROM LONDON TO EASTBOURNE

A. Viâ Tunbridge Wells

ROAD, 67½ m., longer but more attractive than the main road. To (30 m.) *Tonbridge*, see Rte. 6. — A 26. 36 m. **Tunbridge Wells.** — A 267. 45 m. *Mayfield*. — 58 m. *Horsebridge*. — A 22. 59½ m. *Hailsham*. — 67½ m. **Eastbourne.** — MOTOR COACH from Victoria in 3¼ hrs.

RAILWAY (see Rte. 7B), 61¼ m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 2½–3½ hrs. (slow trains only; change at Groombridge). — Principal Stations: 10¼ m. *East Croydon*. — 20¾ m. *Oxted*. — 25½ m. *Edenbridge Town*. — 34½ m. *Groombridge*. — 37½ m. **Tunbridge Wells West** (on a branch from Groombridge). — 36½ m. *Eridge* (junction for Uckfield). — 42½ m. *Mayfield*. — 54 m. *Hailsham*.—57 m. *Polegate*.—61¼ m. **Eastbourne.**—The most direct railway route to Tunbridge Wells (Central) is by the Hastings line (Rte. 6).

Beyond Tunbridge Wells this route passes from Kent into Sussex, the N. part of which is occupied by the well-wooded *Weald*, which extends far into Kent. Sussex oak was long held the best timber for shipbuilding, and for five centuries the forests yielded fuel for an important iron forging and smelting industry, until early in the 19th cent. the use of pit-coal transferred the industry elsewhere. The Weald was once occupied by the immense forest of *Andredsweald*, of which the main relic is *Ashdown Forest*. Farther S. Sussex is traversed from W. to E. by the *South Downs*, "blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed downs," once famous for their sheep. Sussex suffered heavily from German air-attacks in 1940–45, and the gay life of the seaside was disrupted; the coast, strongly fortified, became a 'prohibited area' occupied by the Services. Recovery is now practically complete, though many war-time relics still survive.

From London to (30 m.) *Tonbridge*, see Rte. 6. A 26 keeps straight on past the station. — 33½ m. *Southborough* (Sceptre, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 5½ gs.), with a pleasant common. *Speldhurst* (George & Dragon, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 15/6 or 5 gs.), 2 m. W., has 10 windows by Burne-Jones in its church.

36 m. **TUNBRIDGE WELLS** (c. 400 ft.), an old-established inland health-resort (35,367 inhab.), lies in a picturesque hilly and moorland district where Kent and Sussex meet.

Railway Stations (¾ m. apart). *Central*, Mt. Pleasant, for Hastings, and London viâ Sevenoaks; *West* (Rfmts.), Eridge Road, for Brighton, and London viâ Oxted.

Hotels. **Spa**, Bishop's Down, facing the Common, with grounds, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 30/ or 8½ gs.; **Calverley**, Crescent Rd., above Central Station, similar charges; **Wellington**, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 26/ or 7 gs.; **Earl's Court**, unlic., pens. 22/6 or 7 gs.; **Royal Mount Ephraim**, pens. 21/ or 7 gs., these three on Mt. Ephraim overlooking the Common; **Castle**, facing the Common, similar charges; **Swan**, Pantiles, R. & B. 19/, pens. 6½ gs.; **Molyneux Park**, unlic., in a quiet situation near Mt. Ephraim, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.; **Vale Royal**, pens. 5½ gs.; **Marlborough**, **Mount Edgcumbe**, these three unlic., facing the Common; and many other unlic. hotels.

Post Office, Vale Rd., below Central Station. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 11 Crescent Rd.

Motor-Buses to *Tonbridge*, *Penshurst*, *Mayfield*, *Crowborough*, *Sevenoaks*, *Ightham*, *Uckfield*, *etc.*

Amusements. *Assembly Hall Theatre*, next the Town Hall. — CINEMAS, *Ritz*, *Opera House*, *Great Hall*, *Kosmos*. — Three *Golf Courses*; *Tennis Courts* in the Calverley Grounds, etc. — *Cricket & Tennis Week* and *Agricultural Show* in July.

The mild chalybeate waters of Tunbridge Wells were first brought into notice by Dudley, Lord North, in 1606, and after the Restoration they enjoyed a great vogue, of which reflections may be found in the pages of Macaulay, Thackeray, Meredith, and others. Local names, such as Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim, and perhaps Calverley (Calvary?), suggest a Puritanical strain in the patrons of the place, and Tunbridge Wells long had the reputation of being pre-eminently the watering-place of the serious-minded. 'Tunbridge Ware' is a kind of wood-mosaic.

At the town centre is an imposing group of buildings (1939), including the *Town Hall*, *Theatre*, and *Library* and Museum (the last not yet open); but the chief centre of interest is the **Pantiles,** a short promenade first laid out in 1638 and named from the original nature of its paving. On one side is a colonnade, on the other a row of lime-trees; the houses have been to a large extent modernised. At the Springs at the N.E. end mineral water is dispensed at 1*d.* per glass. Opposite the entrance to the Pantiles is the church of *King Charles the Martyr* (1684). At No. 12 Mount Ephraim is a small museum illustrating local history, etc. To the W. and N. stretches the *Common* (170 acres), with its gorse and bracken.

Short walks may be taken to *Rusthall Common*, 1 m. N.W., with the fantastic *Toad Rock*; to the *High Rocks* (adm. 6*d.*; Hotel, pens. 6 gs.), 1½ m. S.W., a group of curious sandstone rocks, and thence by path near the Medway to the pretty village of (3½ m.) *Groombridge* (Crown, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½ gs.), with Groombridge Place, a moated house. — Penshurst Place, and the churches of Pembury and Speldhurst are likewise within easy reach.

FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO LEWES, 22 m. (A 26). — 3 m. *Eridge Green.* On the left is *Eridge Castle* (Marquess of Abergavenny; park open to visitors with permit); on the right are *Eridge Rocks,* a group of tumbled sandstone cliffs in typical 'forest' scenery. — 7 m. *Crowborough* (Crest, R. &. B. 17/6, pens. 7 gs.; Links, unlic., pens. 6 gs.), a breezy golfing resort, with an aerial lighthouse on The Beacon (813 ft.). Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930) died here at the house called Windlesham, and Richard Jefferies lived at Downs Cottage. — 14 m. *Uckfield,* see Rte. 7B. — 22 m. *Lewes,* see Rte. 7B.

FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO EAST GRINSTEAD, 15 m. (A 264). — 4½ m. *Groombridge,* see above. — At (7 m.) *Withyham* (Dorset Arms, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 98/), in the interesting church are monuments of the Sackville family. To the S. are *Buckhurst,* the ruined seat of the Sackvilles, and *Duckings,* a fine timbered farmhouse. — At (8 m.) *Hartfield* (Dorset Arms, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 98/) we cross B 2026. — 12½ m. *Forest Row* and thence to *East Grinstead,* see Rte. 7B.

45 m. **Mayfield** (*Middle House,* in an interesting timbered house of 1576, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.). The **Old Palace* of the Abps. of Canterbury, now a convent-school (adm. Mon. & Thurs. 3–5), dates from the 14th cent. It was a favourite archiepiscopal residence from the time of St. Dunstan (d. 988), of whom some relics are shown. The chapel was formerly the banqueting hall. *St. Dunstan's Church* (13–15th cent.) contains some *Iron Slabs from local foundries in its pavement. At the foot of the village street is the Jacobean 'Lower House.' — 50 m. *Cross-in-Hand* is 1½ m. W. of *Heathfield,* an unattractive village with the cenotaph (in the church) of Lord Heathfield (d. 1790), defender of Gibraltar. A pillar in the neighbouring hamlet of *Cade Street* marks the spot where Jack Cade was mortally wounded by Iden, sheriff of Kent, in 1450. — At (58 m.) *Horsebridge* we join A 22 and turn right, after crossing the Cuckmere. — 59½ m. *Hailsham* (George, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; Manor House, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.).

About 2 m. W. are the picturesque remains of *Michelham Priory* (Augustinian; 13th cent.; adm. on previous application in writing to R. B. Wright, Esq., Michelham Priory, nr. Hailsham), just S. of which is *Abbot's Wood,* a favourite excursion from Eastbourne. — About 4 m. E. is **Herstmonceux Castle** (adm. to grounds, 1/-, 2-5.30 on Wed. & Thur., April–Oct.), a fortified and moated red-brick mansion of 1440, with a fine S. gatehouse, now restored and fitted up to accommodate the Royal Observatory, transferred in 1948–9 from Greenwich. The village (*White Friars Hotel,* at Boreham, 1½ m. on the Hastings road, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.) is famous for its 'trugs' or wooden garden-baskets. The 12–13th cent. church contains a magnificent early 16th cent. monument and the fine brass of Wm. ffiennes (d. 1402).

At (63 m.) *Polegate* the road and railway from Lewes come in on the right. — 65 m. *Willingdon* (by-pass; Hampden Park, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs., ½ m. E.; Chalk Farm, pens. 6 gs.) has a 13th cent. church with monuments and brasses.

67½ m. **EASTBOURNE** (57,435 inhab.) is a prosperous and attractive seaside resort, sheltered by the South Downs and Beachy Head. The sea-front is nearly 3 m. long.

Hotels. **Grand** (250 R.), with winter garden and tennis court, R. & B. 20/, pens. 11 gs.; **Cavendish** (125 R.), R. & B. 25/6, pens. £10; **Burlington** (149 R.), **Albion**, pens. 30/; **Queen's** (104 R.), R. & B. 19/, pens. £8 15/; **Victoria Court**, R. & B. 27/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Beaulieu**, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Sussex**, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Hydro** (100 R.), R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.; **Mansion** (100 R.), pens. 27/; **Cumberland**, R. & B. 15/, pens. 157/6; **Imperial** (120 R.), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Sandhurst**, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; **Albemarle**, **Clifton**, pens. 24/; **Chatsworth**, pens. 22/6; **Kenilworth Court** (100 R.), **Southdown**, pens. 21/; **Lansdowne**, pens. 7½ gs.; **Haddon Hall**, pens. 7 gs., both unlic., and innumerable other unlic. hotels.

Post Office, Upperton Rd., near the station.—Information Bureau at the station.

Motor-Buses from Pevensey Rd. to *Hastings* viâ Pevensey, or Herstmonceux, and Bexhill; to *Brighton* viâ Newhaven; to *Lewes*; to *Uckfield* viâ Hailsham; to *East Grinstead*; to *Seaford* viâ Alfriston; from the Pier to *Beachy Head*; etc.

Steamers in summer along the coast.

Amusements. *Devonshire Park*, with *Theatre*, *Winter Garden Pavilion* (excellent concerts, dancing, etc.), *Swimming* and *Medical Baths*, *Tennis*, etc.; *Pier Pavilion*; *Royal Hippodrome*; *Redoubt* (open-air shows); and numerous cinemas. — Golf Links, to the N.W. of Compton Place, on the road to Willingdon, and on the Downs above the old town. — *County Cricket Ground* at The Saffrons, facing the Town Hall. Cricket Week in August.

The Parade or Esplanade skirts the sea-front in terraces at different levels. Eastwards it extends past the *Pier* (adm. 3*d.*) to (¾ m.) the *Redoubt*, once an anti-invasion fort. Westwards it leads to (1½ m.) *Holywell*, with tea-gardens, near the foot of Beachy Head, passing the *Wish Tower*, an old martello tower. Just inland from this point is *Devonshire Park* (13 acres; see above), famous for its lawn tennis tournaments (Sept.). In the old village, ½ m. farther inland, are the 18th cent. *Manor House*, now containing the *Towner Art Gallery*, with a good collection of Sussex pictures (adm. free; 10–dusk, Sun. 2.30–4.30), and *St. Mary*, a Trans. church with Dec. windows and Perp. tower. Beneath the quaint old *Lamb Inn*, opposite, is an E.E. vaulted chamber. *Compton Place* (18th cent.), a seat of the Dukes of Devonshire, to whom Eastbourne owes much of its development, lies between the old and new towns. — Fully 3 m. S.W. of the pier by the zigzag Duke's Drive (beginning just beyond Holywell) is ***Beachy Head** ('Beauchef'; 575 ft.), a magnificent and precipitous chalk headland, with the Beachy Head Hotel (pens. 21/ or 6 gs.). The *Belle Tout Lighthouse*, erected in 1831 about 1½ m. W., was superseded in 1902 by a new lighthouse at the foot of the cliff.

The walk may be continued to (¾ m.) *Birling Gap* (Hotel, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.), where the cable from France lands, beyond which are the cliffs known as the *Seven Sisters* (632 acres; N.T.). *East Dean* (p. 48) is 1 m. inland. The Downs to the N.W. provide fine walks; points of interest include (3 m.) *Jevington* (Monks Rest, unlic., pens. 5½ gs.), which has a restored church with a massive tower; and *Wannock*, 1½ m. N. of Jevington, with its glen and its old mill. See also p. 48.

B. Via East Grinstead and Lewes

ROAD, 70 m. A 22. 14 m. *Purley.* — 31 m. **East Grinstead.** — 34 m. *Forest Row.* — 37 m. *Wych Cross* (junction of alternative route viâ *Uckfield*). — A 275. 52 m. **Lewes** (for *Newhaven*). — A 274. 65½ m. *Polegate.* — A 22. 70 m. **Eastbourne.** — MOTOR COACH from Victoria in 3⅓ hrs. — GREEN LINE COACH 708 from Victoria to *East Grinstead.*

RAILWAY, 66 m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 1½ hr. Principal Stations: To (38 m.) *Hayward's Heath*, see Rte. 8. — 50 m. **Lewes** (junction for **Newhaven** and *Seaford*). — 61¾ m. *Polegate* (junction for *Hastings*). — 66 m. **Eastbourne.** — The alternative route to Lewes (50 m. in 2¼ hrs.) viâ East Grinstead is slower but more attractive: to (20¼ m.) *Oxted*, see Rte. 7A. — 26¼ m. *Lingfield.* — 30 m. **East Grinstead**, junction for Forest Row. — 36 m. *Horsted Keynes*, junction for Ardingly. — 50 m. **Lewes.**

Quitting London by the Brighton road (Rte. 8), we keep straight on at the end of the Croydon by-pass. — 14 m. *Purley.* — Beyond (19 m.) *Caterham* (Valley, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.; Wonham House, unlic., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.), we emerge from the suburbs of London. — 21 m. *Godstone* (Clayton Arms, a quaint old inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.) has associations with Cobbett.

Bletchingley (Whyte Harte, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), 1½ m. W., has an interesting church (12–15th cent.). To the N. are a fine half-timbered gatehouse of the 15th cent. (now a farmhouse) and *Pendell Court*, a gabled mansion of 1624. At *Crowhurst*, 3 m. S.E., are a moated manor and an E.E. church with brass and iron tomb-slabs and a wooden steeple.

A 25 leads E. to Westerham (6 m.), passing *Tandridge*, with a noted golf course, (1½ m.) *Oxted* (Hoskins Arms, R. & B. 20 , pens. 8 gs.), a 'dormitory' town, and (3 m.) *Limpsfield*, an attractive village lying below a pleasant common, with the grave of Frederick Delius (1863–1935), the composer.

24½ m. *Blindley Heath* (White Lodge, unlic., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.). About 2 m. left is *Lingfield* (Dormans Park, 1 m. S., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7 gs.), with a racecourse and a large church, rebuilt in the 15th cent., containing brasses and carved stalls. — 31 m. **East Grinstead** (*Dorset Arms*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Felbridge*, 1½ m. along the London road, pens. 25/ or 8 gs.) is a pleasant town (7901 inhab.), with a wide High St. containing timber-built houses. *Sackville College* is a Jacobean almshouse of 1608. — 34 m. *Forest Row* (Ashdown Forest, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; Brambletye, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), in *Ashdown Forest*, a beautiful region of moorland and woods (fine walks). On the bank of the infant Medway is the conspicuous Jacobean ruin of *Brambletye.*

West Hoathly (Old Plaw Hatch, 1 m. W., pens. 20/ or 6 gs.), 3½ m. W., is a pretty village with a 16th cent. Priest's House, now a Sussex Museum (adm. 6*d*.). Near by is *Gravetye*, with the famous garden of William Robinson (1838–1935), a pioneer of modern gardening. — *Horsted Keynes* church, 4 m. farther S., contains interesting monuments.

At (37 m.) *Wych Cross* (Roebuck, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.), in the heart of the Forest, A 22 bears left, offering an alternative approach to Eastbourne viâ (45 m.) the small town of

Uckfield (Maiden's Head, R. & B. 12/, pens. 6 gs.), near which the noted Piltdown Skull, possibly 150,000 years old, was discovered in 1912. — We follow A 275 viâ (41½ m.) *Sheffield Park*, named from the mansion of Edward Gibbon's friend, the first Earl of Sheffield (gardens open 2–7 on certain Sat. in early summer and autumn; adm. 2/6). Gibbon (1737–94) is buried in the fine church (marred by restoration) of *Fletching*, 2 m. E. — 45 m. *Chailey*, with a windmill and the Heritage Craft Schools for crippled children.

52 m. **Lewes** (*Shelleys*, in a 16th cent. house, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 9 gs.; *White Hart*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Crown*), the ancient and picturesque county-town (10,785 inhab.) of Sussex, lies mostly on the W. bank of the Ouse, surrounded by the South Downs. On a height near the middle of the town stands the Norman *Castle* (weekdays 10–6, Sun. in summer 2–5; adm. 6*d*., incl. Museum 9*d*.), erected by William de Warenne, first Earl of Surrey (d. 1088), and almost blocking the narrow gorge of the Ouse. The fine inner gate belongs to the original building; the barbican and the keep (*View) are Edwardian. In Barbican House, opposite the castle gate, is the *Museum* of the Sussex Archæological Society. In High St. are the *County Hall* (1812), the *Town Hall*, containing a Jacobean staircase from Slaugham (p. 51), and the round 13th cent. tower of *St. Michael's*. Tom Paine (1737–1809) lived in *Bull House* (adm. 6*d*.; Mon., Wed., Fri., 3–6) opposite. On the S. side of the town, in a recreation ground, are the ruins of the *Priory of St. Pancras*, a Cluniac foundation of c. 1078. The leaden coffins of its founders, William de Warenne and his wife Gundrada, discovered in 1845 beneath the site of the high altar of the priory church, are preserved in a modern chapel (locked) added to the church of *St. John's, Southover*. The so-called *Anne of Cleves House* (adm. 6*d*.), nearly opposite the church, bears the date 1599. We may return past *Southover Grange* (1572; gardens open), a boyhood home of John Evelyn, and up Keere St., to High St. To the left is *St. Anne's Church*, mainly 12th cent., with a fine Norman font.

On the Ouse bank, 1 m. N., is *South Malling* church (1627), where John Howard was married c. 1751. About 2½ m. N.W. is *Mount Harry* (640 ft.), the scene of the Battle of Lewes (1264), in which Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III. — Other walks on the Downs are well worth while: to *Cliffe Hill* (golf course; obelisk to certain martyrs of 1555–57), *Mount Caburn* (490 ft.; with a good British fort), *Firle Beacon*, etc. *Ringmer*, 3 m. N.E., has a village signpost recording its association with the wives of John Harvard and Wm. Penn.

From Lewes to Newhaven, 7 m. (A 275). The road keeps to the W. bank of the Ouse, the railway (followed by the boat-trains) to the E. — 7 m. **Newhaven** (*Ship*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 5 gs.; *Bridge*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 16/ or 4½ gs.), an uninteresting town of 6790 inhab., at the mouth of the Ouse, carries on a considerable trade with France. Louis Philippe landed here in 1848 and put up at the Bridge Hotel. At its highest point is the parish church, with a Norman tower, chancel, and apse (12th cent.).

The boat-trains run on to **Newhaven Harbour** (*Rfmts.*), whence passenger steamers ply to (3½–4 hrs.) *Dieppe*. Other trains proceed past the Harbour station to (2½ m. more) Seaford. — To *Brighton*, see Rte. 8.

A 259 crosses the Ouse and, leaving on the left *Bishopstone*, with its little Norman church, reaches (11 m.) **Seaford** (*Esplanade*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Seaford House*, *Blatchington House*, pens. 7 gs.), a bathing and golfing resort. The church has Norman portions and a remarkable capital by the S. door. A fine cliff walk leads E. over Seaford Head to *Cuckmere Haven* (2½ m.). — At (13¾ m.) *Exceat* the road crosses the Cuckmere valley near the charming village of *West Dean*. — 16¼ m. *Friston* church has a Saxon window. At *East Dean*, ½ m. E., the church has a Norman tower. — 20½ m. *Eastbourne*, see Rte. 7A.

From Lewes A 274 leads E., passing beneath Mount Caburn (l.). — 56¼ m. *Glynde* lies to the left of the road; 1 m. beyond it is *Glyndebourne*, a mansion with lovely grounds and a fashionable opera-house, with restaurant, much frequented in summer. To the S. rises *Firle Beacon* (718 ft.; *View). — 61½ m. *Berwick* is an angling resort on the *Cuckmere*; its E.E. church has modern mural paintings.

About 3 m. S. is *Alfriston* (Star, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 19/ or 5½ gs., a 16th cent. inn with quaint carvings; George, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 25/), with an interesting Perp. church (the 'Cathedral of the Downs'), a timber-built parsonage (14th cent.; N.T.), and the shaft of a market-cross. *Lullington*, beyond the river, has one of the smallest churches in England (16 ft. sq.; probably the chancel of a larger edifice).

63½ m. *Wilmington* has the scanty ruins of a *Benedictine Priory* (14th cent.; adm. 6*d.*; 10–6, Sun. 2–5). In the face of the chalk downs on our right appears the *Long Man of Wilmington*, a figure 240 ft. high, with a staff in each hand. It is due more probably to the Celts than to the Wilmington monks, and may represent Baldur, as symbolic of spring. — 65½ m. *Polegate*, and thence to (70 m.) **Eastbourne**, see Rte. 7A.

8. FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON

A. Viâ Redhill

ROAD, 51 m. — A 23. 14 m. *Purley*. — 20 m. **Redhill**. — 25 m. *Horley*. — B 2036. 37 m. *Cuckfield*. — 51 m. **Brighton**. — MOTOR COACH from Victoria in 2½ hrs. — GREEN LINE COACH 710 from Trafalgar Sq. to *Redhill* and *Crawley*.

RAILWAY, 50½ m., from *Victoria* or *London Bridge* in 1¾ hr. The 'Brighton Belle,' a train of first- and third-class Pullman cars, leaves Victoria at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. (on Sun. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.), returning from Brighton at 1.25, 5.25, and 9.25 p.m. on weekdays, and at 5.25 and 9.25 p.m. on Sun. (extra charge 3/, 1/6). First- and third-class Pullman cars run on several other trains. Principal Stations: 10¼ m. *East Croydon*. — 20¾ m. *Redhill* (by-passed by the expresses). — 25¾ m. *Horley*. — 27 m. *Gatwick Airport*. —

29¼ m. *Three Bridges*, junction for Crawley and East Grinstead. — 37¾ m. **Hayward's Heath**, junction for Lewes. — 49¼ m. *Preston Park*. — 50½ m. **Brighton.**

For the first 30 m. this route lies in Surrey, one of the smaller counties of England, well-wooded and verdant, with considerable variety of scenery. As one of the 'Home Counties' (Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford) its N. portions are occupied by S. London and its suburbs, with villas and modern country-houses ever pushing forward the invasion. But farther S., e.g. about Leith Hill, Box Hill, Hindhead, etc., are charming tracts of unspoilt scenery. The *North Downs*, with the Pilgrims' Way, traverse the county from E. to W. Surrey endured a large share of the German bombing of 1940–45.

We quit London viâ Streatham High Rd. and Purley Way (Croydon by-pass), passing the Croydon airport. — 14 m. *Purley*. — 15¼ m. *Coulsdon South*.

A lane on the left at the station ascends Farthing Down, with its barrows, to (1½ m.) *Chaldon* (520 ft.), where the church contains a large and remarkable tempera painting of the 'Ladder of Human Salvation' ascribed to c. 1200 (key at the rectory).

We traverse the *North Downs*, which separate the London basin from the wealds of Kent and Sussex. — 18¾ m. *Merstham* (Feathers).

To the right lies (1½ m.) *Gatton Park*, now occupied by the Royal Alexandra School for orphans. The house and grounds are strictly private, but a track leads to the adjoining church, which contains exquisite wood-carvings from Belgium and Nuremberg, stained glass from Aerschot, and other Continental details, a little strange in this setting. From the church path can be seen the quaint and tiny old town hall.

21 m. **Redhill** (*Laker's*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *South Eastern*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 18/ or 5 gs.; *Warwick*, R. & B. 11/6), an important railway junction, is an eastern extension of Reigate (Rte. 8B).

The pleasant road to Godstone leads W. viâ (2 m.) *Nutfield* and (3 m.) Bletchingley (p. 46). — *Outwood Mill* (1665), 3 m. S.E., is the oldest windmill in England still at work; in *Burstow* church, 2½ m. farther S., is a memorial to John Flamsteed (d. 1719), astronomer-royal, who was rector here from 1684.

On approaching (25 m.) *Horley* (Chequers), we take B 2036 to the left, and soon after we enter Sussex and the well-wooded wealden country. — 29½ m. *Worth*. The small *Church, on a by-road to the left, is notable for its perfect Saxon ground-plan and its Saxon work (prob. 11th cent.). — Beyond (33 m.) *Balcombe* we see (l.) the lofty viaduct on which the railway crosses the Ouse valley. — 37 m. *Cuckfield* (King's Head, reopening, summer 1950) lies on the Southern Forest Ridge (fine view). In the churchyard is the tomb of Henry Kingsley (1830–76). *Cuckfield Place* is a fine Elizabethan mansion described in Harrison Ainsworth's 'Rookwood,' though the 'Rookwood' of the tale is located in Yorkshire. *Legh Manor*, 1½ m. S., is a small 16th cent. mansion with lovely gardens and interesting furniture (adm. 1/, weekdays 11–1, 2 or 2.30 to dusk; also on Sun. in summer from 2.30).

A 272 leads E. to (2 m.) the pleasant residential town of *Hayward's Heath* (Birch, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7 gs.; Haworthe, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.), on the main Brighton railway. *Lindfield* (County, R. & B. 17/, pens. 8 gs.; Bent Arms, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), a village with some fine old houses (notably Old Place), prolongs Hayward's Heath to the N., and 2 m. farther on is *Ardingly*, with one of a group of Church of England schools which includes also Lancing, Hurstpierpoint, and a girls' school at Bognor Regis.

41 m. *Burgess Hill* (Franklands Park, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.) and (43½ m.) *Hassocks* (Downs, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8½ gs.) are small residential towns. *Hurstpierpoint*, 1½ m. W., has a large boys' school and a modern church with two old monuments. — At (44½ m.) *Clayton* we reach the South Downs; on the right rises Wolstanbury Hill (677 ft.), with a summit fort, and on the left is Ditchling Beacon (812 ft.; *View), also crowned by an ancient entrenchment. Clayton church has an 11th cent. chancel arch and 12th cent. wall-paintings. In 1 m. more we join A 23 and follow it to (51 m.) **Brighton** (Rte. 8B).

B. Viâ Reigate

ROAD, 50 m. (A 217 and A 23). — 21 m. **Reigate**. — 29½ m. *Crawley*. — 33½ m. *Handcross*. — 44½ m. *Pyecombe*. — 50 m. **Brighton**. — GREEN LINE COACH 711 from Trafalgar Sq. to *Reigate*.

Crossing the Thames at Putney Bridge, we traverse Wimbledon and Morden and take the Sutton by-pass (A 217) to the right, reaching the foot of the North Downs at (15 m.) *Banstead*. To the r. at (16 m.) *Burgh Heath* the grandstand of the famous racecourse on *Epsom Downs*, the scene in June of the 'Derby,' is visible. A 217 bears to the left and descends Reigate Hill.

21 m. **Reigate** (*Reigate Hill*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Monks Court*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. from 18/ or 6 gs., with good gardens; *White Hart*, R. & B. 12/6; *Castle*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4 gs.), an attractive town (30,830 inhab. incl. Redhill), at the head of Holmesdale Valley and the S. base of the North Downs, forms practically one community with Redhill. In the Recreation Grounds N. of High St. are the earthworks that mark the site of *Reigate Castle*, slighted by the Parliamentarians in 1648. The gateway is a Gothic erection of 1777. The curious vaults or caverns in the depths of the mound were probably nothing but sand-pits, and their association with the Magna Charta barons is quite apocryphal. Lord Howard of Effingham (1536–1624), conqueror of the Spanish Armada (1588), is buried below the chancel of the large parish church of *St. Mary Magdalen* (Norman to Perp.), which stands near the E. end of the town. The nave-pillars date back to c. 1200.

To the S. of the town is *Reigate Priory*, occupying the site of an Augustinian foundation of the 13th cent. and once the seat of Lord Howard of Effingham. — *Reigate Park*, a finely wooded ridge S. of the Priory, has been given to the town. — *Reigate Hill* (700 ft.) and *Colley Hill* (763 ft.), 1½ m. N. and N.W. of the town (128 acres, N.T.), command an extensive *View of the Weald. — Among other points within easy reach are *Leigh Church* (pron. 'Lye'; brasses), 3½ m. S.W., and *Charlwood Church* (13–15th cent. wall-paintings; 15th cent. screen), 6½ m. S. — The road to (7 m.) *Dorking* leads viâ *Buckland* (rebuilt church, with an old wooden belfry) and (2½ m.) *Betchworth* (Hartsfield Country House, unlic., pens. 7 gs.), where there is a celebrated avenue of limes in Betchworth Park; and a fine walk leads along the ridge of the N. Downs from Reigate Hill to Box Hill, and thence down (l.) to Dorking.

26½ m. *Gatwick*, with a racecourse and a civil airfield. We enter Sussex. — 29½ m. *Crawley* (George, a 16th cent. inn, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.) is to be the centre of a new 'satellite' town. We traverse Tilgate Forest and the South Downs appear ahead. — 33½ m. *Handcross.* At *Slaugham Place*, 1 m. S.W., are the ruins of a Jacobean mansion. — 38½ m. *Bolney.* — 40½ m. *Sayers Common* (Stroods, with swimming-pool, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.). As we approach the South Downs we leave Hurstpierpoint (see above) 1 m. on the left. — 44½ m. *Pyecombe* lies in a gap between Wolstanbury Hill (l.; see above) and Newtimber Hill (N.T.; 660 ft.). The chancel arch of the church is Norman, and the interesting leaden font dates from the late 12th cent. On the W. side of Newtimber Hill is *Poynings* (2 m.), where the 14th cent. church is on the plan of a Greek cross; and there is another lead font at *Edburton* (2 m. farther W.). — At (47 m.) *Patcham* (by-pass) we enter the suburbs of Brighton.

50 m. **BRIGHTON** is the largest and most widely known seaside resort in England, disputing with Scarborough the title of 'queen of watering-places.' Though it is a large and populous coast-town (142,427 inhab.) its interests are not maritime; it has no harbour and its prosperity is due to the residents, and still more perhaps to the crowds of temporary visitors, who are attracted by its bright and bracing air and its wide sea-views, as well as by the abundant arrangements for their comfort and amusement. The borough, whose area was more than trebled in 1929, stretches inland for 3½ m. towards the South Downs, and eastward for 3½ m., while its sea-front, from Hove (an independent borough with 54,994 inhab.) to beyond Rottingdean, is over 7 m. long.

Railway Stations. *Central* (A 4, 5; Rfmts.), at the N. end of Queen's Rd., for all trains; *Hove* (½ m. W. of A 1), for Worthing trains; *Preston Park* (¾ m. N. of A 1), for the N. side of the town; *London Road* (½ m. N. of A 4).

Hotels (on or near the sea-front unless otherwise stated; prices reduced in winter). To the W. of West St. (C, D 2): **Metropole** (D 2; 288 R.), R. & B. 22/6, pens. 32/6 or 10 gs.; **Grand** (D 2; 250 R.), R. & B. 21/, pens. 30/ or 10 gs.; **Norfolk** (D 1; 154 R.), R. & B. 20/, pens. 32/6 or c. £11; **Hockley's** (D 1), R. & B. 20/, pens. 30/ or 9 gs.; **Bedford** (D 1), R. & B. 21/, pens. 25/6 or

8 gs.; **Curzon** (C 1), T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7–9 gs.; **Salisbury** (D 1), R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/; **Sillwood Hall** (C 1), Montpelier Rd., R. & B. 18/, pens. 6 gs.

At Hove: **Kingsway**, pens. 9 gs.; **Dudley**, Lansdowne Pl., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/ or 10 gs.; **Sackville Court**, same charges; **Alexandra**, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8 gs.

To the E. of West St.: **Royal Albion** (D 4), R. & B. 22/; **Old Ship** (D 3; 140 R.), R. & B. 14/6, pens. 25/6 or 9 gs.; **Queen's** (D 3), R. & B. 19/6, pens. 30/; **Adelphi** (D 4), pens. 30/; **Palace Pier** (D 4), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Steyning Mansion**, **Belvidere Mansion**, pens. 25/; **Victoria** (D 3), pens. 24/.

In Kemp Town (beyond D 4): **Royal Crescent**, pens. 30/ or 10 gs.; **Madeira**, pens. 5–8 gs.

In the town: **Blenheim** (C 3), facing the Dome, pens. 8–8½ gs.; **Clarence** (C 3), North St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; **Cook's**, Old Steine, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; **Halvergate**, private, Regency Sq. (C 1), pens. 5–8 gs.; and many others in Regency Sq., Montpelier Rd., etc.

Restaurants at the chief hotels; also, *La Martinique*, *Continental*, 132 and 82 King's Rd.; *Sweeting's*, West St.; *Royal Pavilion*, North St.; *English's* (oysters), East St.; *King Alfred*, at Hove (see below).

Post Office (C 3), Ship St. — INFORMATION BUREAUX, Royal York Buildings and 67 King's Rd., Brighton; Town Hall, Hove.

Motor-Buses or **Trolley-Buses** from *Old Steine* to *Central Station*, *Dyke Rd.*, *Patcham*, *Rottingdean* (sea-front or inland service) and *Shoreham*. — LONG-DISTANCE SERVICES from *Pool Valley* (D 4) to *Worthing*, *Lewes*, *Newhaven*, *Seaford*, *Eastbourne*, *Arundel*, *Horsham*, *Tunbridge Wells*, *Steyning*, and many other points. — ELECTRIC RAILWAY (Volk's) along the beach from the Aquarium to the Children's Playground and *Black Rock*. — EXCURSION STEAMERS in summer from the piers to points on the S. coast and Isle of Wight (return may be made by rail or bus).

Amusements. THEATRES: *Royal* (C 3), New Rd.; *Dolphin* (repertory), adjoining; *West Pier* (D 1); *Palace Pier* (D 4); *Grand* (B 3), North Rd.; *Imperial* (C 3), North St.; *Hippodrome* (varieties), Middle St. — CINEMAS: *Savoy* (D 3), *Regent* (C 2, 3), both with restaurant; *Odeon* (D 2), and many others.

BOATS for hire (with boatman), rowing, 2/ per pers. per hr.; motor, 4/ per pers. per hr. (50 per cent. extra for a single passenger). — SWIMMING from the beaches; open-air pools at Black Rock and Rottingdean; indoor pool, King Alfred, Hove (1/; small pool 9*d*.; also medicated baths from 3/6). — FISHING from the piers, 1/. — TENNIS in Hove Recreation Ground, Preston Park, Queen's Park, St. Ann's Well Gardens (Hove), etc. — GOLF on the Downs (4 courses) and at the municipal courses of Hollingbury and Waterhall (2/6 per round) and The Dyke (5/). — COUNTY CRICKET GROUND, Hove. — RACECOURSE, White Hawk Down (May, June, Aug., Sept.). — GREYHOUND STADIUM, Nevill Rd., Hove. — ICE HOCKEY, Sports Stadium, West St.

History. Brighton is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Brighthelmston* or *Brithelmeston*, after a more or less mythical Bishop of Selsey; and the fishing-village of Domesday seems to have remained a fishing-village for about seven centuries. The one gleam of interest in its history is that Charles II spent a night here before his escape to France in 1651. The foundation of its modern prosperity was laid in the middle of the 18th cent. by Dr. Richard Russell of Lewes, who strongly recommended its bracing air and sea-bathing (tablet on the Albion Hotel). Miss Burney, Mrs. Thrale, and Dr. Johnson were among the early visitors (1770); and a decisive cachet of fashion was added when George IV, then Prince of Wales, came to live here in 1784 and built the Pavilion. Since then its growth has been very rapid. It is still 'fashionable,' though not exclusively so; and its modern catholicity in summer is well summarised in its sobriquet of 'London by the Sea.' Herbert Spencer died at 5 Percival Terrace, Kemp Town, in 1903 (tablet on the railings opposite), and other tablets commemorate Harrison Ainsworth, Rowland Hill, Richard Jefferies, and Aubrey Beardsley (1872–98; born in Buckingham Rd.; B 2). Sir Hamilton Harty (1880–1941) died at Hove. — Macaulay, Thackeray, Dickens (tablet on the Bedford Hotel), Conan Doyle, and many others have given Brighton a place in their pages. — Mrs. Pipchin's infantine boarding-house was in a steep by-street, but Dr. Blimber's was a mighty fine house fronting the sea.

King's Road (D 1–3), which forms the W. part of the broad ESPLANADE, is the centre of the animation of Brighton and contains the chief hotels and shops. It runs W. to (½ m.) **Hove,** and is prolonged by *Kingsway*, skirting the well-kept *Lawns*, which are seen at their gayest on Sunday. *Regency Square* (D 1), off King's Rd., and *Brunswick Square*, off Kingsway, are notable examples of Regency architecture.

'*King Alfred*,' on the front at Hove, an admirable swimming-pool and bathing establishment, with restaurant, served in 1939–45 as 'H.M.S. King Alfred,' the chief war-time training centre for officers of the Royal Navy.

The *West Pier* (D 1; adm. 3*d.*), 1100 ft. long, is generally crowded with promenaders in fine weather. Near the E. end of King's Road are the *Palace Pier* (D 4; adm. 3*d.*), 1710 ft. long, another popular promenade, and the **Aquarium** (D 4; 10–5, 6, or 7; adm. 1/, children 6d.), rebuilt in 1929, by David Edwards, surmounted by terraces. Within are tanks with a collection of fish, a small zoo, a ballroom, and a restaurant.

From this point along the cliff to (1 m.) *Kemp Town* stretches the MARINE PARADE (D 4), the E. limb of the Brighton Esplanade. Canning's residence here is commemorated by a tablet on the Royal Crescent Hotel. On the level of the beach is the wide and well-sheltered *Madeira Drive*, bordered by a covered walk ½ m. long, and skirted by Volk's Electric Railway. The squares and crescents of Kemp Town vie with those of Hove. An undercliff walk prolongs the Madeira Drive to Rottingdean and Saltdean.

The open garden-space, with a good War Memorial Colonnade (1922), near the Palace Pier, is the *Old Steine* (pron. 'Steen'; C, D 4), believed to take its name from the stone on which the fishermen used to dry their nets. No. 55 on the W. side of the Steine was the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert (d. 1837), wife of George IV. She is buried in *St. John's* Rom. Cath. church, Kemp Town (in Bristol Rd., reached from the Marine Parade by Bedford Rd.). Her effigy is adorned by three wedding rings.

The **Royal Pavilion** (C 3, 4), begun in 1784 by *Henry Holland*, and rebuilt after 1817 in an Oriental Style by *Nash*, was erected for George IV (when Prince of Wales), who frequently resided here. Queen Victoria, however, transferred her seaside home to Osborne in 1845, and the building was sold to the town of Brighton for about £50,000 (a small fraction of the sums lavished in its erection). It was well restored in 1936 and is now used for concerts, balls, etc.

The interior (adm. 6*d.*; 10–12.30 & 2–5) retains many of its original 'Chinese' decorations. In 1914–18 it was used as a hospital for Indian soldiers, and, in 1922, a Memorial Gateway (S.) was erected as a mark of India's gratitude to Brighton. The *Chattri* (1921), a domed building on the Downs N.E. of *Patcham*, 3 m. N., marks the site of the burning ghât where the bodies of Sikhs and Hindoos who died in the hospital were burned. The statue of George IV at the N. end of the Pavilion Gardens is by Chantrey (1828).

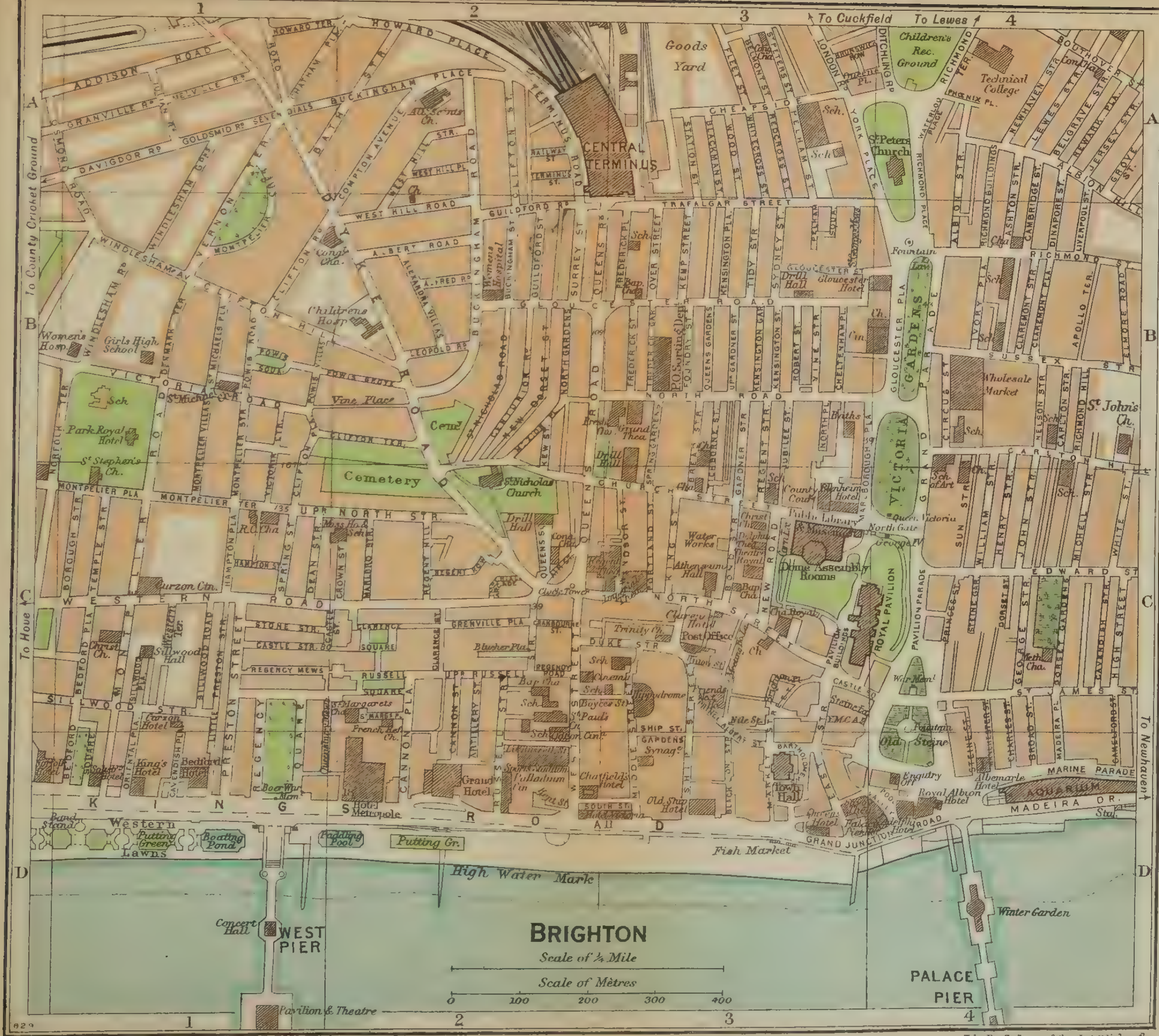
The former royal stables, to the N., covered with a dome (80 ft. in diameter), have been converted into a concert and ball room, known as the *Dome.* — In Church St., adjoining, is the building containing the Public Library, Museum, & Art Gallery (C 3; adm. free, 10–7, Sun. 2.30–5).

The **Museum** is interesting for its Sussex Room, illustrating the archæology and history of Sussex, and contains a good ceramic collection. The **Art Gallery** has an excellent representative collection of modern British painting, fine water-colours, and good examples of Old Masters. The Booth Museum (10–5 or 6, Sun. 2.30–5) in Dyke Rd. (⅝ m. beyond A 1), is devoted to the admirable *Booth Collection of British Birds*, in which about 250 species are shown in surroundings illustrating their natural habitat.

Hove Museum & Art Gallery, in New Church Rd. (adm. free, 10–1, 2.30–5, 6, or 7; Sun. 2.30–5), is notable for its 'period' rooms (Georgian, Regency, Victorian).

On the hill, at the W. end of Church St., stands the former parish church of *St. Nicholas* (C 2), built in 1380, and largely rebuilt in 1853. It contains a Perp. screen (regilt), a quaintly carved Norman font, and a memorial to the Duke of Wellington (W. end of N. aisle). At the chancel end of the N. wall, near what of old was the Thrale pew, is a tablet recording that Dr. Johnson used to worship here. In the churchyard (by the S. wall of the chancel) lies Nicholas Tettersell, captain of the ship that bore Charles II from Shoreham to Fécamp in 1651. Near by is the tomb of Martha Gunn (1727–1815) most famous of Brighton 'bathing-women.' *St. Peter's* (A 4), the parish church of Brighton since 1873, is a conspicuous Perp. building by Barry (1824), architect of the Houses of Parliament. Farther out along the London Road is *Preston Park*, a beautifully laid out garden, just beyond which, in Preston Manor House (1739), is the *Thomas-Stanford Museum* (adm. free 10–1, 2–5 or 7, Sun. 2.30–5, closed Tues.), with a collection of furniture and plate and a Sussex library. Still farther on, at Withdean, is the *Zoo* (10–9 or dusk, adm. 1/, children 6*d.*), with restaurants and dancing.

Besides the motor-buses mentioned on p. 52, excursion coaches, usually starting near the Aquarium, make morning, afternoon, or all-day excursions to places in the vicinity, including the *Devil's Dyke*, *Seaford* viâ Newhaven, *Bramber Castle* and *Poynings* circuit, *Ashdown Forest* circuit, *Worthing* and *Arundel Castle*, and many others. — **Rottingdean** (*Tudor Close*, R. & B. 22/6, pens. 11½ gs.; *Olde Place*, R. & B. 20/, pens. 10 gs.; *White Horse*), 3½ m. E. of the Old Steine, at the mouth of a 'dean' or combe in the chalk cliffs, may be reached by road along the cliff, passing *Roedean*, a well-known school for girls, and the modern (1939) home and training establishment of *St.*


BRIGHTON
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Mètres
0
100
200
300
400
To Cuckfield
To Lewes
To County Cricket Ground
To Hove
To Newhaven
Goods Yard
CENTRAL TERMINUS
Children's Rec. Ground
Technical College
St Peters Church
Fountain
Wholesale Market
St John's Ch.
VICTORIA GARDENS
GLOUCESTER PLA
GRAND PARADE
Queen Victoria
North Gate
George IV
Dome Assembly Rooms
ROYAL PAVILION
PAVILION PARADE
Public Library & Museum
County Court
Blenheim Hotel
Sch. of Art
Baths
Drill Hall
Gloucester Hotel
P.O. Sorting Dep.
Grand Thea.
Brew.
Water Works
Athenæum Hall
Dolphin Thea.
Theatre Royal
Clock Tower
Clarence Hotel
Post Office
Trinity Ch.
Hippodrome
Synag.
Town Hall
Old Ship Hotel
Hotel Victoria
Chatfield's Hotel
Sports Stadium
Palladium Cin.
Grand Hotel
Hotel Metropole
French Ref. Ch.
St Margarets Cha.
Bedford Hotel
King's Hotel
Curzon Hotel
Norfolk Hotel
Sillwood Hall
Christ Ch.
Curzon Cin.
Moss Hall Sch.
R.C. Cha.
Cemetery
St Nicholas Church
Cemy.
Vine Place
Childrens Hosp.
Womens Hospital
All Saints Ch.
Cong. Cha.
Women's Hosp.
Girls High School
Park Royal Hotel
St Stephen's Ch.
St Michaels Ch.
War Meml.
Old Steine
Fountain
Y.M.C.A.
Steine
Enquiry Off.
Royal Albion Hotel
Albemarle Hotel
AQUARIUM
MARINE PARADE
MADEIRA DR.
Queens Hotel
Palace Pier
Adelphi Hotel
GRAND JUNCTION ROAD
Fish Market
High Water Mark
Western Lawns
Band Stand
Putting Green
Boating Pond
Paddling Pool
Putting Gr.
Boer War Mem.
KINGS ROAD
Concert Hall
WEST PIER
Pavilion & Theatre
Winter Garden
PALACE PIER
Meth. Cha.
Bap. Cha.
Sch.
Cin.
Ch.
ADDISON ROAD
HOWARD PLACE
BUCKINGHAM PLACE
SEVEN DIALS
DYKE ROAD
TERMINUS ROAD
TRAFALGAR STREET
GLOUCESTER ROAD
NORTH ROAD
CHURCH STREET
NORTH STREET
WESTERN ROAD
VICTORIA ROAD
MONTPELIER ROAD
QUEENS ROAD
WEST STREET
EAST STREET
NEW ROAD
EDWARD ST
ST JAMES ST
CARLTON HILL
SUSSEX STR
RICHMOND ST
ALBION HILL
LONDON RD
DITCHLING RD
YORK PLACE
REGENCY SQUARE
RUSSELL SQUARE
SILLWOOD STR
PRESTON STREET
CHEAPSIDE
1
2
3
4
A
B
C
D
629

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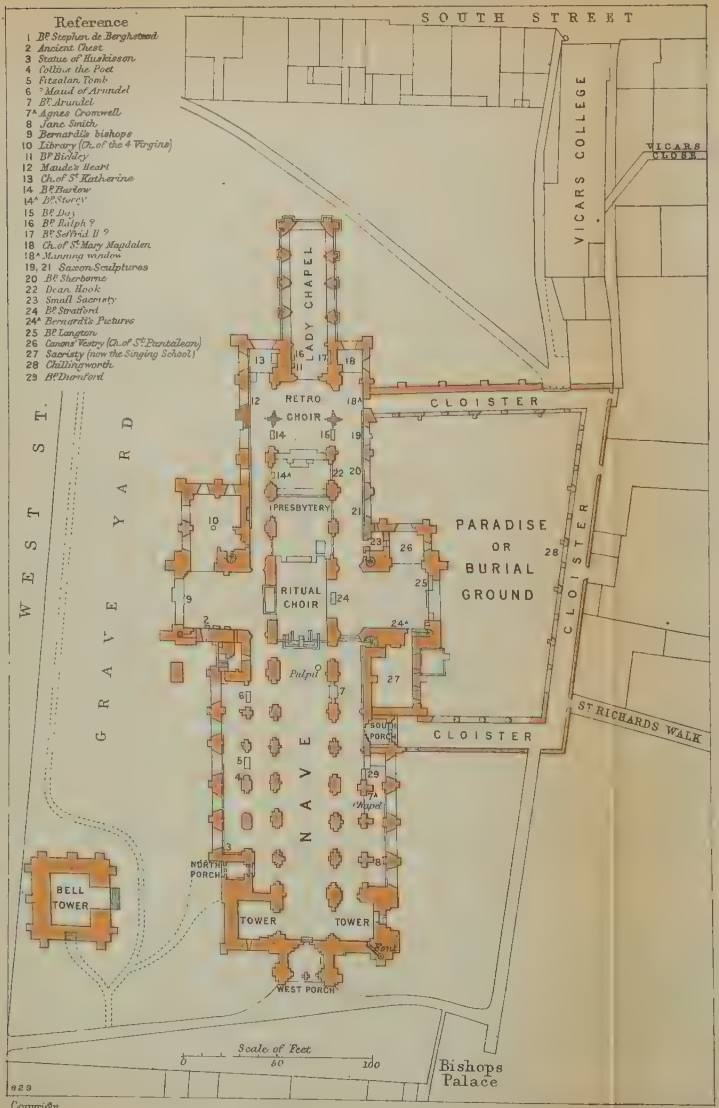
CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL


Reference
1 Bp. Stephen de Berghstead
2 Ancient Chest
3 Statue of Huskisson
4 Collins the Poet
5 Fitzalan Tomb
6 ? Maud of Arundel
7 Bp. Arundel
7A Agnes Cromwell
8 Jane Smith
9 Bernardi's bishops
10 Library (Ch. of the 4 Virgins)
11 Bp. Bickley
12 Maude's Heart
13 Ch. of St. Katherine
14 Bp. Barlow
14A Bp. Storey
15 Bp. Day
16 Bp. Ralph ?
17 Bp. Seffrid II ?
18 Ch. of St. Mary Magdalen
18A Manning window
19, 21 Saxon Sculptures
20 Bp. Sherborne
22 Dean Hook
23 Small Sacristy
24 Bp. Stratford
24A Bernardi's Pictures
25 Bp. Langton
26 Canons' Vestry (Ch. of St. Pantaleon)
27 Sacristy (now the Singing School)
28 Chillingworth
29 Bp. Durnford
SOUTH STREET
VICARS COLLEGE
VICARS CLOSE
WEST ST.
GRAVE YARD
LADY CHAPEL
RETRO CHOIR
PRESBYTERY
RITUAL CHOIR
Pulpit
NAVE
CLOISTER
PARADISE OR BURIAL GROUND
CLOISTER
CLOISTER
SOUTH PORCH
Chapel
NORTH PORCH
TOWER
TOWER
Font
WEST PORCH
BELL TOWER
St. RICHARDS WALK
Bishops Palace
Scale of Feet
0
50
100
829

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Dunstan's, for blinded ex-service men. Both these buildings were occupied during the war (1940–45) by H.M.S. Vernon, the naval torpedo school. The return may be made by walking across the Downs viâ (1½ m.) *Ovingdean* (½ m. from the cliffs), with a very early church and the manor house celebrated by Ainsworth in 'Ovingdean Grange' (now a school). Rottingdean church contains windows by Sir E. Burne-Jones (d. 1898), who is buried in the picturesque churchyard, at the S.W. corner of the church. Close by is the grave of William Black (d. 1898). Rudyard Kipling lived for a time at 'The Elms,' opposite the church, and North End House, Burne-Jones's residence, is lower down. The cliff road goes on to (9 m.) Newhaven viâ the villa-resorts of (4¾ m.) *Saltdean* and (6 m.) *Peacehaven*. — The *Devil's **Dyke** is a deep and narrow hollow in the South Downs, 5½ m. N.W. of Brighton. The top of the dyke hill (697 ft.; *Hotel*), since 1928 the property of Brighton, affords an extensive *View of the Weald of Sussex, Brighton, the sea, and the North Downs. The entrenchment here is doubtless of British origin. The Dyke is a good starting-point for walks on the breezy South Downs, the springy turf and open views of which are a joy to the pedestrian. A pleasant descent may be made N.E., viâ the pretty hamlet of *Saddlescombe*, to (½ hr.) Poynings (p. 51).

The road from Brighton to Lewes (9 m.), viâ (4½ m.) *Falmer*, skirts *Stanmer Park* (Earl of Chichester), noted for its beeches.

From Brighton to Worthing, 10½ m., A 259 or A 27, (railway in ½ hr.). — 1 m. *Hove*. — 2 m. *Portslade* and (3½ m.) *Southwick* are connected by a line of grimy wharves. At the foot of the Downs, above Southwick, is an interesting Roman villa. — 5 m. **Shoreham-by-Sea** is an old town (8757 inhab.) with two fine Norman *Churches: *St. Mary de Haura* (i.e. of the harbour), near the High St., and *St. Nicholas*, at Old Shoreham, 1 m. up the Adur, where the river is crossed by a quaint wooden bridge (car-toll 6*d*., motor-cycle 1*d*.). From the small harbour Charles II escaped to Fécamp in 1651. In High St. is *The Marlipins*, a small 12th cent. house with a little museum (weekdays 10.30–12.30, 2.30–5). To *Horsham*, see p. 57. — We cross the Adur. — 57¼ m. *Lancing* (Sussex Pad, near the toll-bridge, T.H., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.), has a partly Norman church. Lancing College, 1½ m. inland, has a conspicuous Gothic chapel. — 10½ m. *Worthing*, see Rte. 9.

9. FROM LONDON TO WORTHING

Road, 58½ m. (A 243 and A 24). — 20½ m. *Leatherhead*. — 25½ m. **Dorking**. — 39½ m. **Horsham**. — 51 m. *Washington*. — 58½ m. **Worthing**. — Motor Coach from Victoria in 3 hrs., going on to *Littlehampton* (3½ hrs.).

Railway viâ Hove, 60¼ m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 85–90 min. Principal Stations: To (49½ m.) *Preston Park*, see Rte. 8. — 51¼ m., **Hove**. — 55¾ m. **Shoreham**. — 60¼ m. **Worthing** (Central). — 61 m. *West Worthing*. — Places between London and Horsham are served by the Arundel line (Rte. 11A).

We quit London by Putney Bridge and the Kingston by-pass, and at (14 m.) *Hook Corner* turn left on A 243.

An alternative route from London (A 24) runs viâ Wimbledon, Morden, and Ewell to (16 m.) **Epsom** (27,089 inhab.; *Drift Bridge*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7½ gs.; *Woodcote*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4–7 gs.; *Spread Eagle*, R. & B. 13/. pens. 5 gs.; *Linden House*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), 1½ m. N.W. of *Epsom Downs*, where the 'Derby' and the 'Oaks' are run in May or June. The parish church contains four small monuments by Flaxman and one by Chantrey. The mineral springs which gave name to 'Epsom Salts' were discovered in 1618, but are no longer in vogue. *Durdans*, a mansion where the fifth Earl of Rosebery (1847–1929), Prime Minister and winner of the Derby, died, lies ¾ m. S., adjoining *Woodcote Park*, with the country club of the R.A.C. — Beyond (18½ m.) *Ashtead*, with a Roman villa, A 24 joins our route at (20 m.) *Leatherhead*.

On the right at (16½ m.) *Chessington* is *Burnt Stub*, with a popular Zoo and amusement park (adm. 1/3, children 1/; restaurant). — 20½ m. **Leatherhead** (*New Bull*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.) is a pleasant town (6916 inhab.) on the Mole, with some attractive old houses and a large boys' school. It is one of the claimants to be the 'Highbury' of Jane Austen's 'Emma.'

A 246 runs hence to Guildford (11½ m.) viâ *Great Bookham* (see below), *Effingham* (4½ m.), and *East Horsley* (5½ m.), where the church has an 11th cent. tower and good brasses.

22 m. *Mickleham* (by-pass) has a church in which Fanny Burney was married in 1793 and George Meredith in 1864. A delightful path leads across the Mole and through *Norbury Park*, famous for its beeches and for the yews in the 'Druids' Grove,' rejoining the road at Burford Bridge. — 22½ m. *Juniper Hall* (l.), now a field-study centre, was once occupied by a group of French refugees, one of whom (Gen. d'Arblay) married Fanny Burney. *Camilla Lacey*, 1 m. W., the house originally built with the proceeds of 'Camilla,' was burned, with many Burney relics, in 1919. — 23 m. *Burford Bridge* (Hotel, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½ gs.) spans the Mole at the foot of Box Hill (see Rte. 10). At the hotel, Keats finished 'Endymion' (room shown) and R. L. Stevenson stayed four times in 1878–86.

A little higher up is *Flint Cottage*, the home from 1867 of George Meredith (1828–1909), who is buried in Dorking Cemetery. At the top of the steep garden is the chalet built by Meredith as a study and bedroom in 1877.

25½ m. **Dorking** (*White Horse*, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 15/, pens. from 6 gs.; *Star & Garter*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.), an ancient market-town (10,109 inhab.), is charmingly situated in the fairest part of Surrey, with the North Downs on one side and Leith Hill on the other and is a favourite centre for walks (see Rte. 10). It gives name to an old-fashioned breed of five-toed fowls. The former King's Head inn in North St. is supposed to be the original of the 'Marquis of Granby' in 'Pickwick.'

To the E. of Dorking lies the *Deepdene*, a country mansion with fine gardens. The Dene itself is a long, steep, and turfy glade, enclosed by an amphitheatre of ferns. Disraeli wrote most of 'Coningsby' here. On the E. the Deepdene practically merges in Betchworth Park. — On a hill N.W. of Dorking stands *Denbies*, the handsome residence of Lord Ashcombe, whence a pleasant walk leads over *Ranmore Common* (views) to (5 m.) *Great Bookham* viâ (3 m.) ***Polesden Lacey** (N.T.), a mansion in beautiful grounds (900 acres), bequeathed in 1942 by Mrs. Ronald Greville with its collection of paintings and other works of art (grounds open daily; house, adm. 1/6, Wed., Sat., Sun. 2–6; Sat. & Sun. also 11–1). King George VI spent part of his honeymoon in the mansion.

From Dorking to *Guildford* and to *Leith Hill*, see Rte. 10.

We skirt the E. slopes of Leith Hill (Rte. 10) and enter Sussex, leaving the Arundel road (A 29) on the right. About 1½ m. S.W. of (35 m.) *Warnham* is *Field Place*, where the poet Shelley (1792–1822) was born and wrote his 'Queen Mab.'

39½ m. **Horsham** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Black Horse*, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4 gs.), a market-town (13,579 inhab.) and railway-junction. In Carfax, the centre of the town (as at Oxford), is preserved the iron ring once used in bull-baiting. The E.E. *Church*, with Perp. windows and a shingle spire, contains interesting monuments. Many old houses are to be seen in The Causeway, at the end of West St.

About 2 m. S.W. are the large but somewhat ineffective red brick buildings of **Christ's Hospital**, the famous 'Blue Coat School,' founded in London by Edward VI in 1552 and removed hither in 1902. The boys still wear the ancient costume of blue gowns, knee breeches, and yellow stockings. This was the school of Charles Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt, and among earlier pupils were Camden, Stillingfleet, and Middleton. In the dining hall is a large painting by Verrio depicting the Endowment of the Royal Mathematical School in 1672; and in the chapel are paintings by Brangwyn.

FROM HORSHAM TO SHOREHAM, 21 m. (S.R. in ¾ hr.). — 4 m. *Lower Beeding*. — The church of (7 m.) *Cowfold* contains the splendid brass, 10 ft. long, of Prior Nelond (1433). — Beyond (8¼ m.) *St. Hugh's Charterhouse*, established by monks from the Grande-Chartreuse (1877–83; male visitors admitted 10–3, exc. Sun.), we turn right and cross the Adur beyond (9½ m.) *Partridge Green*. — At (12 m.) *Ashurst* 'Michael Fairless' (Margaret Fairless Barber; d. 1901), author of 'The Roadmender,' is buried. She died at Mock Bridge House, near Shermanbury, 1½ m. E. on the Henfield road. — 16 m. **Steyning** (*White Horse*), a small town at the foot of the Downs, has a very interesting church, said to have been originally founded by St. Cuthman. The present church, probably due to the Benedictines of Fécamp, is only a fragment of the contemplated structure. Its most striking feature is the series of enriched late-Norman arches in the nave (c. 1150). The plain E. arches of the aisles are early-Norman. About 2 m. W. rises *Chanctonbury Ring* (783 ft.), a conspicuous summit crowned with ancient entrenchments and a circle of beeches. Glorious walks may be taken from Steyning along the Downs to (5 m.) the Devil's Dyke on the E., or to (10 m.) Amberley on the W. — 16 m. *Bramber* (Castle, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; St. Mary's, unlic., in an ancient house, R. & B. 12/6, pens. from 5 gs.), a singularly attractive village, has the ruins of a castle (N.T.) erected to guard the estuary of the Adur. One of the houses contains a little museum. At *Botolphs* and at *Coombes*, 1 and 2 m. S., are quaint little churches of Saxon or early Norman foundation. — 21 m. *Shoreham*, see p. 55.

From Horsham to *Guildford*, see p. 68; to *Billingshurst*, *Arundel*, etc., see Rte. 11.

43½ m. *West Grinstead* (l.) has a partly Norman church. In West Grinstead Park is 'Pope's Oak,' under which Pope is said to have composed the 'Rape of the Lock' at the suggestion of his host, John Caryll. On the right are the ruins of *Knepp Castle* and *Knepp Park*, with a lake 1 m. long. — 51 m. *Washington* lies below Chanctonbury Ring (see above) and a fine road leads W. beneath the South Downs to *Storrington* (2½ m.; Manor House, unlic., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 21/ or 5½ gs.; White Horse, R. & B. 12/6–15/6) and Amberley (6 m.; Rte. 11A). — 53 m. *Findon* (by-pass; Findon Manor, R. & B. 15/, pens.

7 gs.; Grey Point, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.) is the nearest village to Cissbury Ring (see below). A 280, the 'Long Furlong,' with splendid views, leads r. for Clapham and Arundel.

58 m. **Worthing** (*Burlington*, pens. 10 gs.; *Warne's*, pens. 24/–30/; *Berkeley*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 21/–30/; *Steyne*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/; *Ocean*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6–10 gs.; *Whitehall*, *Clear View*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Alexander's*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 5 gs.; and many others. Prices lower in winter), a popular watering-place (46,230 inhab.), has a marine parade with a well-designed *Pier Pavilion*, for concerts, etc. There are good swimming baths and gardens, but the beach is shingly. In Chapel Rd. are the *Post Office* and the *Town Hall* and *Museum* (weekdays 10–1, 2–8) with a good collection of Roman remains, and in Union Place, nearly opposite, is the *Connaught Theatre* (repertory).

Worthing is a good starting-point for visits to the South Downs and several interesting churches. — The transitional Norman church of *Broadwater*, a suburb 1 m. N., contains old brasses and monuments. In the cemetery, a few yards W., lie Richard Jefferies (see below) and W. H. Hudson (1841–1922), the naturalists. — The Norman *Church of *Sompting*, 2 m. N.E., has a Saxon tower with the single example in England of a Rhenish 'helm' roof. Many of the other features, such as the vaulted chapel off the S. transept, are of much interest, and the church has been described as "the greatest architectural curiosity in the county." Near by is the cottage where Edward Trelawny, Shelley's friend, died in 1881. — *West Tarring*, 1¼ m. N.W., has some 15th cent. cottages (adm. 3*d*.), and an E.E. church with a Perp. tower, modern Italian mosaics, and a tablet to John Selden (1584–1654), who was born at *Salvington*, ½ m. farther N., in a cottage still extant (with a Latin inscription over the door). The famous Fig Garden (adm. 2*d*.) at Tarring is said to have been originally planted by St. Thomas Becket. — *Cissbury Hill* (603 ft.; N.T.), 3 m. N., is crowned by the largest entrenchment on the South Downs (British).

From Worthing to Chichester by the coast-road, 25 m. (A 259; motor-bus) passing several seaside resorts; through trains from Brighton to Portsmouth. — At (2¼ m.) *Goring-by-Sea* Richard Jefferies died in 1887. — 3½ m. *Ferring* (Ferring Grange, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.). — 6 m. *Angmering* (South Strand, R. & B. from 15/, pens. from 6 gs.). The Pigeon House, in the village 2 m. N., is an interesting medieval house (adm. daily, exc. Thurs., from 3 p.m., by appointment). — 10 m. *Littlehampton* (Beach, pens. 25/ or 8 gs.; Broadmark, at Rustington, 1½ m. E., R. & B. 15/, pens. 29/6 or 9 gs.), with a golf course at the mouth of the Arun. — 12 m. *Clymping* has a good 13th cent. church and a quiet bathing-beach. To the N. is *Ford*, with a R.A.F. depot and a tiny Norman church. — At (16½ m.) *Felpham*, now a suburb of Bognor, are a cottage occupied by William Blake in 1801–4 and the house of William Hayley (1745–1820), the poet, who is buried in the church.

18 m. **Bognor Regis** (*Rock Gardens*, R. & B. 21/, pens. 9 gs.; *Royal*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Russell*, *Royal Norfolk*, *Victoria*, R. & B. 12/6), a bathing-resort (13,510 inhab.) with a sandy beach, owes its surname 'Regis' to the fact that *Craigweil House* (demolished) at *Aldwick* (Bay Court, first class, pens. 20 gs.), 1½ m. W., was occupied by George V during his convalescence in 1929. — For the direct road to London (A 29), see Rte. 11. — 25 m. *Chichester*, see Rte. 11.

10. BOX HILL AND LEITH HILL

Approaches. — Road to Dorking, see Rte. 9. — Railway Stations. *Box Hill & Burford Bridge*, on the electric line from Waterloo to Dorking; *Betchworth*, and *Deepdene*, on the line from London Bridge to Reigate, Dorking, and Guildford, are the nearest stations to Box Hill. — *Holmwood*, on the line from Victoria or London Bridge to Horsham (or from Waterloo, changing at Dorking North); and *Gomshall & Shere*, on the London Bridge–Guildford line, are the nearest stations to Leith Hill.—MOTOR-BUSES. Green Line Coaches 712, 713, 714 from Baker St. Station, Hyde Pk. Corner, or Victoria (Eccleston Br.) to *Leatherhead* and *Dorking*; thence No. 433 to *Coldharbour* (for Leith Hill) and to *Ranmore Common*; No. 425 (every ½ hr.) to *Wotton Hatch* and *Guildford*; and No. 412 to *Abinger Hatch* and *Holmbury St. Mary* for the Leith Hill district.

Box Hill (596 ft.; *View), including c. 800 acres of N.T. property, c. 1½ m. N.E. of Dorking, is best approached from the Leatherhead road (Rte. 9), either from Burford Bridge or viâ the stepping-stones across the Mole just S. of it. It is a fine expanse of down and woodland with numerous box trees from which it takes its name. A fine walk leads along the ridge viâ Pebble Coombe to (6 m.) Reigate; or the ridge may be followed N. across Mickleham Downs (N.T.) to (4 m.) Leatherhead.

Leith Hill (965 ft.), the highest point in S.E. England, c. 4½ m. S.W. of Dorking, commands an extensive *View, including (on a clear day) St. Paul's in London and the Channel, with ships passing Shoreham Gap (adm. to tower 3*d*.). It is approached by several pleasant footpaths from the Guildford road between Westcott and Wotton Hatch, or from Holmwood station. The surrounding woods (750 acres N.T.) are noted for bluebells and rhododendrons. From the summit a charming walk may be taken N. to (c. ½ hr.) *Friday Street*, a picturesque hamlet of red cottages faced by a large pond, and thence down the W. bank of the brook to (1 m.) *Wotton House*, where we join the Guildford road (see below). About ¾ m. W. of Friday Street is *Abinger* or *Abinger Hatch* (Hatch, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.), with an 11th cent. church shattered by bombs, a manor house with a Jacobean porch, and the old village-stocks (on the green). From Abinger a road leads N. to (1 m.) *Wotton* (see below), another viâ *Pasturewood House*, opened as an educational centre in 1947 in memory of Beatrice Webb, Lady Passfield (1858–1943), to (2 m. S.W.) the charming village of *Holmbury St. Mary* (Norfolk Arms, pens. 4½ gs.) beneath *Holmbury Hill* (857 ft.).

The shortest route to Leith Hill by road (5¼ m.) quits Dorking by South St., and ascends to (3½ m.) *Coldharbour* (Plough, pens. 22/6, or 6 gs.), a hamlet lying at the foot of *Anstiebury Camp* (l.), with its double trench, the finest prehistoric camp in Surrey (delightful view to the S.). Beyond (4 m.) Coldharbour church the road traverses a beautifully wooded stretch, and passes just below the conspicuous tower on the top of the hill. A little farther (l.) are the fine woods of *Leith Hill Place* (N.T.; always open), presented by Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams, the composer, in 1944.

FROM DORKING TO GUILDFORD, 12 m., A 25 (railway in ½ hr. from Dorking Town sta.; motor-bus from Dorking North sta. in 58 min.). We leave Dorking by West St. and beyond (1¼ m.) *Westcott* and the mansion known as *The Rookery* (l.), birthplace of Malthus (1766–1834), ascend the long Coast Hill to (2¾ m.) *Wotton Hatch Hotel* (T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.). To the right, below the road, we see the church of *Wotton*, in which John Evelyn (1620–1706), the diarist, is buried in the family chapel. Hard by (l.) is *Wotton House* (no adm.), Evelyn's home; parts of the surrounding fine woods date from his planting. Shortly beyond the next side road on the left (leading to Leith Hill) we pass *Crossways Farm* ('Diana of the Crossways'), and (4¼ m.) *Abinger Hammer*, a village named after an old iron furnace. — 5¾ m. *Gomshall* (Black Horse, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.).

An attractive road leads S. to (2½ m.) *Peaslake* (Hurtwood Inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) and thence almost to (3¾ m.) the summit of *Pitch Hill* (844 ft.) the W. summit of the Leith Hill greensand ridge. The return may be made to Shere.

6½ m. **Shere** (*White Horse*, an attractive old inn), on the Tillingbourne, perhaps the prettiest village in Surrey, has a well-restored church (12–15th cent.).

The road to the left at the next fork (A 248) is an alternative route to Guildford viâ (1½ m.) *Albury* (Drummond Arms, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) and (2½ m.) *Chilworth*. Near Albury, in *Albury Park* (Duke of Northumberland), is a large Catholic Apostolic Church (or 'Cathedral'), an edifice in a Perp. style, erected in 1840 by Mr. Henry Drummond, who converted the old church, with its early-Norman tower, into a mortuary chapel. Mr. Drummond was father-in-law of the sixth Duke of Northumberland. A new chapel (1939), by Edward Maufe, commemorates the eighth Duke. — About 1 m. N. of Chilworth is *St. Martha's Hill* (720 ft.), with the lonely *Chapel of St. Martha* (key kept at Albury Rectory; *View), on the Pilgrims' Road to Canterbury. The Norman fabric was largely rebuilt in 1848. To the S. of Chilworth and Albury station lies the attractive open moorland of *Blackheath* (N.T.).

A 25 ascends to (8½ m.) *Newlands Corner* (500 ft.; Hotel, with squash and tennis courts, R. & B. 15/, pens. £7), on the summit of the chalk ridge, affording a famous *View. Part of the Pilgrims' Way is traceable on the Downs, and to the S. appears St. Martha's Chapel. The road goes on, over *Merrow Downs*, to (10 m.) *Merrow*, and thence to the left to (12 m.) *Guildford* (Rte. 11).

A pleasant walk leads back from Newlands Corner to (8 m.) Dorking along the crest of the North Downs, viâ Netley Heath and Ranmore Common.

11. FROM LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH

A. Via Arundel

ROAD, 87 m. To (25½ m.) *Dorking*, see Rte. 9. — A 29. 43½ m. *Billingshurst*. — 48½ m. *Pulborough*. — A 264. 57½ m. **Arundel**. — A 27. 71 m. **Chichester** (by-pass). — 87 m. **Portsmouth**. — MOTOR COACH from Victoria to *Chichester* in 3 hrs. 5 mins. and *Bognor* in 3½ hrs.; to *Arundel* in 3 hrs. and *Littlehampton* in 3 hrs. 10 min.

RAILWAY, 87½ m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 13¾ m. *Sutton*. — 16 m. *Epsom*. — 25½ m. *Dorking North*. — 39 m. **Horsham**, junction for Steyning and *Shoreham*. — 51¼ m. *Pulborough*, junction for Petworth and *Midhurst* — 58¼ m. **Arundel**, junction for *Littlehamp-*

ton. — 62 m. *Ford*, junction for *Littlehampton.* — 64¾ m. *Barnham*, junction for **Bognor Regis** (3½ m.; through trains). — 71 m. **Chichester.** — 73¾ m. *Bosham.* — 78 m. *Emsworth.* — 79¾ m. *Havant*, and thence to **Portsmouth**, see Rte. 11B. Some trains run to Horsham viâ East Croydon, Three Bridges, and Crawley (2 m. shorter).

From London to (25½ m.) *Dorking*, see Rte. 9. — At (31½ m.) *Beare Green* A 29 bears to the right. — Near (31 m.) *Ockley* (Red Lion, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.; King's Head, pens. 4½ gs.) the Danes were defeated with great slaughter in 851 by Ethelwulf of Wessex. On the right rises Leith Hill. — At (38½ m.) *Roman Gate* begins a long section of the Roman *Stane Street*, leading from London to Chichester. — 43½ m. *Billingshurst.* At *Coolham*, 3 m. S.E., is the curiously named 'Blue Idol,' an old Quaker meeting-house associated with William Penn. *Shipley* church, 2 m. farther is Norman. *Wisborough Green*, 3 m. W. on the Petworth road, is a charming village on the verge of some of the best country in Sussex. — 48½ m. **Pulborough** (*Chequers*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. from 21/ or 6½ gs.; *Pulborough*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 23/ or 7 gs.; *New Place Manor*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.), on the Arun, has a large E.E. and Perp. church (brasses), and a good golf course.

At *Bignor*, 7 m. S.W. (2 m. W. of Bury, see below), is a fine *Roman Villa (adm. daily 2/, each extra pers. 1/; tickets at caretaker's cottage), inhabited in the 2nd–4th cent., and excavated in 1827. — A footpath leads along the Arun from Pulborough to *Wiggonholt*, 2 m. S.E., while *West Chiltington* (Roundabout, R. & B. 17/6–21/, pens. 10 gs.), 3 m. E., has its stocks and whipping-post and a good 12th cent. church. *Parham Park*, 4 m. S.E. of Pulborough, is a stately mansion of 1577, with interesting furniture and portraits (adm. 2–6, Wed., Thurs., Sun., & Bank Holidays in summer; 2/6).

FROM PULBOROUGH TO MIDHURST, 12 m. (railway in 25 min.). — 1 m. *Stopham*, with a 14th cent. bridge on the Arun. — 2½ m. *Fittleworth* (Swan, a picturesque inn, L. 3/6). — 5¼ m. *Petworth* (Swan, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), with narrow streets and picturesque houses, lies 1¼ m. N. of its station (bus). ***Petworth House** (Lord Leconfield), formerly owned by the great family of Percy, contains some exquisite carvings by Grinling Gibbons, sculptures, and one of the most extensive and valuable private collections of pictures in England (no adm. at present). The **Park* is open to the public (view from the Monument). — 12 m. **Midhurst** (*Spread Eagle*, R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 10 gs.; *Angel*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7–9 gs.) is interesting for the magnificent remains of **Cowdray House*, a Tudor mansion destroyed by fire in 1793, in Cowdray Park, which is open to the public. C. J. Fox entered Parliament as member for Midhurst in 1768. The church of St. Denis has a curious Norman tower. Richard Cobden (1804–65) was born at *Heyshott*, 2½ m. S. of Midhurst, and is buried at *West Lavington*, ¾ m. E. *Dunford House* was built by Cobden on the site of the farmhouse in which he was born. *Trotton*, 3½ m. W., was the birthplace of Thomas Otway (1652–85); the church contains 15th cent. wall-paintings and the earliest brass in England to a lady (1310; Margaret Camoys).

We cross the Arun, which meanders through rich water-meadows. — 49½ m. *Hardham* has a church with very primitive wall-paintings, possibly pre-Norman. — 53½ m. *Bury*, 2 m. from Bignor (see above), with the country house of John Galsworthy (d. 1933), lies opposite *Amberley*, a charming village with a ruined castle (no adm.) of the Bishops of Chichester and a late-Norman church. At the Arun bridge beside the station, 1 m. S., are pleasant garden cafés. — 55 m. *Whiteways Lodge* commands a fine *View, with Arundel park on the left.

57½ m. **Arundel** (*Norfolk*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 24/ or 8 gs.; *Bridge*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 21/ or 7 gs.), a quiet country-town (2489 inhab.), clusters round the base of ***Arundel Castle** (Duke of Norfolk), which was founded at a very early period to protect the gap here made by the Arun in the chalky South Downs. Besieged by Henry I in 1102 and by Stephen in 1130, the castle was finally laid in ruins by the Parliamentarians in 1643–44. The occupied part of the castle (adm. on Mon. & Thurs., 12 or 1–4.30, May–Sept.; 1/), rebuilt at the end of the 18th cent., has recently been recast in the 13th cent. style. The ticket admits also to the ancient *Keep* (12th cent.; restored) and the Fitzalan Chapel (see below). The fine *Park*, with *Swanbourne Lake*, is always open (no motors). — The parish church of *St. Nicholas* was built c. 1380. The *Fitzalan Chapel*, separated from the rest of the building by a wall, is the property of the Duke of Norfolk (who is a Roman Catholic). It was originally founded (1380) as the chapel of the College of the Holy Trinity, and contains fine monuments of the Fitzalans, the previous holders of the earldom of Arundel, which passes with the property and was acquired by the Howard family through marriage in 1580. That of the 11th Earl is considered the finest chantry tomb in England. — The conspicuous Roman Catholic church of *St. Philip Neri*, with a slender flèche, was built by the Duke of Norfolk in 1869–76. George Macdonald was pastor of the Tarrant St. chapel in 1850.

Charming walks ascend both banks of the Arun to (3 m.) *Amberley Bridge* (W. bank) and to (2 m.) *Burpham* (E. bank), at the foot of the S. Downs, with a Norman and Saxon church and a notable promontory-fort, probably built to resist Danish sea-raiders.

The Chichester road (A 3) runs W. from Arundel, crossing the Bognor road (A 29). To the r. (½ m.) is *Slindon*, where Abp. Stephen Langton died in 1228 (memorial in the church), with 3600 acres of N.T. land above it. — 65½ m. *Fontwell Park* racecourse (steeplechases). — 67½ m. Opposite *Tangmere*, with an R.A.F. station, is *Boxgrove*, ¼ m. N. of the main road. The interesting Benedictine *Priory Church here is notable for its late-Norman and E.E. work recalling that of Bp. Seffrid at Chichester. The original building was divided into a monastic and a parish church (the latter now in ruins). The vaulting is of very unusual form. The chief monument is that of Lord De La Warr (d. 1532).

71 m. **CHICHESTER** (*Dolphin & Anchor*, T.H., West St., opp. the cathedral, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Ship*, North St., R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.; *Globe*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Nag's Head*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a charming little cathe-

dral city (13,911 inhab.), is the ancient *Regnum* and betrays its Roman origin in its four main streets, meeting at right angles in the centre of the town.

Regnum became the *Cissa's Ceaster* of the Saxons, and soon after the Norman Conquest (c. 1072) the ancient see of Selsey (established in the 7th cent.) was transferred hither.

At the meeting of the four main streets is the ornate **Market Cross* (c. 1500), somewhat marred by the belfry put up in 1724. On the E. side is a bronze bust of Charles I.

***Chichester Cathedral** (Plan, see p. 55), predominantly an early-Norman building, with Transitional and E.E. alterations and additions, is open free all day on weekdays until dusk. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 5.15; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, & 4. Visitors enter by the western Galilee Porch (E.E.).

HISTORY. Begun c. 1090 by Bishop Ralph I (on the site of an old collegiate church), consecrated in 1108, and partly destroyed by fire in 1114, the cathedral was at once repaired and practically finished by 1123. A second fire in 1186 led to the rebuilding of the inside of the clerestory and the addition of stone vaulting. The Norman chancel-apse was replaced by Bishop Seffrid II (1180–1204) by the present square retro-choir. The three porches and the sacristy are of the E.E. period. The outer aisles were formed by throwing into one a series of chapels originally added between 1245 and 1280. The upper stage of the central tower, with its plate-tracery windows, belonged to about 1247. The Lady Chapel was completed in 1288–1304. Various windows were inserted in the 14th and 15th centuries. A good deal of damage was done by the Parliamentary iconoclasts in 1643. The graceful spire (277 ft.), recalling that of Salisbury and said to be the only cathedral spire in England visible from the sea, was built in the 14th cent. It collapsed in 1861 and was almost at once rebuilt. The N.W. tower, which had to be taken down in 1684, was re-erected in 1901, and restorations were carried out in 1918–19 and 1931–33. Four large windows on the N. side of the nave, destroyed by blast in 1943, have been reglazed (1949) to illustrate the history of the diocese.

Interior. The double aisles of the NAVE, which has eight bays, are its characteristic feature. The arcades and triforium of Bp. Ralph contrast effectively with the light and graceful clerestory of Bp. Seffrid (in which Purbeck marble is freely used) and with the Dec. tracery of the outer aisles. In the N. aisle are also a statue of Wm. Huskisson (d. 1830), by Carew; three monuments by Flaxman, including one to William Collins (1721–59), the poet, a native of Chichester; the tomb of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (beheaded 1397; restored); and (E. bay) the tomb of Maud, Countess of Salisbury (?; c. 1220). In the S. aisle are memorials to Agnes Cromwell and Jane Smith, by Flaxman, and (on the wall near the S. porch) a brass of 1592, the only one spared by the Parliamentarians. *St. George's Chapel* has been restored as a memorial to the Sussex Regiment. — The S. TRANSEPT possesses a fine seven-light window (c. 1330) filled with poor glass. Beneath is the canopy-tomb of Bp. Langton (1305–37). The tomb on the N. side, probably that of Bp. Stratford (d. 1362), is sometimes said to be the shrine of St. Richard de la Wych (d. 1253), the fame of which attracted many pilgrims, but this was certainly in the retro-choir (tablet). On the W. side of the transept are two curious paintings by Theodore Bernardi, an Italian artist employed by Bp. Sherborne (1508–36); they represent Ceadwalla bestowing the monastery of Selsey on St. Wilfrid, and the confirmation of this grant made by Henry VIII to Bp. Sherborne. To the W. of this transept is the E.E. SACRISTY, now the singing-school, with the panelled *Chapter House* (adm. 6*d*., incl. Chapter Library) over it. A secret chamber here, in which the cathedral plate was hidden, was discovered and rifled by Cromwell's soldiers. To the E. is *St. Pantaleon's Chapel* (Trans.), now used as a vestry. The N. TRANSEPT, long used as a parish church, contains a series of portraits of bishops by Bernardi (see above). Gustav Holst (1874–1934), the composer, is buried here. On the W. wall is a memorial to Thomas Weelkes, the composer, organist here in 1602–23. It is adjoined on the E. by the *Chapel of the Four Virgins*, now the *Chapter Library*. The 'Pious Consultation' of Abp. Hermann of Cologne preserved here contains the autograph of Cranmer, who is said to have used it in compiling the Church of England prayer-book.

The CHOIR is slightly raised above the nave, which it resembles. The oaken *Altar Screen* is a reproduction of the original, made mainly with the old material. The *Stalls*, a little later than those at Winchester, date from c. 1335, but only the backs are original; they have well-carved misericords. The hammered iron screens shutting off the aisles are copied from ancient models. In the S. aisle are two interesting *Sculptured *Slabs* of typical Saxon design (c. 1000), representing the Raising of Lazarus and Christ at the Gate of Bethany; these are most probably survivals from the earlier church on this site. Between them is the tomb of Bp. Sherborne (d. 1536), and opposite is the cenotaph of Dean Hook (d. 1875). On the N. side of the high altar is the canopied tomb of Bp. Story (d. 1503).— The *RETRO-CHOIR, completed by Bp. Seffrid in 1199, is a charming example of the final transition from the massive Norman to the lighter Gothic style. The interval between the fine Purbeck marble piers and their detached shafts is wider than in any other known example. — The E. end of the cathedral is formed by the long and narrow LADY CHAPEL, the three W. bays of which belonged to the original Norman church, while the two E. bays were added between 1288 and 1304. In the first two bays are traces of the paintings by Bernardi which once covered the vaults throughout the church.

The CLOISTERS, entered by the South Porch, are 15th cent., and irregular both in position and form. There is no N. walk. The garth is known as the Paradise. The *Bishop's Palace*, with a fine medieval kitchen and E.E. chapel, lies to the W., and from the S. walk a narrow passage called St. Richard's Walk (from Bp. Richard de la Wych) leads to Canon Lane. On the right is the Deanery; on the left the *Vicars' Close*, with a fine 14th cent. hall now occupied by the Freemasons. By the 16th cent. *Canon Gate* we emerge into South St. On the right of this street, towards the Cross, diverges the *West Pallant*, one of the four streets (N., S., E., and W. Pallant) intersecting the Palatinate or Archbishop's 'Peculiar,' a sort of miniature city within the city. The Council Offices in N. Pallant occupy *Dodo House*, a fine building of c. 1700, one of several interesting houses in this quarter.

For an ascent of the *Central Tower* special permission is necessary. The *Bell Tower* (c. 1370–1476), 120 ft. high, may usually, however, be climbed (adm. 6*d*.; *View). It is the only remaining English example of a detached belfry adjoining a cathedral (comp. p. 118). In its basement is the Arundel Screen (1478), removed in 1859 from the entrance to the choir.

Tower Street, opposite the Bell Tower, leads to (5 min.) *North Walls*, a promenade skirting the line of the CITY WALLS, which doubtless rest on Roman foundations and indicate the extent of the Roman town. Following North Walls to the right we soon reach the site of the North Gate, whence North St. leads back towards the Market Cross. The first turning on the left leads to the *Priory Park*, containing a Norman castle-mound, and the E.E. chapel of a Grey Friars' monastery, now containing local antiquities. Here William Blake was tried for 'sedition' in 1804 (he had ejected a soldier from his garden at Felpham). From the park-entrance St. Martin's Sq. leads S. to ***St. Mary's Hospital** (adm. 3*d*.; weekdays 11–1, 2–4 or 5), an early foundation, now, under an arrangement of 1562, an almshouse supporting four married couples. The great hall, formerly a sick ward, has a magnificent timber roof, reaching at the sides to within 6 ft. of the floor, and at the E. end, beyond an oaken screen, is the chapel, with old stalls and misericords (possibly of 1290), so that the patients could hear mass as they lay in bed (as at the Hôtel Dieu at Beaune). The architecture throughout is late E.E. or very early Dec. (late 13th cent.). — Lion St., opposite St. Mary's, leads us back to North St. To the left, on the outside wall of the *Guildhall* (1731), is a Roman inscription, recording the erection of a temple to Neptune and Minerva. The stone was dug up in 1723 on this site. Nearer the Market Cross is the small *St. Olave's Church*, which retains a very early round door on the S. side. In West St. the *County Library* occupies a striking late-17th cent. house, while the modern *County Hall* is a worthy companion.

For one week in the year (that of the last Tues. in July) Chichester may be said to lose its dignity of cathedral town and become merely a starting-point for the fashionable races held on the picturesque racecourse in **Goodwood Park* (views; Richmond Arms, P.R., at the S. Gate, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6½ gs.), 4½ m. N. **Goodwood** itself, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, 1 m. nearer Chichester, is open to visitors 2–6 p.m. on Thurs. in May–Sept., except in race-week (adm. 2/). It contains a fine collection of pictures, largely portraits, including works by Van Dyck, Reynolds (*Third Duchess of Richmond), Lawrence (Fifth Duchess), Lely ('La belle Stuart,' the duchess who sat for the figure of Britannia on our copper coins), Romney, and Kneller. We may note also the singular picture known as 'The Cenotaph of Lord Darnley,' the landscapes by the brothers Smith of Chichester, and the relics of Charles I. The park is noted for its cedars, and overlooking the racecourse is the prominent *Trundle* or *St. Roche's Hill* (667 ft.) — The church of *Appledram*, 1½ m.

S.W. of Chichester, has the sides of its chancel occupied by graduated triplets (windows), a rare feature that it shares with Brecon Priory in Wales.

FROM CHICHESTER TO SELSEY, 8 m. (motor-bus in 40 min.). This road traverses the peninsula of Selsey ('seal's island'), the main interest of which lies in the fact that here St. Wilfrid established Christianity among the S. Saxons (681). St. Wilfrid was followed by a long line of bishops, until the Conqueror transferred the see to Chichester. — 6 m. *Sidlesham.* At *Pagham*, 1½ m. E. by footpath, is a small E.E. church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. — 8 m. *Selsey* (Marine, R. & B. 15/, pens. from 6 gs.; Selsey, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 22/6 or 8½ gs.) is visited for sea-bathing. To the S. projects the headland of *Selsey Bill*, and along the sandy shore to the W. are the bungalow resorts of *Bracklesham Bay* (Hotel, pens. 25/ or 8 gs.) and *East Wittering* (Shore, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.).

From Chichester to *Bognor* and *Brighton*, see p. 58; Motor-buses to *Bognor*, *Bosham*, *Arundel*, *Portsmouth*, *Hindhead*, etc.

74½ m. *Broadbridge.* The quaint fishing-village of *Bosham*, 1 m. S., contains a small *Church of singular interest, which appears in the Bayeux Tapestry, where Harold is shown on his way to hear mass before his ill-starred visit to Normandy. The W. tower, the W. part of the chancel with the fine chancel arch, and possibly the nave (aisles later) date from the time of Edward the Confessor. The chancel (good lancet E. window) was extended in the early-Norman and again in the E.E. period.

Tradition alleges that a young daughter of King Canute was buried in this church, and a small stone coffin was found at the required spot in 1865. Some think Bosham the scene of Canute's command to the waves (comp. p. 85). Vespasian may have had a camp and villa here.

At (78 m.) *Emsworth* we enter Hampshire. The Isle of Wight comes into view on the left. — 79 m. *Havant* is a railway junction of some importance.

To the S. (toll-bridge, car 8*d.* return; railway in 13 min.) lies *Hayling Island*, 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, with (2½ m.) *North Hayling* and the sea bathing and golfing resort of (4½ m.) *South Hayling* (Royal; Aconbury, unlic., R. & B. 14/6). The E.E. church of St. Mary at S. Hayling has good sculptures and fine lancet-windows. In the churchyard is a yew 31 ft. in circumference.

Skirting the shallow *Langstone Harbour*, we reach (87 m.) **Portsmouth (Rte. 11B).**

B. Viâ Petersfield

ROAD, 72 m. A 3. 15 m. *Esher.* — 29 m. **Guildford.** N.B. From the entrance to Guildford a by-pass on the right avoids the old town, penetrates the Hog's Back (Farnham road) by a tunnel, and rejoins the old road at Milford. — 33 m. *Godalming.* — 35¾ m. *Milford.* — 42¼ m. **Hindhead.** — 54 m. **Petersfield.** — 72 m. **Portsmouth.** — MOTOR COACH from Victoria in c. 3½ hrs.; to *Fareham* in 3½ hrs. and *Gosport* in 3 hrs. 50 min.

RAILWAY, 74½ m. from Waterloo in 95 min. (restaurant car trains hourly). Principal stations: 12 m. *Surbiton.* — 19¼ m. *Weybridge* (junction for Virginia Water). — 24 m. **Woking.** — 30½ m. **Guildford,** junction for Farnham, Aldershot, Cranleigh, etc. — 34½ m. *Godalming.* — 43 m. **Haslemere.** — 55 m. *Petersfield*, junction for Midhurst. — 66½ m. *Havant*, junction for Hayling and Chichester. — 73 m. *Fratton.* — 73¾ m. **Portsmouth & Southsea.** — 74½ m. **Portsmouth Harbour.**

Leaving London by Putney Bridge, Putney Heath, and the Kingston By-pass, we join (15 m.) the old Portsmouth road a little short of (16 m.) *Esher* (see the *Blue Guide to London*). — We cross the Mole at (19½ m.) *Cobham* (White Lion, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.).

A 245 ascends the Mole to *Church Cobham*, where Cedar House (N.T.) has a fine 15th cent. hall (shown on application), and (2 m.) *Stoke d'Abernon* (Millfield, with fine grounds, pens. from 25/), where the church (Saxon and E.E.) contains the earliest *Brass in England (to Sir John d'Abernon, 1277). *Slyfield*, beyond the bridge, is an interesting Tudor house (shown on application; donation expected).

22 m. *Wisley Common* (Hut Hotel, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6 gs.) is 1 m. S. of *Wisley*, where the *Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society are open on weekdays (and on Sun. afternoon in summer, 2–6) to visitors with a fellow's order. *Ockham* (Hautboy, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 20/), 1 m. S., has a 7-light E. window in its church. — 24 m. *Ripley* (Talbot, R. & B. 12/6, pens. from 7 gs.), 1 m. N. of which are the E.E. ruins of *Newark Priory*.

Over 2 m. farther on, A 247 diverges r., viâ (2 m.) *Old Woking*, on the Wey with an interesting church, for (3¾ m.) **Woking** (*Albion*, pens. 23/ or 7 gs.; *Wheatsheaf*, at Horsell, 1 m. N., same charges; *Heathside*, private, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 5 gs.), a thriving 'dormitory' town (29,927 inhab.).

29 m. **Guildford** (*Lion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 133/, whose asparagus was commended by Pepys; *Angel*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Napoleon*, pens. 5 gs.; *Bramley Grange*, 3 m. S.E., see below), the county town (30,753 inhab.) of Surrey, is attractively situated on the Wey. It is first mentioned as a borough in 1131, but its records go back to the time of King Alfred (900). The steep *HIGH STREET descends to the W., with many quaint and picturesque buildings. Near the top of High St., to the left, is the *Grammar School*, a building of the 16th cent., with a library founded in 1573 by Bp. Parkes, a native of Guildford, and containing 89 chained books (adm. on Sat. and in vacation). A few paces farther on is **Archbishop Abbot's Hospital*, a Jacobean red-brick building founded in 1619 for a master, twelve brethren, and ten sisters (no fee, but donation expected). It contains a wealth of contemporary carved oak, a portrait group by John Russell (a native of Guildford; 1745–1806), interesting stained-glass windows (1621; in the chapel), and old portraits of Calvin, Wyclif, and Foxe. The chimneys should be noted. *Trinity Church*, opposite the hospital, rebuilt in the 18th cent., contains the monument of Abp. Abbot (d. 1633; from an earlier church) and the cenotaph of Speaker Onslow (d. 1768; buried at Merrow). Near the middle of the street (r.) is the *Town Hall*, a brick and timber edifice of 1682, identified by its projecting clock. On the same side (No. 25) is a house containing a fine old staircase, and below the Angel Hotel (r.) and a house opposite are groined cellars of the 13th century. — Lower down, Quarry St. leads to the left, passing

the church of *St. Mary*, which dates largely from the late Norman period (1160–80); the central tower is probably pre-Norman.

Within should be noted the curious splayed openings (Saxon) above the later tower-arches, the corbels in the aisles, a piscina in the S. aisle, the square 'low side' window at the W. end of the N. aisle, and the 15th cent. screen incorporated in the organ-case.

A little way beyond St. Mary's is the *Castle Archway*, admitting to the public gardens in which, on an artificial mound, stands the keep of the Norman CASTLE (c. 1150; adm. 2*d*.; view from the top), which is 70 ft. high and has walls 10 to 14 ft. thick. Adjoining the Castle Archway is a small *Museum* of Surrey antiquities (open 2–6), and beneath the castle are some curious caves (closed at present).

The church of *St. Nicholas* (rebuilt in 1875–76), on the left beyond the bridge over the Wey, incorporates the 15th cent. *Loseley Chapel*, with monuments of the Mores of Loseley. — C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'; 1832–98) is buried in Guildford cemetery.

On Stag Hill, N.W. of the town, the new CATHEDRAL of the diocese of Guildford, by Edward Maufe, is in course of erection. The foundation-stone was laid in 1936, the crypt chapel was dedicated in 1947. The chancel, transepts, and crossing are now practically complete and the fabric is adorned with sculpture by Eric Gill, Anthony Foster, and Vernon Hill.

Just S. of Guildford, on the Wey, is *St. Catherine's Hill* (view), crowned with the ruins of an early 14th cent. chapel. — **Loseley House* (adm. in summer, 2–5 Tues., Wed., Thurs., 11–5 bank holidays; 2/, cars 1/), 2 m. S.W., is an admirable example of an Elizabethan manor house (c. 1565) in a finely wooded park. The Norman *Church of *Compton*, 1¼ m. W. of Loseley (3 m. from Guildford), with its Saxon cells and tower, is unique in having a chapel above its low vaulted sanctuary. The wooden rail of this chapel is probably the oldest woodwork in England. On the chancel arch is an incised figure of a Norman soldier. G. F. Watts (1817–1904), the painter, long lived at *Limnerslease*, ½ m. N. of Compton; and his memory is kept green here by the *Watts Picture Gallery* (daily except Thurs., 2–6, also Wed. & Sat. 11–1; adm. 6*d*., free on Wed., Sat. & Sun.). The *Mortuary Chapel* in the new graveyard is adorned with symbolical terracotta work executed by the villagers, directed by Mrs. Watts (d. 1939).

St. Martha's Chapel (p. 60), c. 2½ m. from Guildford, may be reached viâ Chilworth. Or we may quit the town by Quarry St. and the Shalford road and follow the lane to the left beyond (½ m.) the old toll-house. A footpath to the right, near the end of the lane, crosses a plantation and leads to *Chantry Woods*, which we follow to the church.

Other interesting points within easy walking reach of Guildford are *Godalming*, 4 m. S. (pleasant path along the Wey); **Sutton Place* (Duke of Sutherland; adm. daily 1–5, Apr.–Oct., 2/), a beautiful Tudor mansion of brick and terracotta (c. 1525), 3½ m. N.; *Clandon Park* (1731; Earl of Onslow), 2½ m. N.E.; and *East Clandon*, 3½ m. E.N.E., with a restored E.E. church.

Motor-buses from Onslow St. bus station to *Godalming, Hindhead*, and *Petersfield*; to *Farnham* over the Hog's Back (see p. 74); to *Aldershot*; to *Shere* and *Dorking*; to *Woking* and *Chertsey*, etc.

Two roads run from Guildford to Horsham, dividing at (1½ m.) *Shalford*. A 281 (17½ m.) traverses (3¼ m.) *Bramley* (Bramley Grange, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.);

B 2128 runs through (3 m.) *Wonersh* (Grantley Arms, pens. 18/ or 5 gs.), with its old manor house, (4 m.) *Shamley Green* (Tumblers, in an old house, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.), and (7¼ m.) *Cranleigh* (Onslow Arms, pens. 18/ or 5 gs.), with a fine 14th cent. church and a well-known boys' school (1863).

From Guildford to *Farnham*, *Alton*, and *Winchester*, see Rte. 12A.

The Portsmouth road ascends the Wey. — 33 m. **Godalming** (*Lake*, *King's Arms Royal*, at both, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), a quaint little town (10,400 inhab.) with narrow streets and half-timbered and decorated brick houses (17th cent.), was formerly a centre of the Surrey wool industry. The large church of *SS. Peter & Paul*, near the station, though mainly Norman and 13th cent., shows specimens of every period from the 11th to the 20th century. The Meath Home for Epileptics, close to the station, occupies the house of General Oglethorpe (1696–1785), founder of the State of Georgia.

To the N. of the town are the imposing buildings of *Charterhouse School*, by Hardwick, Blomfield, and others, including a large War Memorial chapel and the so-called Founder's Tower (130 ft.). The school (over 600 boys), founded in London by Thomas Sutton in 1611, was removed to Godalming in 1872. An old archway, carved with the names of former Carthusians, was brought from London. Among famous pupils are Crashaw, Lovelace, Barrow, Roger Williams (of Rhode Island), Steele, Addison, Wesley, Blackstone, Ellenborough, Thomas Day (author of 'Sandford and Merton'), Grote, Thirlwall, Havelock, Leech, and Thackeray. The library contains many of Leech's drawings for 'Punch' and the MS. of 'The Newcomes' by Thackeray.

Eashing Bridges (1½ m. W.; N.T.), over the Wey, are said to date from King John's time.

Motor-buses run to *Guildford*, *Farnham*, *Petersfield*, etc.

At (35¾ m.) *Milford* the Guildford by-pass rejoins the old road. Milford and Witley Commons include 388 acres of N.T. property.

Two roads here diverge on the left for Chichester. — A 283 (24¼ m.) running viâ Petworth, A 286 (26¼ m.) viâ Haslemere and Midhurst. A 283 passes (1½ m.) *Witley*, a picturesque village with an E.E. church, where (at 'The Heights') George Eliot lived after 1876, and (2½ m.) *Chiddingfold* (Crown Inn, of the 14th cent., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 175/), a characteristic Weald village, formerly engaged in making glass and iron. *Hambledon* (1 m. N.E.), with its two fine churchyard yews, lies beneath *Hydon's Ball* (593 ft.; N.T.), a wooded hill crowned by a monument to Octavia Hill (1838–1912) the social reformer.

A 286 traverses (7 m.) **Haslemere** (*Georgian*, R. & B. 21/, pens. 8 gs.; *White Horse*, R. & B. 12/, pens. 23/ or 7 gs.; *Whitwell Hatch*, Tennyson's Lane, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–7 gs., unlic.), agreeably situated (c. 500 ft.) between the heathery heights of Blackdown and Hindhead. This small market-town (4340 inhab.), now the centre of a rambling residential district, dates its popularity from 1887, when Prof. Tyndall (1820–93) came to live on Hindhead. The *Dolmetsch Musical Festival*, held in July, is noted for its medieval music played on old instruments. The *Educational Museum* in High St. (weekdays 10–1, 2–4, or 4.30, 3*d.*, children 2*d.*; Sun. 2–4, 1*d.*) is arranged on the 'space for time' principle and contains also a collection illustrating peasant arts, and a bird-protection exhibit. George Eliot lived for some time (1871) at Brookbank at *Shottermill*, 1 m. S.W.

Blackdown (918 ft.), rising 2½ m. S. of Haslemere, commands an admirable view of the Weald—Tennyson's "Green Sussex fading into blue, with one gray glimpse of sea." To reach it we leave Haslemere by Tennyson's Lane (N.T.) and ascend to the right. Tennyson died in 1892 at *Aldworth*, a house built by him on the E. slope in 1868–69 and named from Lady Tennyson's ancestral connection with Aldworth in Berks.

Motor-buses from Haslemere to *Aldershot* viâ *Churt*, *Frensham*, and *Farnham*; to *Hindhead*; to *Chichester* and *Bognor* viâ Midhurst; to *Grayshott*; to *Chiddingfold* and *Guildford*, etc.

The Portsmouth road ascends through heathy country. — 37¾ m. *Thursley*, to the right of the road, has a church with a font and three windows of c. 1030, and the grave of the sailor victim of the Hindhead murder. — 42½ m. **Hindhead** (895 ft.; *Beacon*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7–9 gs.; *Moorlands*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Glen Lea*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Royal Huts*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Fox & Pelican*, P.R., at Grayshott, 1 m. W., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) rises N. of Haslemere and is the scene of an enormous motor-car and cycle traffic at week-ends. Its slopes are now partly covered with houses, but the summit and its common have been secured for public use (over 2500 acres of N.T. property). The summit is marked by a granite cross and a pillar with an indicator showing the chief points in the magnificent *View. The name of *Gibbet Hill*, attached to the summit, refers to the murder of a sailor (1786) on the old road skirting the edge of the **Devil's Punch Bowl*, a curious depression on the N. side of the hill, where a memorial stone recounts the fact and the fate of the assassins—an inscription listened to by Smike "with greedy interest" when Nicholas Nickleby read it out to him.

From Hindhead to *Farnham*, see Rte. 12A.

We enter Hampshire before (46½ m.) *Liphook* (Royal Anchor, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 27/6; Links, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 5 gs.), an attractive village from which pleasant walks may be taken (e.g. in *Wolmer Forest*, to the N.). Sidney Webb, Lord Passfield (1859–1947), Fabian philosopher, died here, at Passfield Corner. — 54 m. *Petersfield* (Red Lion, R. & B. 15/, pens. 4 gs.), a country town (4386 inhab.) with a part-Norman church (restored) and a leaden equestrian statue of William III (1724).

Bedales, 1½ m. N., is a well-known co-educational school, and 2 m. N. is *Steep*, with the cottage of Edward Thomas (1885–1917), the poet, killed in action in France (memorial on the hill opposite). About 3 m. S. of Petersfield is *Buriton*, where the manor house was the early home of Gibbon, and 5 m. S.E. is *Harting*, where Card. Pole was rector in 1526–51, and Anthony Trollope lived in 1880–82.

We cross the South Downs beside Butser Hill (889 ft.) and beyond (62 m.) *Horndean* reach the straggling suburbs of Portsmouth. Beyond the ridge of *Portsdown* (400 ft.) we join the Arundel road. — At (69 m.) *Hilsea*, with a swimming pool and 'lido' (r.) and a training depôt of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps (l.), we reach Portsea Island, on which Portsmouth and Southsea stand.

72 m. **PORTSMOUTH** (249,288 inhab.), with a magnificent harbour entered from the famous roadstead of Spithead, is the chief naval station ('Pompey') of England. The name includes, on the E., the districts of *Landport*, largely inhabited by dockyard hands, and *Southsea*, the most attractive residential district, and, on the W., *Portsea* and *Portsmouth* proper, the chief centres of the naval and military activity. The last contains less than one-tenth of the population. *Gosport* on the other side of the harbour, though an independent borough, is closely associated with Portsmouth.

Railway Stations. *Portsmouth & Southsea* (C 5, 6; Rfmts.); *Portsmouth Harbour* (C 2, 3), for the Isle of Wight steamers; *Fratton* (C 7; Rfmts.), E. of the town; *Gosport* (C 1), across the harbour.

Airport on Langstone Harbour, 2¾ m. N.E.

Hotels. In Southsea (in many ways the most pleasant for ordinary travellers): **Queen's** (i; E 5), R. & B. 16/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Royal Pier** (l; D 4, 5), temp. closed; **Royal Beach** (m; F 7), R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Strathearn, Hereford, Solent, Berkeley** (pens. 4–5½ gs.), and many other private hotels. — In Portsmouth: **Dolphin**, 41 High St., R. & B. 12/6; **Sussex** (h; C 5), R. & B. 13/, near the Town station.

Restaurants. *Savoy*, South Parade; *Anstey*, 116 Clarendon Rd.; *Rock Gardens Pavilion* (F 6); *Continental*, Commercial Rd.

Post Office (C 5), Commercial Rd.

Motor-Buses from the South Parade Pier or Theatre Royal to *Chichester*, *Bognor*, *Worthing*, and *Brighton*; to *Fareham* for Southampton and Winchester; to *Petersfield*; to *Hayling Island*. Also from Gosport to *Winchester*, *Fareham*, *Woolston*, etc. — Motor Coach Excursions start at South Parade Pier.

Steamers to the *Isle of Wight* (Rte. 13) several times daily. Excursion steamers daily in summer to *Shanklin*; also to *Southampton*, *Bournemouth*, and other points. — Floating Bridge (3 times on weekdays; also Sun. afternoon in summer) from Portsmouth Point (D 3) to *Gosport* every ½ hr. (1*d*.; motor-cycle 4*d*.; car 1/); Steam Launches to *Gosport* every 6 min. daily from the Harbour Station (C 3; 1½*d*.; motor-cycle 4*d*.).

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (C 5), Commercial Rd.; *South Parade Pier Theatre* (F 7); *King's Theatre* (E 6), Albert Rd.; *Coliseum* (B 5), Edinburgh Rd. (varieties). — *Cinemas* are numerous. — *Boats* for hire at Portsea Hard and on Southsea Beach (trip round harbour 3/). — *Dancing* at the South Parade Pier and the Savoy Ballroom, opposite. — *Golf Course* at Great Salterns, adjoining the airport. — *Cricket* at the United Services ground, Portsmouth, and Alexandra Park, Southsea, etc. — *Tennis Courts* on Southsea Common and in most parks.

History. A small town existed at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour soon after the Conquest, but the real importance of Portsmouth may be dated from the reign of Henry VIII, when the dockyard was first regularly established (1540). Charles II was married here, in Government House, to Catherine of Braganza in 1662. — The distinguished natives of Portsmouth include Charles Dickens (1812–70; see below), whose father was a clerk in the dockyard; George Meredith (1828–1909); Sir Walter Besant (1835–1901); Isambard Brunel (1806–59), the engineer; Jonas Hanway (1712–86), the philanthropist; and John Pounds (1766–1839), the crippled cobbler who established the first 'ragged school' (1819). Its associations with Lord Nelson and other naval heroes are innumerable; and it frequently appears in the novels of Capt. Marryat. Mr. Crummles (in 'Nicholas Nickleby') lived in St. Thomas's St.; Nicholas and Smike in two small rooms, up two pair of stairs and a ladder, at a tobacconist's shop on the Common Hard. The city suffered heavily from enemy air-raids in 1941–44, and it was the headquarters of the invasion operations on 'D' Day, June 1944.

In the centre of the town, near the chief railway station and the handsome *War Memorial* (by W. Hill; 1921), is the large **Guildhall** (C 5), gutted by fire in 1941. Commercial Rd., running thence to the S.W., is continued to High St. by Cambridge Rd. Park Rd. (C 4, 5), skirting the S. side of the Guildhall and passing the *Municipal College & Central Library*, leads W. to Portsea Hard and the Royal Dockyard. On the left is the United Services Recreation Ground, entered by two of Charles II's defence gates.

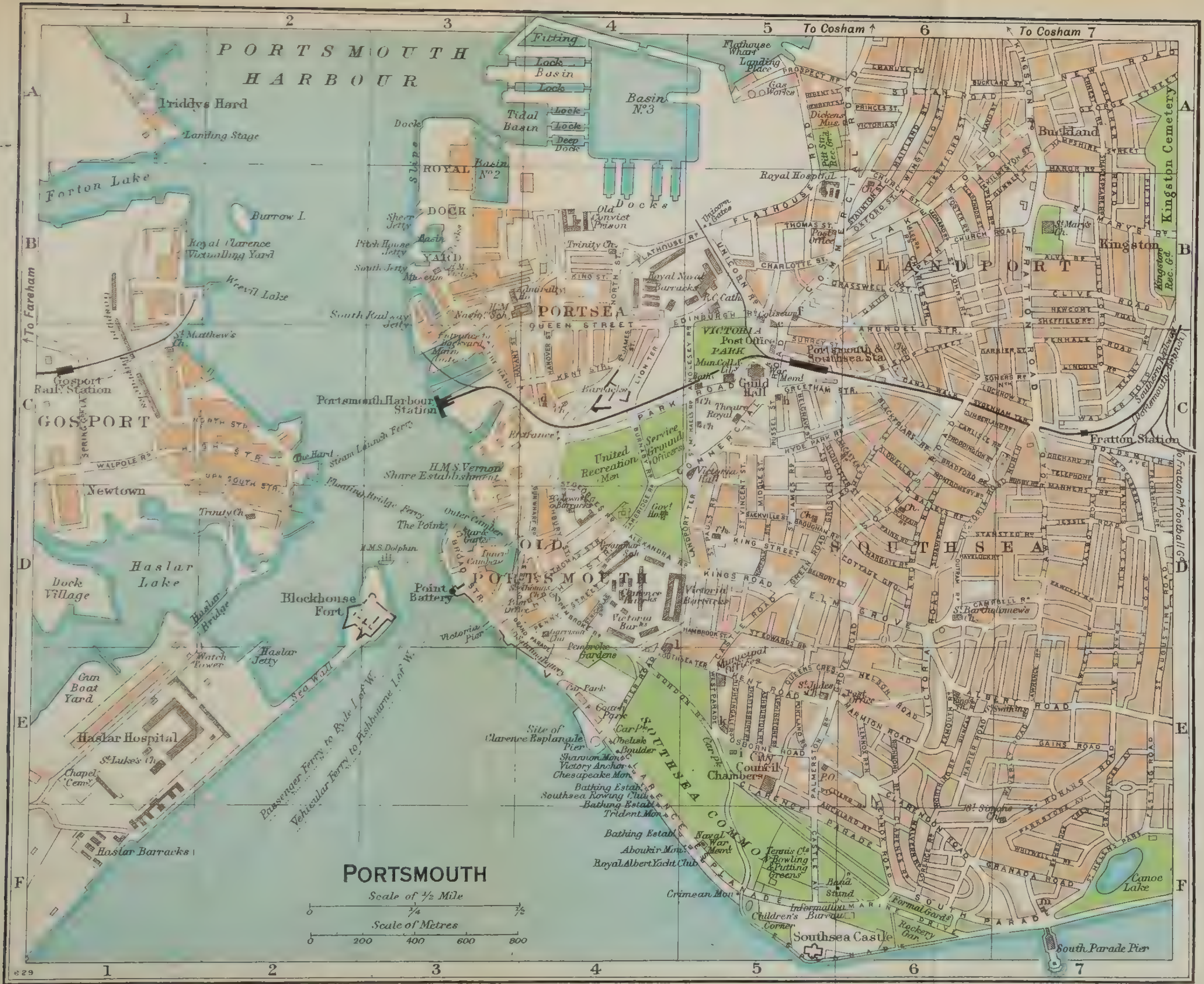
Over a mile N., at No. 393 Commercial Rd. (10 min. from the station; motor-bus), is the **Dickens Museum** (A 5; open free weekdays 10–5 or 7), in the house in which Charles Dickens was born in 1812. — In the graveyard of *St. Mary's* (B 7) is a memorial to the crew of the 'Royal George' (see below).

On Portsea Hard are the *Harbour Station* (C 3), and the main entrance to the—

Royal Dockyard (A, B 3; visitors admitted to H.M.S. Victory and museum only, 9.30–dusk; Sun. 11.30–dusk; cameras prohibited). This, a town in itself, covers an area of over 300 acres and comprises 15 dry docks, 62 acres of fitting and repairing basins, 6000 yds. of wharfage, 10 miles of railway, some fine 18th cent. houses, including the former Navigation School ('H.M.S. Dryad'), damaged in 1941, Admiralty House (the office of the Commander-in-Chief), and a church with the bell of the 'Royal George' (see below). Just inside the entrance is the 'quarterdeck,' with the figurehead of 'H.M.S. Benbow' (1813) and the dockyard muster-bell, used from 1791 to 1922. In the *Old or King Charles's Dock* (1648) straight in front of the dockyard entrance is ***H.M.S. Victory** (B 3), which was moored in the harbour until 1921 and has been restored and fitted out almost to her appearance as at Trafalgar. Adm. free, but donation expected. Visitors are shown the spot where Nelson fell and the cockpit where he breathed his last. Before Trafalgar the 'Victory' was the flagship of Keppel, Kempenfelt, Howe, Hood, and Jervis, and afterwards of Saumarez; she still flies the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth.

Facing the 'Victory' is the **H.M.S. Victory Museum** (adm. 6*d*.), with an interesting collection of Nelson and other naval relics, and a Trafalgar panorama by W. L. Wyllie. — Farther N. on the Gosport side of the harbour is the 'Foudroyant' frigate, fitted out as a holiday training-ship for boys. To the N. of the dockyard is Whale Island, occupied by the *Naval Gunnery School*, the officials of which are commissioned to an imaginary vessel known as 'H.M.S. Excellent.' At the S. end of Portsea Hard is the castellated entrance to the *Gun Wharf* (C 4), with the Torpedo School for the Navy ('H.M.S. Vernon').

HIGH STREET (D 4), the chief street of Portsmouth proper, was devastated in the air-raids of 1941. Almost the sole survivor of its old houses is *Buckingham House* (tablet), formerly the Spotted Dog Inn, where the first Duke of Buckingham


PORTSMOUTH
Scale of ½ Mile
0
¼
½
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
600
800
PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR
Priddys Hard
Landing Stage
Forton Lake
Burrow I.
Royal Clarence Victualling Yard
Brevil Lake
St. Matthew's Ch.
To Fareham
Gosport Rail. Station
GOSPORT
Walpole Rd.
High Str.
North Str.
Newtown
Trinity Ch.
Haslar Lake
Dock Village
Haslar Bridge
Blockhouse Fort
Watch Tower
Haslar Jetty
Gun Boat Yard
Haslar Hospital
St. Luke's Ch.
Chapel Cemy.
Haslar Barracks
Sea Wall
Passenger Ferry to Ryde I. of W.
Vehicular Ferry to Fishbourne I. of W.
The Hard
Steam Launch Ferry
Floating Bridge Ferry
H.M.S. Dolphin
Point Battery
Victoria Pier
Fitting
Lock
Basin
Lock
Tidal Basin
Lock
Lock
Deep Docks
Basin No. 3
Docks
Dock
Slips
ROYAL
Basin No. 2
DOCK
YARD
Sheer Jetty
Pitch House Jetty
South Jetty
Basin
South Railway Jetty
H.M.S. Victory
Naval Sch.
Admiralty
Portsmouth Harbour Station
Old Convict Prison
Trinity Ch.
King St.
PORTSEA
Queen Street
Havant St.
Hanover St.
Kent Str.
St. James St.
Lion Ter.
Barracks
Royal Naval Barracks
R.C. Cath.
Flathouse Rd.
Unicorn Gates
Unicorn Rd.
Edinburgh Rd.
Coliseum
VICTORIA PARK
Post Office
Mun. Coll. & Liby.
War Meml.
Guild Hall
Park Road
Theatre Royal
Entrance
H.M.S. Vernon Shore Establishment
United Services Recreation Ground (Men)
Service Ground (Officers)
St. George's Rd.
Cambridge Rd.
Govt. Ho.
Outer Camber
The Point
Inner Camber
OLD PORTSMOUTH
High Street
Broad Str.
Grammar Sch.
Alexandra Rd.
Clarence Barracks
Victoria Barracks
Pembroke Gardens
Garrison Ch.
Grand Parade
Penny St.
Car Park
Cousin Park
Site of Clarence Esplanade Pier
Obelisk
Boulder
Shannon Mon.
Victory Anchor
Chesapeake Mon.
Bathing Estab.
Southsea Rowing Club
Bathing Estab.
Trident Mon.
Bathing Estab.
Naval War Meml.
Aboukir Mon.
Royal Albert Yacht Club
Crimean Mon.
SOUTHSEA COMMON
Clarence Esplanade
Tennis Cts. & Bowling & Putting Greens
Band Stand
Information Bureau
Children's Corner
Southsea Castle
Rockery Gar.
Formal Gards.
Marine Drive
South Parade
South Parade Pier
Canoe Lake
City Council Chambers
Municipal Offices
Kent Road
Queens Cres.
St. Jude's Ch.
Osborne Road
Clarence Road
Palmerston Rd.
St. Simon's Ch.
Granada Road
St. Helen's Pde.
Festing Road
Albert Road
Harmion Road
Nelson Rd.
Victoria Road
St. Bartholomew's Ch.
St. Swithun
Elm Grove
Kings Road
King Street
St. Paul's Rd.
Victoria Hall
Landport Ter.
Commercial Rd.
Hyde Park Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Cottage Gro.
Green Road
Havelock Rd.
Fawcett Rd.
Gains Road
St. Augustine Rd.
Goldsmith Av.
Telephone Rd.
Manners Rd.
Orchard Rd.
Fratton Station
Fratton Pk. Football Gd.
Southern Railway (Portsmouth Branch)
Walmer Road
Sydenham Ter.
Canal Walk
Portsmouth & Southsea Sta.
Arundel Str.
Surrey St.
Greetham Str.
LANDPORT
Fratton Road
Charlotte St.
Post Office
Thomas St.
Royal Hospital
Church St.
Lake Rd.
Kingston Rd.
Buckland
Kingston
Kingston Cemetery
Kingston Rec. Gd.
St. Mary's Ch.
Clive Road
Newcome
Sheffield Rd.
Penhale Road
Lincoln Rd.
New Road
St. Mary's Rd.
Hampshire Street
Manor Rd.
Church Road
Flathouse Wharf
Landing Place
Gas Works
Prospect Rd.
Dickens Mus.
Pitt St. Rec. Gd.
To Cosham
To Cosham
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
A
B
C
D
E
F
829

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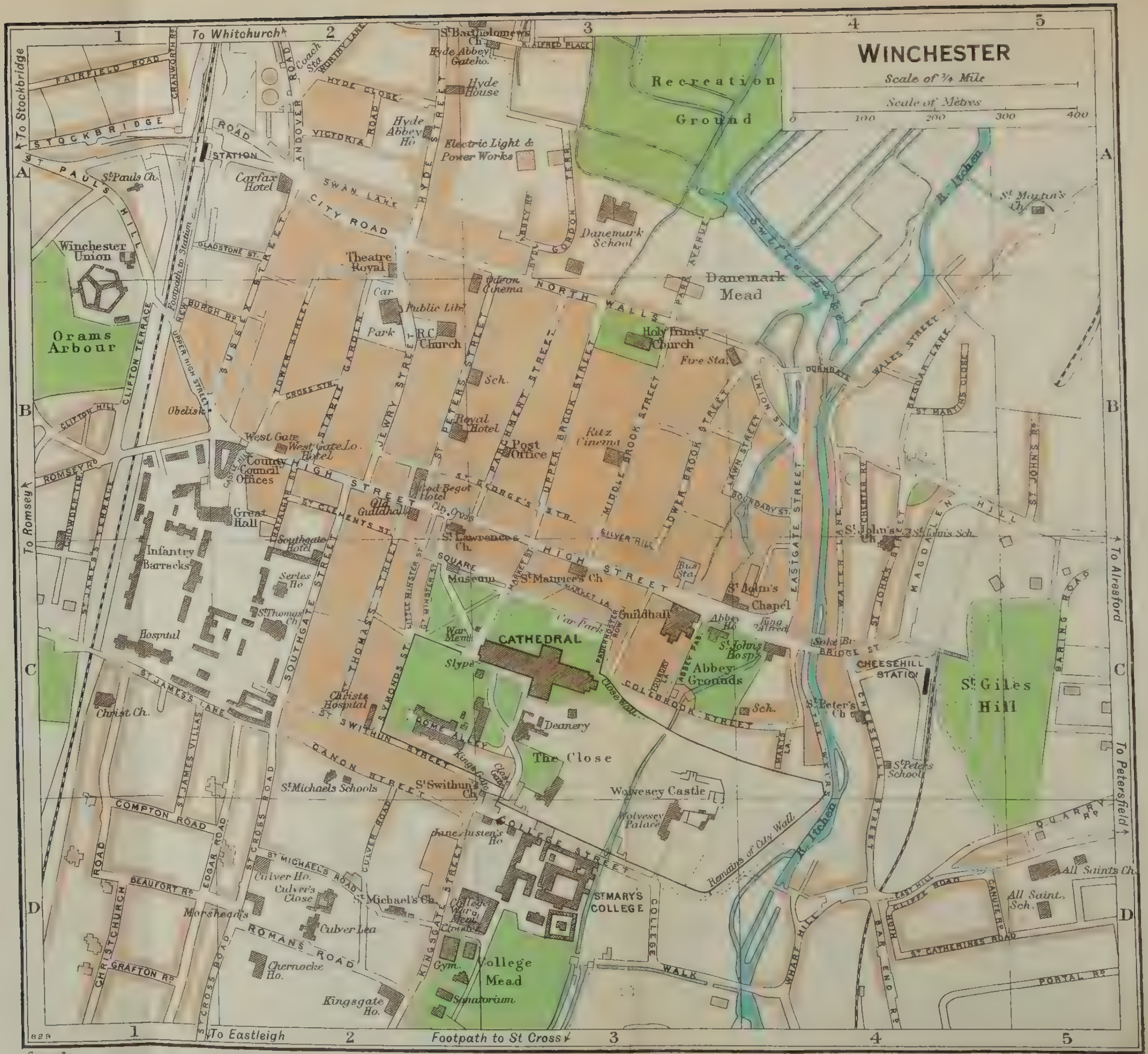
WINCHESTER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
1
2
3
4
5
A
B
C
D
To Whitchurch
To Stockbridge
To Romsey
To Alresford
To Petersfield
To Eastleigh
Footpath to St Cross
St Bartholomews Ch.
Hyde Abbey Gateho.
Alfred Place
Hyde House
Hyde Abbey Ho.
Electric Light & Power Works
Recreation Ground
Fairfield Road
Cranworth Rd
Stockbridge Road
Station
Coach Sta.
Worthy Lane
Andover Road
Hyde Close
Victoria Road
Hyde Street
St Pauls Hill
St Pauls Ch.
Carfax Hotel
Swan Lane
City Road
Gladstone St.
Footpath to Station
Winchester Union
Orams Arbour
Clifton Terrace
Newburgh Rd
Upper High Street
Sussex Street
Tower Street
Cross Str.
Staple Garden
Jewry Street
St Peters Street
Theatre Royal
Car Park
Public Libr.
R.C. Church
Sch.
Odeon Cinema
North Walls
Danemark School
Abbey Rd
Hyde Gordon Terr
Park Avenue
Danemark Mead
Holy Trinity Church
Fire Sta.
Swift's Lake
R. Itchen
St Martin's Ch.
Durngate
Wales Street
Beggar Lane
St Martins Close
St Martins
Union St.
Obelisk
Clifton Hill
West Gate
West Gate Lo. Hotel
Castle Hill
County Council Offices
High Street
Royal Hotel
Post Office
Parchment Street
Upper Brook Street
Middle Brook Street
Lower Brook Street
Ritz Cinema
Lawn Street
Boundary St.
Eastgate Street
Romsey Rd
Crowder Ter.
St James Terrace
Great Hall
Trafalgar St.
St Clements St.
Old Guildhall
God-Begot Hotel
City Cross
St Georges Str.
Silver Hill
Walk Lane
Chester Rd
St John's Ch.
St John's Sch.
Magdalen Hill
St John's Rd
Infantry Barracks
Southgate Hotel
St Lawrence Ch.
Square
Museum
St Maurice's Ch
Market St.
Market La.
Bus Sta.
St John's Chapel
Serles Ho.
St Thomas Ch.
Southgate Street
St Thomas Street
Little Minster St.
Minster St.
Car Park
War Meml.
Guildhall
Abbey Ho.
King Alfred
Soke Br.
Bridge St
Cheesehill Station
St Giles Hill
Baring Road
Hospital
Cathedral
Slype
Paternoster Row
Abbey Pas.
St John's Hosp.
Abbey Grounds
Colebrook Street
Close Wall
Sch.
Christ Ch.
St James Villas
St James's Lane
Christ's Hospital
Symonds St.
Dome Alley
Deanery
The Close
St Peter's Ch.
St Peter's School
Chesil Street
Weirs
Marls La.
St Swithun Street
Canon Street
Kingsgate
Close Gate
St Swithun's Ch.
St Michaels Schools
Wolvesey Castle
Wolvesey Palace
Remains of City Wall
Quarry Rd
Compton Road
St Cross Road
Culver Road
Jane Austen's Ho.
College Street
St Mary's College
All Saints Ch.
East Hill
Highcliffe Road
Canute Rd
All Saints Sch.
St Michaels Road
Culver Ho.
Culver's Close
St Michael's Ch.
Kingsgate Street
College War Meml. Cloister
Beaufort Rd
Edgar Road
Christchurch Road
Morsheads
Culver Lea
Romans Road
Grafton Rd
Chernocke Ho.
Gym.
College Mead
Sanatorium
Kingsgate Ho.
College Walk
Wharf Hill
Bar End Rd
St Catherines Road
Portal Rd
829

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(the 'Steenie' of James I) was assassinated by a disappointed officer named John Felton in 1628. Later (1634–35) the house belonged to John Mason, founder of New Hampshire and captain of Southsea Castle. The George Hotel, where Nelson spent the night before embarking on his last voyage, and Meredith's birthplace (No. 73) have been destroyed. On the right is the church of *St. Thomas Becket* (D 3, 4), founded in 1180, and altered and provided with a new tower in 1693. This now serves as the choir and sanctuary of the Cathedral of the diocese of Portsmouth, founded in 1927. In 1935 was begun the erection of a new nave and aisles by Sir Chas. Nicholson; and in the S. transept a model (1929) of the 'Mary Rose' of 1669 serves as a memorial to the innumerable heroes of the Royal Navy. In the S. choir-aisle is a monument to the Duke of Buckingham (see above). In the N. transept is a cross made of the timbers of the 'Mary Rose,' and a Della Robbia plaque.

Broad St., passing (l.) the *Sally Port* (view of harbour), the classic embarkation-point of Britain's naval heroes, runs hence N.W. to the *Point* (D 3; ferry to Gosport) on the narrow entrance to the harbour, with the shell of the *Star & Garter Hotel*, once frequented by Nelson, Hardy, Keppel, and many other famous sailors. **Portsmouth Harbour** (A 2–4), less than 300 yds. wide at its entrance, expands into a noble basin, 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, affording secure anchorage for the largest vessels.

Turning to the left (S.E.) at the S. end of High St., we reach the *Saluting Platform* (D, E 4; view of the harbour and Spithead). The *Garrison Church* (D 4), an E.E. structure originally a hospital ('Domus Dei'), with the patients in the nave and a chapel in the choir, has been half gutted by fire. Adjacent, in Pembroke Gardens, is a gun from the 'Royal George,' which sank with Adm. Kempenfelt and "twice four hundred men" in 1782, while being careened in Spithead.

We now enter **Southsea** (D 6, 7; hotels, see above), a sunny watering-place with esplanade and pier, and a favourite residence of retired naval and military officers, commanding views of the Isle of Wight and of the shipping in Spithead. *Southsea Common*, behind the Esplanade, is laid out with *Gardens. Among the memorials on the Esplanade are the anchor of the 'Victory,' and the large naval war memorial (comp. pp. 21, 176). Beyond *Southsea Castle* (F 5), an erection of Henry VIII, modernised, is the large *South Parade Pier* (F 7; adm. 3*d*.), the centre of the holiday activity of Southsea. A few yards beyond is the 'D' Day Memorial Stone. Farther E. are *Eastney Barracks* (Royal Marines), *Cumberland Fort*, and a passenger ferry to Hayling Island.

Opposite Portsmouth, on the other side of the harbour (ferries, see above) lies **Gosport**, a town of 37,928 inhab., many of whom are connected with the

Royal Clarence Victualling Yard (B 1, 2), containing an enormous store of provisions and clothing for the navy. Near Gosport Hard is the church of the *Holy Trinity* (D 2), containing an organ brought from Canons, in Middlesex, where Handel used to play it when private organist to the Duke of Chandos. *Haslar Bridge* (toll 1*d.*; no vehicles) leads hence to '*H.M.S. Hornet*,' the naval coastal forces base, and to *Haslar Hospital* (E 1), with accommodation for 2000 sailors. At the end of the Haslar Sea Wall is *Fort Blockhouse* (D 2), protecting the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Offshore lies *H.M.S. Dolphin.* From Gosport motor-buses run to *Fareham*, to *Alverstoke* (Anglesey, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a seaside resort 1 m. S.W., and to *Lee-on-the-Solent* (Pier, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.), a sea-bathing resort with a naval air station, 3 m. W.

From Portsmouth to Southampton, 20½ m. (railway in 1 hr.). — We skirt the base of *Portsdown*, with Portsmouth Harbour on the left. — 7¼ m. **Portchester**, i.e. *Portus Castra*, was the site of a Roman fortress (Portus Adurni) guarding the Saxon shore, the remains of which are second alone in interest to Hadrian's Wall. In the N.W. angle of the bastioned wall of the Romans, remarkably well preserved, Henry II built a **Castle* (adm. 6*d.*; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2) in 1160–72, which was extended by Richard II, and here Henry V mustered his Agincourt expedition. The *Church, in the S.E. angle of the enclosure, was founded in 1133. On *Portsdown* (Mount House, pens. 5 gs.), to the N. is a *Nelson Monument*, 150 ft. high, erected by his comrades at Trafalgar. Two windows (1948) in Christ Church commemorate the Second Army's part in the invasion of Normandy. — 10½ m. **Fareham** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.), a busy market-town (11,575 inhab.), is also on A 32, the road to Gosport (5 m. S.) and to the Meon Valley and Alton (see Rte. 12A). *Boarhunt*, with a late-Saxon church, is 3 m. N.E. — 11 m. *Titchfield* has a large and interesting church (Saxon to Perp.; fine Elizabethan monument of the Southampton family) and the remains of *Titchfield Abbey* (adm. as for Portchester) built by the first Earl of Southampton in the 16th cent. on the site of and incorporating the nave of the abbey church (1222–38). Charles I was arrested here in 1647 before his imprisonment in Carisbrooke. — 25 m. *Southampton*, see Rte. 12.

From Portsmouth to *Chichester*, see Rte. 11A; to the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13.

12. FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON

A. Viâ Alton and Winchester

Road, 78½ m. From London to (29½ m.) *Guildford*, see Rte. 11B. — A 31. 39½ m. *Farnham*. — 47½ m. *Alton*. — 64 m. **Winchester.** — A 33. 78½ m. **Southampton.** Motor Coach from Victoria viâ Aldershot to *Farnham* in c. 2 hrs.; to *Winchester* in 3 hrs. 10 min., and *Southampton* in 4 hrs.

Railway, 78½ m. From Waterloo in 2¾ hrs. Electric service to Alton, where trains are changed; main line, see Rte. 12B. Principal Stations: To (24½ m.) *Woking*, see Rte. 11B. — 35¼ m. **Aldershot**, junction for Ascot. — 38¼ m. *Farnham*. — 47 m. *Alton*, junction for Fareham. — 57 m. *Alresford*. — 66 m. **Winchester.** — 73 m. *Eastleigh*, junction for Romsey, and for Botley and Fareham. — 78½ m. **Southampton Central.**

From London to (29 m.) the beginning of the Guildford by-pass, see Rte. 11B. After 3 m. more we ascend to the right on to A 31, which follows the chalk ridge known as the *Hog's Back* (350–500 ft.; views). On the left (34 m.) is *Puttenham* (Jolly Farmer Inn, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) and farther on is the Hog's Back Hotel (pens. 30/ or 8½ gs.).

39½ m. **Farnham** (*Bush*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Bourne Mill* unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.) is a thriving town (18,291 inhab.) with good Georgian houses. Since 688 the manor has belonged to the Bishops of Winchester, and the picturesque *Castle* above the town is now partly the residence of the Bishop of Guildford, partly a retreat house. The ruined moated keep (adm. 3*d*., 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2) dates from the 12th cent., the red brick gate-tower from the 16th, but the castle owes its present form mainly to Bp. Morley (1662–84). The *Park* is open to the public. In the churchyard is the tomb of William Cobbett (1762–1835), who was born here in the house now the 'Jolly Farmer Inn.' In Roman Way (1 m. N.E. by the Aldershot road; opposite the Six Bells inn) are the remarkably complete foundations of a *Roman Bath* (apply at adjoining house).

Sir Walter Scott is said to have taken the name of his first novel from *Waverley Abbey* (founded in 1128), the earliest Cistercian house in England, the 13th cent. ruins of which lie in the lovely valley of the Wey, 2 m. S.E. of Farnham, by the Godalming road. Near the entrance-lodge (adm. on application except on Sun. and at the hay-harvest) is 'Stella's Cottage' and just to the N. is *Moor Park* (now an adult education centre), where Swift, as secretary to Sir Wm. Temple, first met Stella (Esther Johnson) in 1697. — *Crondall*, 4 m. N.W. of Farnham, has a fine Norman church with a good brass of a priest.

From Farnham an attractive road (motor-bus) runs S. to (8½ m.) Hindhead, across *Farnham Common* and *Frensham* or *Churt Common*. Near the middle of the latter is *Frensham Pond* (Frensham Pond, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7–8½ gs.). — 6 m. *Churt* (Pride of the Valley, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.). The three "rather squat sugar-loaf hills," c. 2 m. E., are known as the *Devil's Jumps*. The easternmost ('Stony Jump') is open to the public. — Motor-buses run also to *Aldershot*, *Petersfield*, *Winchester*, etc.

About 3 m. N. of Farnham lies **Aldershot** (*Victoria*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Imperial*, *George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), an inconsiderable village before the establishment of the MILITARY CAMP in 1855, but now having a total population of 34,281 (incl. the troops). The 'Searchlight Tattoo' in June attracts a huge concourse of visitors to the Rushmoor Arena, W. of the town, and the Royal Theatre gives repertory performances. The camp, c. 10 sq. m. in area, with its 'Lines,' barracks, and military institutions of all kinds, is healthy, but is dusty in summer. The best view is obtained from *Caesar's Camp* (600 ft.), W. of the town, on which is an equestrian statue of Wellington brought from London (Green Park Arch) in 1885.

For the direct road to London viâ Farnborough and Bagshot, see Rte. 12B.

Beyond Farnham we leave on the left A 325, which traverses *Alice Holt*, a forest of 2000 acres, with the Forestry Commission's research station, and leads to *Bordon* (6½ m.), with its large artillery camp. We enter Hampshire.

Hampshire, or Hants, a county of low hills, rolling downs, and fertile valleys, is famous for its woodland scenery, culminating in the New Forest. Yew trees are so numerous as to be called the 'weeds of Hampshire.' Except in the Isle of Wight, historically included in the county, the coast is comparatively tame. Hants, containing the ancient capital of Winchester, was the original Wessex, the nucleus of the future kingdom of England. Izaak Walton is an immortal memory along the river-banks of Hampshire; it is the county of Gilbert White; and it claims to be the birthplace of cricket.

Beyond (43¾ m.) *Bentley* is the road to *Binsted* (2 m. l.), with a good church. — 47½ m. **Alton** (*Swan*, R. &. B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; *Alton House*, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.), with 6172 inhab., has a 12th and 15th cent. church, the S. door of which is riddled with Parliamentarian bullets fired in 1643. The *Curtis Museum* (adm. free weekdays, 10–5 or 6) contains Roman pottery, old farm tools, and two chairs that belonged to Gilbert White. — *Selborne* (Queen's), 5 m. S.E., a charming village, was the home of Gilbert White (1720–93), author of 'The Natural History of Selborne.' The Wakes, the house in which he was born and died, still stands in the main street, and he is buried in the churchyard. The church has a Norman font and piers and a fine old yew, and on the common are 250 acres of N.T. land.

From Alton to Fareham, 25 m. (railway in 1 hr.). — 12½ m. *West Meon*, where we reach the pleasant Meon valley, is 3 m. N.W. of *East Meon*, which has a church with a Tournai font (comp. p. 78) and a fine Norman tower. — 17½ m. *Corhampton* has a remarkable early Norman *Church, with an old stone chair in the choir. — 16½ m. *Droxford* has an interesting part-Norman church. The railway station was the headquarters of the War Cabinet immediately before 'D' Day, 1944. *Hambledon* (New Inn), 3½ m. S.E., claims to be the birthplace of cricket (1774). Its church is of peculiar plan and of many periods. — 21½ m. *Wickham* (King's Head, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.), the birthplace of William of Wykeham (1324–1404), with a flour mill made from the timbers of the 'Chesapeake.' — 25 m. *Fareham*, see p. 74.

At (49 m.) *Chawton* is the red brick house (adm. 2–6, Tues., Thurs., & Sat.; 1/) occupied by Jane Austen in 1809–17, the period of her chief works. — 57½ m. *New Alresford* (Bell, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.; Swan, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) is a clean little town with wide streets. A tablet in Broad St. marks the birthplace of Mary R. Mitford (1787–1855), authoress of 'Our Village.' Admiral Rodney (d. 1792) is buried at *Old Alresford*, 1 m. N. *Tichborne* (2 m. S.W.) is a pleasant village with a partly Saxon church (10–11th cent.).

64 m. **WINCHESTER**, one of the great historical cities of England (22,969 inhab.), once the capital of the kingdom, and famous for its cathedral and its school, is situated at the base and on the slope of a hill rising from the Itchen.

Railway Stations (1 m. apart): *S.R.* (A 1, 2; Rfmts.), for Southampton, Bournemouth, London, etc.; *Chesil*, Cheesehill (C 4), for Newbury.

Hotels. Norman Mede, St. Cross Rd. (beyond D 1), R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; **Stanmore**, in the same quarter, similar charges; **Royal** (B 2), St. Peter's St., with garden, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Southgate** (C 2), with garden, 14 Southgate St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **God-Begot Hostel** (B 2), High St., pens. 7 gs.; **Westgate Lodge**, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½ gs.; **Carfax** (A 2), City Rd., pens. from 5½ gs., these two unlic.; **Hyde Abbey House** (A 2), with fine plaster ceiling, R. & B. from 13/6, pens. from 5 gs.

Restaurants. *Criterion*, 18 Jewry St.; *Dumper's*, High St.; *Norman Palace Tea Room*, by the City Cross; *Old Chesil Rectory*, Cheesehill St.; *Minster Café*, Gt. Minster St.; *Abbey Mill*, Colebrooke St.

Post Office (B 3), Parchment St., off High St.

Motor-Buses from the Broadway to *Southampton*, *Aldershot*, *Gosport*, *Romsey*, *Lyndhurst*, and *Petersfield*.

History. Winchester, which in 1897 celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its civic institutions, is the successor of the British settlement of *Caer Gwent*, the Roman town of *Venta Belgarum*, and the Saxon *Winteceaster*, which became the capital of Wessex in 519 and saw Egbert crowned as first king of all England in 827. Christianity was introduced by Bp. Birinus in 634, though the bishopric was not founded till 40 years later. Winchester was the capital of Alfred and of many of his successors, including Canute and the Danish kings; Edward the Confessor was crowned in the old minster in 1043; and William the Conqueror made the city a joint capital with London and was crowned in both, an example followed by several of his successors. In commerce Winchester was long the rival of London, reaching its zenith in the 12th cent., but by the time of Henry VIII its famous wool industry had died out. Here Henry III (Henry of Winchester) was born in 1207, and here in 1100 Henry I, in 1402 Henry IV, and in 1554 Mary and Philip of Spain were married. Winchester was captured by Cromwell in 1645, after the battle of Naseby. The unfinished palace begun by Wren for Charles II was burned down in 1897. — The *Statute of Winchester* (1285) was a kind of early police act. — Keats wrote the 'Ode to Autumn' and possibly 'The Eve of St. Agnes' at Winchester (1819).

All the roads in Winchester converge on the picturesque HIGH STREET, which ascends steeply from E. to W. *West Gate* (B 2), at the top, is a good specimen of the military architecture of the 13th cent. (windows later); it contains a small museum (adm. free weekdays, 10–4, 5 or 6, Sun. 2–4.30). Castle Hill (r.) leads to the *Great Hall* (B 2; adm. free weekdays, 10–4 or 6) of the castle begun by William the Conqueror and enlarged and completed by Henry III (1235). It is a fine example of the domestic architecture of its time, with aisles and clustered columns of Purbeck marble and beautiful two-light windows, but is at present obstructed with temporary partitions. At the W. end, above the remains of the royal dais, hangs the so-called 'Round Table of King Arthur' (17 ft. in diameter), a relic said to have existed in the 13th cent. and possibly older; it was repainted in the reign of Henry VII. — We descend, passing (l.) the *God-Begot Hostel* (No. 101), a Tudor house with a modern half-timbered façade. The *City Cross* (B 2) dates from the 15th cent. Farther on is the *Pentice*, with overhanging gables, barge boards, and moulded ridge-tiles. *St. Maurice's Church* (r.) has a Norman doorway in its tower. At the foot of the street are (r.) the *Guildhall* (C 3), by Sir G. G. Scott (1873), a bronze statue of King Alfred, by Hamo Thornycroft, and (l.) the *Chapel of St. John's Hospital* (13th cent.; apply at the Hospital, opposite): Next the Guildhall are the *Abbey Grounds* (C 3), on the site of 'Nunnaminster,' a convent for Benedictine nuns, founded by Alswitha, wife of King Alfred.

The ***Cathedral** (C 3), dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and the Holy Trinity, is a building of high architectural interest, though disappointing at first sight owing to its unimposing W. front and the absence of a lofty tower. It is the longest medieval church in Europe (526 ft.; St. Peter's at Rome 614 ft.) and ranks fifth in point of area among English cathedrals. The *West Front* (by which we enter) is approached by a fine avenue of limes. Opposite are a War Memorial (by Herbert Baker), incorporating a stone from the Cloth Hall at Ypres, and a fine statue of a Rifleman (K.R.R.C.) by Tweed. Adm. to the crypt 6*d*.; to the library 1/; ascent of the tower (at 12 & 3) 6*d*. Services on weekdays at 10 & 5.15, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.30, & 6.30.

History. The original cathedral of the Kings of Wessex (7th cent.) was enlarged by *St. Swithin* or *Swithun*, Bp. of Winchester, in 852–862, and largely rebuilt by *Bishop Ethelwold* in the 10th century. The remains of St. Swithin were then transferred from the churchyard to a golden shrine within the church; and it is the legendary delay of this removal, caused by forty days of rain, that accounts for St. Swithin's control of the weather after July 15th. The present building was begun by *Bp. Walkelin* "from the foundations" in 1079. Walkelin's superb Norman erection received additions in the E.E. style from *Bp. Godfrey de Lucy* (1189–1204). *Bp. Edington* (1346–66) rebuilt the W. front and began the transformation of the nave from Norman to Perp., which was mainly carried on by the great *Bp. William of Wykeham* (1367–1404) but actually completed by *Bp. Waynflete* (1447–86). The arduous task of underpinning the foundations of the cathedral, which the original builders had not carried down to sufficiently firm ground, was satisfactorily accomplished in 1905–12 at a cost of £113,000.

Interior. The core of the interesting and imposing *Nave, with its thick walls, bold vaulting, and massive piers, is substantially the work of Walkelin. The two W. bays on the N. side and the W. bay on the S. side were rebuilt by Bp. Edington (see above), and the remainder, including the arcades, was transformed by Bp. Wykeham into the new Perp. style. This was done without pulling down the old 11th cent. work; the Gothic mouldings of the S. piers are simply cut in the Norman stones. The main arcade and clerestory were greatly enlarged, while the triforium was reduced to the present beautiful little balcony. Most of the windows are very graceful. Fragments of 14th cent. glass remain in the aisles and clerestory and in the great W. window. The magnificent lierne vault bears the arms of Edington and Wykeham. — Against the W. wall are statues of James I and Charles I, by Le Sueur. In the S. arcade of the nave are the two earliest of an unsurpassed series of *Chantries*, which illustrates the development of architecture from 1366 to 1555. *Edington's Chantry* is near the E. end. Succeeding it in date, and far surpassing it in splendour, is **Wykeham's Chantry*, in the fifth bay from the W. end, with the effigy of the great architect and statesman (d. 1404; figures in the niches restored, 1893). At the W. end of the N. aisle is a stone *Cantoria* or minstrel gallery. On the wall of this aisle (which is covered with Riflemen's memorials), opposite the Wykeham Chantry, are a brass tablet and a window to Jane Austen, who lies beneath the pavement at this spot. In the next bay stands the **Font* (12th cent.), carved with the story of St. Nicholas of Myra.

This is one of seven fonts in England of dark Tournai marble, with rich carvings of Belgian workmanship (12–13th cent.). The others are at Southampton (St. Michael's), East Meon, St. Mary Bourne, Lincoln (Cathedral), Thornton Curtis, and Ipswich (St. Peter's).

Opposite Edington's Chantry are the Jacobean pulpit, and an Annunciation, carved in oak, by Alan Durst (1944). — The massive *TRANSEPTS remain much as Walkelin left them (1070–98) and represent the vast scale of his design. Later Norman work (distinguished by the finer masonry) is a rebuilding necessitated by the fall of Walkelin's central tower in 1107, popularly attributed to the burial beneath it of the hated King William Rufus in 1100. Under the organ-loft of the N. transept is the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre* (12th cent.; 13th cent. *Wall Paintings of the Life and Passion of Christ). The W. aisle was screened off in 1908 as the *Epiphany Chapel* (Burne-Jones windows). The S. transept is rendered less impressive than the N. arm by the enclosure of the aisles, forming (E.) *Prior Silkstede's Chapel* (1524) and the *Venerable Chapel* (elaborate iron-work) and (W.) the *Treasury of Henry de Blois* (1129–1171). Izaak Walton (1593–1683), who died at No. 7 The Close, lies beneath a tablet in Silkstede's Chapel. The S. choir aisle is entered through a 12th cent. iron *Grille, that used to admit to St. Swithin's shrine (see below).

The CHOIR is separated from the nave by an oak screen designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. The excessive stoutness of the tower-piers is the result of their strengthening after the fall of the tower. Under the tower is a marble tomb which long passed for that of William Rufus. The magnificent **Stalls* (c. 1305), with their vigorous misericords, are the oldest cathedral-stalls in England except some fragments at Rochester; the desks and stools of the upper tier date from 1540. The pulpit was given by Prior Silkstede (c. 1520); the bishop's throne is modern. The piers, arches, and clerestory of the *Presbytery* (prolonging the choir towards the E.) were rebuilt early in the 14th century. Bp. Fox (1501–28) rebuilt the outer walls of the presbytery aisles, inserted the tracery of the clerestory and E. window, and put up the wooden lierne vault. To him are due also the screens between the presbytery and the aisles, which now bear six painted and gilded mortuary chests (four of 1525, and two copies, of 1661), made to contain the bones of Canute, William Rufus, and several Anglo-Saxon monarchs. Two of the coffers which they contained stand in the N. choir aisle. The E. window has fine glass of c. 1525. The great *Reredos*, perhaps begun by Card. Beaufort (d. 1447), was mutilated at the Reformation, but was restored and equipped with statues in 1884–91. There is, however, some fine original work in the spandrels of the doors. On the E. side of the reredos is the *Feretory*, a place for the 'feretra' or shrines for the relics of saints. To the left (N.) and right (S.) of the feretory are the *Chantries of Bp. Gardiner* (1555) and *Bp. Fox* (1528). In the former is kept 'Queen Mary's Chair' used by the unhappy queen on her marriage with Philip II of Spain. To the E. are the large RETRO-CHOIR of three bays (in the centre of which stood the Shrine of St.

Swithin), with contemporary floor-tiles, some panels of 13th cent. grisaille glass (S. side) from Salisbury, and the *Lady Chapel* beyond. With the exception of the 15th cent. elongation of the Lady Chapel the work is by Bp. de Lucy (1189–1204) and (together with the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre) is the earliest Gothic work in the cathedral and (saving Lincoln choir) perhaps the earliest purely Gothic work in England (comp. Chichester). On the E. wall of the feretory, at the W. end of the retro-choir, are nine exquisite niches, and below is the entrance to the 'Holy Hole,' or vault below the feretory. In the retro-choir on either side are the *Chantries of Bp. Waynflete* (1486; N.) and *Cardinal Beaufort* (1447; S.), and against the N.E. pier is a wooden figure of *St. Joan of Arc* (by J. N. Comper; 1923). The admirable woodwork and the mural paintings from the 'Life of the Virgin' in the Lady Chapel (restored by Prof. Tristram, 1933–36) are late 15th cent. work. The chapel to the S. was fitted up as a chantry by *Bp. Langton* (1501). Its woodwork is remarkable. The late 12th cent. *Chapel of the Guardian Angels* (N.), with painted roof-medallions (c. 1240), contains the tomb of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland (d. 1635), a masterpiece of Le Sueur.

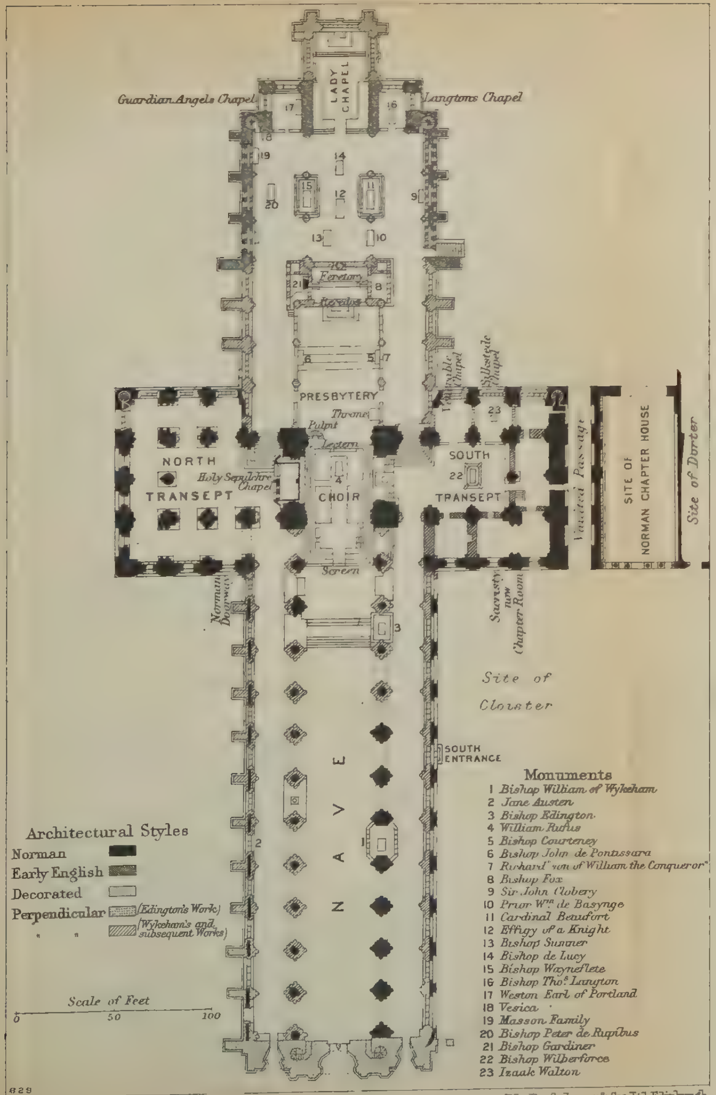
The CRYPT, entered from the N. transept, is in three parts. The first two of these are Norman, of the same date and character as the transepts. In the first and larger is a *Well* of unknown antiquity. The rectangular E. crypt is E.E. (1189–1204).

Over the passage between the S. transept and the Norman arches of the old Chapter House is the *Library* (1668), containing 4000 printed vols. and some rare MSS.; its chief treasures are a magnificent illuminated Vulgate in three folios (12th cent.) and a 12th cent. leather binding.

From the S.W. corner of the W. façade a passage called the *Slype*, or *Dark Arch*, constructed in 1636 as a substitute for the right of way through the cathedral, leads to the beautiful and spacious *Close*. Anagrams on the W. and E. arch of the Slype refer to its use. The close is in part surrounded by the ancient monastery walls. The *Deanery*, approached by a vestibule of three arches (c. 1250), includes the 15th cent. Prior's Hall.

We leave the close at the S.E. angle and pass through the 13th cent. *King's Gate* (C 3), over which is the church of *St. Swithin* (rebuilt in the 16th cent.). On No. 9 Kingsgate St. is a tablet to Samuel Wesley the composer, cathedral organist in 1849–64. We, however, turn to the left into College St., on the right (S.) side of which is the house in which Jane Austen died (tablet). On the same side is the great gateway (1394; good figure of the Virgin) of ***Winchester College** or *St. Mary's College* (D 3), founded by William of Wykeham in 1382 and thus the earliest great public school in England (open 10–4 or 6; porter's lodge to the right; fee). The first stone of the chapel was laid in 1393, and the buildings were occupied in 1396. The school is allied with New College at Oxford founded by Wykeham in 1379. Besides the 70 foundation scholars, who live in college, there are about 390 'commoners,' living in masters' houses.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL


LADY CHAPEL
Guardian Angels Chapel
Langtons Chapel
Feretory
Reredos
PRESBYTERY
Throne
Pulpit
Lectern
NORTH TRANSEPT
Holy Sepulchre Chapel
CHOIR
Screen
SOUTH TRANSEPT
Venerable Chapel
Silkstede Chapel
Vaulted Passage
SITE OF NORMAN CHAPTER HOUSE
Site of Dorter
Norman Doorway
Sacristy now Chapter Room
Site of Cloister
SOUTH ENTRANCE
NAVE
Architectural Styles
Norman
Early English
Decorated
Perpendicular (Edington's Work)
" " (Wykeham's and subsequent Works)
Scale of Feet
0
50
100
Monuments
1 Bishop William of Wykeham
2 Jane Austen
3 Bishop Edington
4 William Rufus
5 Bishop Courteney
6 Bishop John de Pontissara
7 Richard "son of William the Conqueror"
8 Bishop Fox
9 Sir John Clobery
10 Prior Wm. de Basynge
11 Cardinal Beaufort
12 Effigy of a Knight
13 Bishop Sumner
14 Bishop de Lucy
15 Bishop Wayneflete
16 Bishop Thos. Langton
17 Weston Earl of Portland
18 Vesica
19 Masson Family
20 Bishop Peter de Rupibus
21 Bishop Gardiner
22 Bishop Wilberforce
23 Izaak Walton
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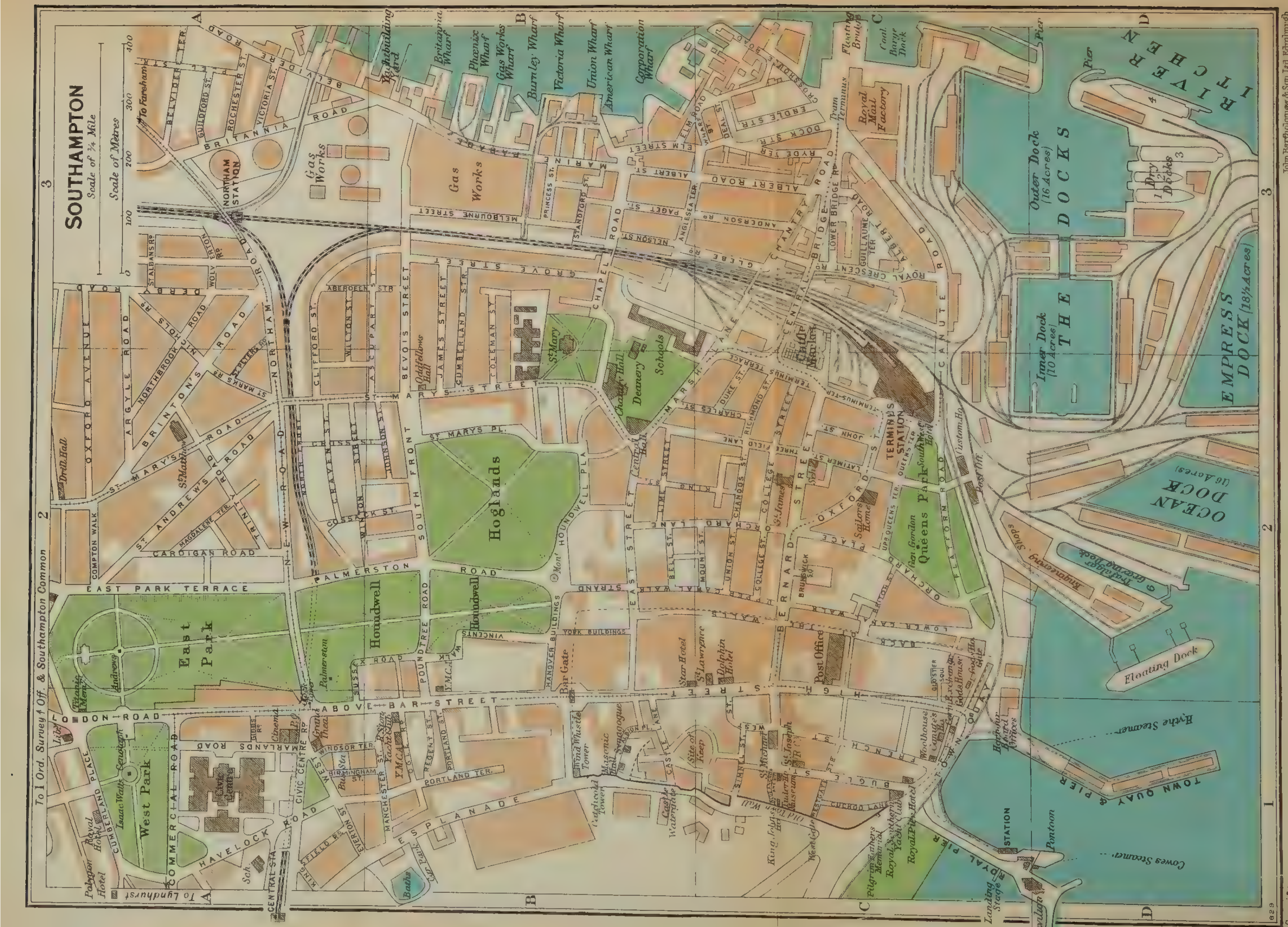
SOUTHAMPTON
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
To I Ord. Survey Off. & Southampton Common
To Fareham
To Lyndhurst
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
Northam Station
Gas Works
Britannia Road
Belvidere Road
Shipbuilding Yard
Britannia Wharf
Phœnix Wharf
Gas Works Wharf
Burnley Wharf
Victoria Wharf
Union Wharf
American Wharf
Corporation Wharf
Floating Bridge
Coal Barge Dock
River Itchen
Pier
Royal Mail Factory
Tram Terminus
Outer Dock (16 Acres)
The Docks
Dry Docks
Inner Dock (10 Acres)
Empress Dock (18½ Acres)
Ocean Dock (16 Acres)
Trafalgar Graving Dock
Engineering Shops
Floating Dock
Hythe Steamer
Cowes Steamer
Town Quay & Pier
Royal Pier
Pontoon
Landing Stage
Station
Terminus Station
South Western Hotel
Custom Ho.
Post Off.
Queens Park
Gen. Gordon
Sailors' Home
Canute Road
Platform Road
Oxford Street
Bernard Street
High Street
Post Office
Dolphin Hotel
Star Hotel
St. Lawrence
Holy Rood
Bar Gate
Above Bar Street
London Road
East Park
Andrews
Titanic Mem.
Palmerston
Houndwell
Hoglands
St. Mary
Deanery
Schools
Chantry Hall
Central Hall
St. Mary's Street
Northam Road
New Road
East Park Terrace
Palmerston Road
Oxford Avenue
Compton Walk
Drill Hall
St. Matthew
Oddfellows Hall
Cattle Market
Chapel Road
Marsh Lane
Terminus Terrace
East Street
Orchard Lane
Lower Canal Walk
French Street
Bugle Street
Cuckoo Lane
Old Town Wall
Site of Keep
Castle Watergate
Catchcold Tower
Masonic Hall
Synagogue
Wind Whistle Tower
St. Michael
St. Joseph
Tudor Ho. Museum
Westgate
King John's Ho.
Pilgrim Fathers' Memorial
Royal Southern Yacht Club
Royal Pier Hotel
Woolhouse
Canute's Palace
Gods House
Harbour Board Offices
Esplanade
Civic Centre
Civic Centre Road
West Park
Isaac Watts
Sowthampton
Commercial Road
Havelock Road
Central Sta.
Baths
Car Park
Cumberland Place
Royal Hotel
Polygon Hotel
Libr.
Marlands Road
Cinema
Grand Thea.
Bus Sta.
Y.M.C.A.
R. Sthn. Yacht Club
Portland Ter.
Windsor Ter.
Manchester St.
Kingsfield Rd.
Everton St.
West Marlands
Hanover Buildings
York Buildings
Vincents Walk
Poundtree Road
Sussex Road
South Front
Bevois Street
St. Marys Place
Grove Street
Melbourne Street
Marine Parade
Albert Road
Anderson Rd.
Glebe Rd.
Royal Crescent Rd.
Chantry Road
Bridge Road
Lower Bridge Rd.
Albert Road
Elm Street
Dock Street
Endle Street
Crosshouse Road
Threefield Lane
St. James
Kingsland
Houndwell Pla.
Strand
Mont.

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Visitors are shown two quadrangles, surrounded by the old school buildings and domestic offices of Wykeham. In the passage to the *Kitchen* is a curious figure of the 'Trusty Servant,' placed there in the 16th cent. and repainted in 1778. The lavatory and boot-cleaning room are known as *Moab* and *Edom* (Ps. lx. 8; cviii. 9). The *Chapel* retains its original fan-tracery ceiling of wood. In the middle of the *Cloister* is the *Junior School Chapel* (c. 1420), originally a chantry-chapel, and long used as the library. The *Dining Hall* has a fine oaken roof. The *Cloisters* are carved with the names of Bp. Ken (1656) and many other notable Wykehamists. The *Audit Room*, *Brewhouse* (now the Library, with an 'Empire Clock'), '*Seventh Chamber*' (old school-room), and *Muniment Room* are interesting. On the wall of 'School' (1683), usually ascribed to Wren, is the inscription 'aut disce, aut discede, manet sors tertia caedi' ('learn, leave, or be licked'). The beautiful **War Memorial Cloister* (adm. free, entrance in Kingsgate St.), by Sir Herbert Baker, commemorates over 500 Wykehamists who fell in 1914–18. Among famous Wykehamists may be mentioned Grocyn, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Thomas Browne, Bp. Ken, Otway, Sydney Smith, Trollope, Dr. Arnold and Matthew Arnold, the Earls of Selborne, and Lord Grey of Fallodon.

On the left (N.) side of College St. are the ruins of *Wolvesey Castle* (C 3), the original bishops' palace, dating from 1138 but incorporating some earlier material. Queen Mary lodged here before her marriage with Philip. A wing of the adjacent *Wolvesey Palace*, built by Wren (the rest of which was pulled down in 1800), is now the bishop's residence.

Hence we may go on, skirting the river, to the *Soke Bridge* (C 4), at the foot of the High St. Here is the 200-year-old *City Mill* (N.T.), now a youth hostel, but open free on weekdays 10–1. Beyond the bridge, at the corner of Cheesehill St., is a mid-15th cent. house claiming to be the oldest in Winchester. *St. John's Church* (C 4), ¼ m. N., is of various periods from the 12th to the 16th cent. and has aisles wider than the nave. *St. Giles's Hill*, to the E., commands a good view.

To the N.W. of the cathedral, in the Square, is the *City Museum* (C 2; open 10–4, 5, or 6). — Jewry St. and its prolongation Hyde St. (A 2), in which are some fine 17th cent. houses, lead to (½ m.) the gatehouse, the sole surviving relic of *Hyde Abbey* (A 3). This house, originally known as the *New Minster*, was founded in 901 near the cathedral and removed to its present site c. 1110. The monks brought with them the body of King Alfred, but its resting-place is now unknown. — Near by is *St. Bartholomew's Church* (A 3), with some Norman fragments.

About 1 m. S. of the cathedral, and reached viâ Southgate St. (D 2) or (more pleasantly) by a path along the Itchen, beginning at College Walk (D 3), lies the venerable ***Hospital of St. Cross** (adm. 6*d*., for two 1/, for 3–10 1/6). Visitors are conducted by a brother.

This was founded by Bp. Henry of Blois for 13 poor brethren in 1136, and a second foundation (of 'Noble Poverty') was added by Card. Beaufort in 1446. The brethren of the first foundation wear a black gown, with a Jerusalem cross, while the others have a red gown bearing a cardinal's hat. Passing through the outer court, we take our tickets at the *Beaufort Tower*, where the 'Wayfarer's Dole' of bread and ale is supplied to all applicants. In the inner court are the *Brethren's Houses* (c. 1445), the *Refectory*, the *Kitchen*, the *Master's House*, the *Infirmary*, and the **Church*, a fine example of its period (1136–c. 1250). The unusual lectern dates from 1510, and in front of the altar is the brass of a Master of the Hospital (1410). The triptych in the S. chapel is attributed to Mabuse (1470–1532). 'The Warden', by Trollope, and 'Brother Copas', by Quiller-Couch, undoubtedly refer to St. Cross.

Across the river, to the E., rises *St. Catherine's Hill* (255 ft.), commanding a fine view. At the top are a clump of trees, a British fosse, the foundations of a medieval chapel, and a 'mizmaze' cut in the turf. *Chilcomb* (1 m.), in the valley to the N., has a very early little Norman church.

At *Hursley*, 5 m. S.W., is the grave (in the churchyard) of John Keble (1792–1866), vicar of the parish for about 30 years. The church was rebuilt from the proceeds of 'The Christian Year.' *Hursley House* replaces Merdon Manor, the home of Richard Cromwell (d. 1712), who, with several members of his family, is buried in the church.

FROM WINCHESTER TO FAREHAM, A 333, 19¾ m. — Beyond (6 m.) *Twyford*, where Benjamin Franklin wrote part of his autobiography, an alternative route to Southampton (9 m.) diverges on the right viâ *Eastleigh* (½ m.), an unattractive town (18,333 inhab.) with engine-shops. — 11½ m. *Bishop's Waltham* (Crown Inn), with a ruined manor of the Bps. of Winchester. *Botley* (Botleigh Grange, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 5 gs.; Dolphin, plain), 4 m. S., was for a time the home of William Cobbett. — 16¼ m. *Wickham*, and thence to (19¾ m.) *Fareham*, see p. 76.

FROM WINCHESTER TO NEWBURY, A 34, 24½ m. (railway in c. 1 hr.; through trains from Southampton to Didcot, for Oxford). — 3 m. *Worthy Down* airfield; 2 m. E. is the quaint village of *Crawley*, said to be the 'Queen's Crawley' of 'Vanity Fair.' — 12 m. *Whitchurch*, see Rte. 16. — Beyond (15 m.) *Litchfield* we see the tumuli known as *Seven Barrows* and *Beacon Hill* (858 ft.), both to the left. On top of the latter is buried the 5th Earl of Carnarvon (1866–1923), discoverer of the tomb of Tutankhamen. — 18 m. *Burghclere* (r.) has an old, but freely restored, church. The Sandham Memorial Chapel (N.T.) has remarkable mural paintings by Stanley Spencer (1927–33). At *Kingsclere*, 4 m. E., are an important Norman church and some well-known racing stables. — *Highclere Castle* (Earl of Carnarvon), to the left, in a noble park (open on special occasions only; fine cedars, rhododendrons, etc.), formerly belonged to the Bishops of Winchester. — 24½ m. *Newbury*, see Rte. 19.

The Southampton road, passing St. Cross, keeps to the right bank of the Itchen. — At (71 m.) *Otterbourne* John Keble was rector (comp. above) and Charlotte M. Yonge (1823–1901) lies in the churchyard. — Passing (73 m.) *Chandler's Ford* (Mount, R. & B. 20/, pens. 7½ gs.), we enter Southampton through the leafy suburb of *Bassett*. — 78½ m. **Southampton,** see Rte. 12B.

B. Viâ Basingstoke and Winchester

ROAD, 75½ m. A 30. 16½ m. *Staines*. — 26½ m. *Bagshot*. — 46 m. *Basingstoke*. — A 33. 63½ m. **Winchester.** — 75½ m. **Southampton.** MOTOR COACH from Victoria to *Winchester* in 2 hrs. 50 min. and *Southampton* in 3¾ hrs.

RAILWAY, 79 m. from Waterloo in 80 min.–2 hrs. Principal Stations : To (24½ m.) *Woking*, see Rte. 11B. — 28 m. *Brookwood*. — 33¼ m. *Farnborough*. — 36½ m. *Fleet* (Lismoyne, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 4½ gs.), on Fleet Pond (130 acres), which once provided fish for the monks of Winchester. — 42¼ m. *Hook*. — 48 m. **Basingstoke,** for the main line to the S.W. — 58¼ m. *Micheldever*. — 66¾ m. **Winchester,** and thence to **Southampton,** see Rte. 12A.

From London viâ the Great West Road, Staines, and Egham to (21 m.) *Virginia Water* (Wheatsheaf, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 175/), see the *Blue Guide to London*.

FROM VIRGINIA WATER TO READING, 17½ m., A 329. — 3½ m. **Ascot** (*Berystede*, T.H., R. & B. from 13/6, pens. from 6½ gs.; *Royal Ascot*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 120/; *Royal Foresters*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 120/) is the scene of the most fashionable race-meeting of the year, with the 'Gold Cup' in June (see the *Blue Guide to London*). *Englemere*, near the railway, was the last home of Lord Roberts (d. 1914). — 5 m. *Bracknell*. — 10½ m. *Wokingham* (7294 inhab.; Old Rose, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; Bush, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 5½ gs.), with the picturesque Lucas Almshouses (1665). — 17½ m. *Reading*, see Rte. 31.

The main road traverses (23 m.) *Sunningdale* (Sunningdale, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), a favourite residential district, among fir and beech woods, with noted golf links. — 26½ m. **Bagshot** (*Cricketers*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.). To the S. are *Chobham Ridges*, an open heath commanding good views. Farther S. are *Bisley* (3½ m.), with the camp and ranges that are the annual meeting-place (in July) of the National Rifle Association, and *Brookwood* (5 m.), with the London Necropolis, a huge cemetery, with a chapel, dedicated in 1937, commemorating the 463 American soldiers buried here.

From beyond Bagshot A 325 leads S.W. to (8½ m.) *Aldershot* viâ (2¾ m. *Frimley*, where in the churchyard lies Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee (1860–1925), victor at the Falkland Isles (1914), beneath a cross of oak from H.M.S. Victory. — 7 m. *Farnborough* (Queen's, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.; Farnborough Park, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 5 gs.), with 16,359 inhab., has large military and aircraft establishments. Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial are buried in a memorial church (near the station) built in 1887 by the Empress Eugenie (1826–1920), who also lies here. The adjoining abbey is occupied by Benedictines from Solesmes. On the other side of the railway is *Farnborough Hill*, now a convent, where the Empress died.

29¾ m. *Camberley* (Cambridge, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; Duke of York, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), with a good golf course and the Royal Staff College, lies in a heathy district devoted largely to military interests. About 1 m. N. is *Sandhurst*, with the *Royal Military Academy* for army officers, situated in beautiful grounds with a lake.

Founded in 1799 as the Royal Military College, it was merged in 1946 with the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The *War Memorial Chapel* (1922) commemorates 4000 former cadets, and just inside the gates is Thornycroft's statue of Gen. Gordon (1833–85), brought from Trafalgar Square in London. About 2 m. farther N. is *Crowthorne* (Waterloo, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.) with the public school of Wellington College, established in 1853, primarily for the sons of deceased officers. In the vicinity is *Broadmoor Asylum*, for criminal lunatics.

At (31 m.) *Blackwater* we enter Hampshire. — 34¾ m. *Hartford Bridge*. *Bramshill Park* (Lord Brocket; no adm.), 1½ m. N.W., is a striking Jacobean mansion (1612) with fine old gardens. Bramshill is in the parish of *Eversley* (1 m. W.), of which Charles Kingsley was curate and rector from 1842 till his death in 1875; he is buried in the churchyard. — Beyond (36 m.) *Hartley Wintney* (White Lion, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.) a by-road on the left leads to *Winchfield* (1¾ m.) with a beautiful little church, partly Norman. — 40 m. *Hook* (Baredown, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.).

Odiham (*George*, with Jacobean panelled room, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), 2 m. S., still has its stocks and whipping-post. The church (E.E. to Perp.) contains brasses and a curious font. At *Odiham Castle*, 1 m. W., now preserving only a ruined 13th cent. keep, David II of Scotland was confined after the battle of Neville's Cross (1346).

We next pass (42 m.) the tiny Norman church (r.) of *Nately Scures*, and (43½ m.; l.) the village of *Basing* (with a handsome church). *Basing House*, built by the first Marquess of Winchester (d. 1572), was famous for its stout resistance, under the fifth Marquess, to the Parliamentarians for four years, finally yielding to Cromwell himself (1645). Little remains intact except the 16th cent. dovecote. — A 30 avoids Basingstoke by a by-pass (l.).

46 m. **Basingstoke** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Wheatsheaf*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a thriving market-town (13,862 inhab.). Close to the station, in an old 'liten' or graveyard said to owe its origin to the Interdict of 1207, which closed the ordinary graveyards, are the ruins of the *Holy Ghost Chapel* (1525). *St. Michael* is a good 16th cent. town church.

Sherborne St. John, 2 m. N., has an interesting church. About 1 m. farther N.E. is *The Vyne*, a mansion of the 16th cent., enlarged by Inigo Jones, with a chapel much lauded by Horace Walpole (glass made before 1520).

An alternative route to Winchester, 1 m. longer than the main road, runs viâ (4 m.) *Farleigh Wallop*, with Farleigh House, the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth. — At (9¼ m.) *Chilton Candover* the crypt of the Norman church has been excavated.

From Basingstoke to *Salisbury*, etc., see Rte. 16.

Beyond (61 m.) *King's Worthy* the Winchester by-pass diverges left. *Headbourne Worthy* (r.) has important Saxon work in its church, notably a fine but damaged *Rood. — 63½ m. **Winchester** and thence to Southampton, see Rte. 12A.

75½ m. **SOUTHAMPTON** (176,025 inhab.), a great seaport with many historic associations and interesting ancient remains, is finely situated at the head of Southampton Water, the estuary of the Test, on a peninsula bounded on the E. by the river Itchen. The harbour, one of the best natural harbours in England, has the advantage of a double tide, first viâ the Solent and then (two hours later) viâ Spithead.

Railway Stations. *Central* (A 1; Rfmts.), for all regular services. — *Terminus* (C 2; Rfmts.), for boat-trains (new *Ocean Terminal* to open 1950). Bus service from Central Station to Royal Pier, in connection with trains and boats, 6*d*., including pier tolls.

Hotels. Polygon (A 1), near Central Station, R. & B. 20/, pens. 10 gs.; **Royal** (A 1), Cumberland Place, R. & B. 14/6–18/6, pens. 21/–25/6; **Dolphin** (C 2), T.H., High St., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **Court Royal**, Southampton Common, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Hamtun House**, Hulse Rd., nr. Southampton Common, R. & B. 12/6, pens. from 4 gs.; **Carlton**, Carlton Cres., just N. of A 1, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs., unlic.

Restaurants. *Embassy*, London Rd., near Civic Centre.

Post Office (C 2), High St.

United States Consulate and *American Express Co.*, Havelock Chambers, opposite Dock Gates, Queen's Terrace. — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 31 Oxford St. (C 2).

Motor-Buses run from the bus station near Civic Centre to points in the *New Forest*, to *Romsey*, *Winchester*, *Calshot*, *Petersfield*, *Lymington* (for Bournemouth), *Salisbury*, *Fareham* (for Portsmouth), etc. — TRAMWAYS from Shirley viâ Civic Centre to Floating Bridge, etc.

Steam Ferry (C 3; 1*d*.; motor-cycle 2*d*., car 6*d*.) across the Itchen to *Woolston*.

Steamers. From the ROYAL PIER (C, D 1) to the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13. — From the TOWN QUAY (D 1) to *Hythe*, every ½ hr. on weekdays, hourly on Sun. (1/3 ret.). — From the OUTER DOCK (D 3) to *Havre*, 2 or 3 times a week, to *St. Malo*, twice a week in summer; to the *Channel Islands*, see Rte. 15. — From the OUTER QUAYS (S. of D 3) to New York and Canada viâ *Cherbourg* or *Havre*, by steamers of the Cunard-White Star, U.S. Lines, etc.; R.M.S.P. to S. America, Union Castle to S. Africa, and P. & O. to the East. Steamers from Dutch and French ports to S. Europe and America usually anchor in Southampton Water, and passengers are conveyed to them by tender.

Air Services from Eastleigh Airport to *Cowes* (p. 88), and the *Channel Islands* (Rte. 15). — Southampton Water (Berth 50) is the base for BOAC flying-boat services to Africa and the East.

Amusements. *Grand Theatre* (A 1), West Marlands Rd.; *Royal Pier Theatre* (D 1); numerous *Cinemas*.

History. The Saxon town of *Hamwih* (excavated 1947–8) superseded the Roman *Clausentum* (Bitterne), on the other side of the Itchen, and the form *Suthamptuna* probably indicated its situation with reference to that settlement. It was a place of some note, and it is said that Canute here administered the famous rebuke to his courtiers (comp. p. 66). After the Norman Conquest the Continental trade of Southampton became of great importance. Part of Richard Cœur-de-Lion's Crusading fleet sailed from Southampton in 1189; in 1345 and 1415 the armies that conquered at Crécy and Agincourt took ship here; and in modern times it has continued to be the principal port of embarkation for troops on foreign service down to the British Expeditionary Force of 1914. The most notable of many hostile descents was that of 1338, when a large French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet plundered the town. The rise of Portsmouth and a terrible visitation of the plague (1665) conspired with other causes to diminish the prosperity of Southampton, but a new era of advance was ushered in by the Napoleonic wars and confirmed by the coming of the railway (1840) and the construction of the docks. — The Pilgrim Fathers originally sailed for America from Southampton in 1620 in the 'Speedwell' (which had brought some of them from Holland) and the 'Mayflower.' On arrival at Plymouth, however, the 'Speedwell' was discarded as unseaworthy and the whole band was crowded into the 'Mayflower.' In 1940–41 the town suffered heavily from air raids, and large areas, especially in and near the High St., were destroyed. — John Alden (1599–1686), the hero of 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' was an artisan of Southampton. Isaac Watts (1674–1748; born at 21 French St.), Charles Dibdin (1745–1814), Sir John Millais (1829–96), George Saintsbury (1845–1933), and Lord Jellicoe (1859–1935), were natives of the town, and 'Artemus Ward' (C. F. Browne) died there in 1867. Southampton is the 'Bevishampton' of Meredith's 'Beauchamp's Career.'

In Canute Rd., close to the *Terminus Station* (C 2), is the entrance to the capacious **Docks** (C, D 2, 3), which occupy the lower end of the town's peninsula. Opened in 1843 and purchased in 1892 by the L. & S.W. Railway, they are among the best-equipped in the world. Important new extensions, in the Test estuary, include a new quay wall nearly 1½ m. long, and a graving dock, 1200 ft. long, 135 ft. wide, and 59 ft. deep, the largest of its kind in existence.

From the Docks entrance Platform Rd. runs W., skirting *Queen's Park* (C 2), to the *Town Quay & Pier* and the *Royal Pier* (C, D 1; adm. 3*d*.). The *God's House Gate* (C 2), with a tower, formed part of the old town wall. Behind it, in Winkle St., stands the DOMUS DEI (God's House) or *Hospice of St.*

Julian (C 2), founded in the 12th cent., granted to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1343, and now harbouring four brothers and four sisters (cottages rebuilt).

The chapel (for adm. apply to 82 Bernard St.), which has been drastically restored, was assigned to Walloon refugees in 1567 and is now occupied by a congregation using the Anglican service in French. It contains the remains of the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were executed in 1415 for treason ('Henry V,' ii. 2). Against the S. wall is a strange memorial to the first Walloon minister (1569).

HIGH STREET (C 2, B 1), anciently known as 'English Street,' runs N. from the Town Quay. Many of its old buildings were destroyed by German air-attacks in 1940–41. In Porter's Lane (l.) are the shattered remains of a medieval building known as *Canute's House*. A garden of remembrance, in honour of the men of the Merchant Navy killed in 1939–45, has been laid out in the ruins of *Holy Rood* church (C 2).

In St. Michael's Sq., W. (l.) of this part of High St., is the church of **St. Michael** (C 1), spoiled by modernisation in 1826, but still retaining some interesting Norman details. The low central tower rests on early Norman arches and bears a disproportionately lofty spire of the 18th century. The elaborate font (12th cent.), of dark Tournai limestone, resembles that of Winchester Cathedral. — *Tudor House* (adm. free 10–5, Sun. 2.30–4.30), a handsome half-timbered house in the same square (W. side), is now a museum of local and other antiquities. Here are kept the 17th cent. painted figures (formerly on the Bar Gate) of Sir Bevis of Southampton, the legendary hero of the town, and the giant Ascupart whom he conquered. Below the garden is an interesting 12th cent. house known as *King John's Palace* (C 1), abutting on the ramparts.

On the E. (r.) side of High St., the bow-windowed *Dolphin Hotel* is one of the few surviving buildings, while at the head of High St. is the ***Bar Gate** (B 1, 2), the old N. gate of the city. It has been modernised on the S. side (with a statue of George III) but still shows on the N. its central archway and flanking towers of the 14th cent. (incorporating earlier work), as well as the projection with machicolated parapet that was added in the Perp. period. The armorial decorations and figures of lions are comparatively modern. Over the archway is a chamber known as the *Guildhall*. Farther N., on the way to the Central Station, is the **Civic Centre** (A 1; adm. weekdays 11–12, 3–4, closed Sat. aft.), an imposing group of municipal buildings, by E. B. Webber (1932), including also law courts, an art school, and an *Art Gallery* (adm. free 10–7, Sun. 2–5), opened in 1939, with a collection of English paintings of the 18–20th centuries.

In the same neighbourhood are the **Parks**: in *Houndwell* (A, B 2), now *Palmerston Park*, is a statue of Lord Palmerston (1784–1865); in *East Park* (A 1, 2) a memorial to the engineers who perished in the 'Titanic' (1912); and in *West* or *Watts Park* (A 1) a War Memorial by Lutyens and a statue of Isaac Watts, whose hymns are said to have been first sung in Above Bar Congregational Chapel (destroyed). — London Road (A 1) and the Avenue lead to *Southampton Common*, a fine natural park of 350 acres, with a cemetery

(S.W. corner; grave of 'Lord Dundreary' Sothern, d. 1881) and the County Cricket Ground. On the way thither we pass the *Ordnance Survey Office* (badly damaged in 1941). — In *Hollybrook Cemetery*, N.W. of the Common, is a Memorial Wall (1930), by T. Newham, with the names of 1861 soldiers of all ranks (beginning with Lord Kitchener) who were lost at sea in 1914–18.

At *Highfield*, c. 1 m. E. of the Common, is Southampton University College, with the Sims Library (30,000 vols.), a museum, the Chipperfield Art Collection (open free), and New Hall (1935) for resident students.

The ancient **Walls** of Southampton, dating from Saxon times but afterwards rebuilt, were about 1¼ m. in circuit, 30 to 40 ft. in height, and defended on the N. and E. by a moat and on the S. and W. by the estuary of the Test. They were strengthened by towers and had six principal gates of which three are extant. There are considerable remains of the wall, best seen on the W. side, but the castle within them has practically vanished.

From the Bar Gate we descend W. to the *Arundel* or *Wind Whistle Tower* (B 1) near the N.W. angle of the old wall, which extends thence to the S. in tolerable preservation. To the S. of *Catchcold Tower* and the site of the *Castle Watergate* (14th cent.) the Norman walls were strengthened in later times by a series of external arcades, with arrangements for showering missiles on assailants. The *West Gate* (13th cent.) was the ancient access of the town from the Old Quay. A monument on this quay commemorates the fact that the 'Mayflower' sailed thence on Aug. 15th, 1620. Farther on, short of the *Bugle Tower* at the S.W. angle of the wall, a flight of steps ascends to the top of the wall. We now turn towards the E. At the S. end of French St. is the ancient *Woolhouse* (14th cent.), afterwards used as a prison and known as the French or Spanish Prison. Farther on, beyond the end of High St., we find ourselves again at the *God's House Gate* (see above).

Netley Abbey, 3 m. S.E., may be reached by railway, by water, or by motor-bus from Woolston. Netley Station is 1 m. from the Abbey, the boat-landing ½ m. The usual way is to cross by the floating bridge (1*d*.; car 6*d*.) to *Woolston*, and drive, walk (2 m.), or take the bus (10 min.) thence. ***Netley Abbey** (9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2; adm. 6*d*.) was a Cistercian foundation of Henry III (c. 1239), originally occupied by monks from Beaulieu. The picturesque ruins include the church, the cloisters, the chapter house, and some domestic buildings. Netley Castle is now a convalescent home, and the huge *Royal Victoria Hospital*, 1 m. S. (1863), has accommodation for 1100 military patients. — *Hamble*, 1½ m. farther, is a well-known yachting centre, with a good church (Norman and E.E.).

Southampton is the principal starting-point for excursions in the New Forest, generally approached either by road or by railway as described in Rte. 14. An alternative route, however, is to cross Southampton Water by steamer from the Town Quay to (¾ hr.) *Hythe*.

From Southampton to Andover, 26 m. (railway in c. 1½ hr.). — 5 m. *Nursling* (Horns Inn, P.R.). — 8½ m. **Romsey** (*White Horse*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Dolphin*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Abbey*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½ gs.; *Paultons*, 3½ m. S.W., in fine grounds, pens. 10 gs.), junction of the railway to Salisbury, is a small town (4863 inhab.) on the Test. Its *Abbey Church presents the outline and aspect of a purely Norman conventual church more completely than any building of equal size in England (263 ft. long, 86 ft. wide; transepts 131 ft.). In its present form it dates mainly from about 1130, but remains of the earlier Saxon church (967) of the Benedictine nunnery of SS. Mary and Ethelfleda (founded c. 907) have been discovered beneath the flooring (trap-door near the pulpit). The first abbess seems to have been St. Elfleda, daughter of Edward the Elder. The W. bays of the nave are E.E., made to assimilate with the older work, on the foundations of which they evidently rest. There is no W. door. The aisles of the choir end in apses (square externally); the E. side of the transepts is also adjoined by circular chapels. The two great E. windows are 14th cent. insertions. The

N. aisle and transept were long used as a parish church, and the reredos here preserves notable paintings of c. 1500 (Resurrection and saints). The beautiful mouldings and original Norman triforium and clerestory of the choir deserve special attention. At the E. end of the S. choir-aisle is a carved Saxon crucifix; and outside the S. or Abbess's Door is another Saxon *Rood now ascribed to the 11th century. The central lantern tower (92 ft. high) is disfigured by a clumsy wooden belfry (good view). The so-called *King John's Hunting Box* (adm. 6*d.*), just E. of the abbey, is a small 13th cent. house with interesting inscriptions of 1306 in the upper room. In the market-place is a statue of Lord Palmerston, whose home, *Broadlands*, now the seat of the Mountbatten family, adjoins the town on the S. Florence Nightingale (1820–1910) is buried at *East Wellow*, 3 m. W. — 13 m. *Mottisfont* (Mill Arms, P.R., at Dunbridge, 1½ m. W., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 3½–4½ gs.) has a church with a Norman font and some 15th cent. glass. — 18½ m. *Stockbridge* (Grosvenor, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7 gs.) is a small town frequented by anglers in the Test. — 26 m. *Andover*, see Rte. 16.

From Southampton to the *New Forest*, *Bournemouth*, and *Weymouth*, see Rte. 14; to *Portsmouth*, see p. 74; to the *Isle of Wight*, see below; to the *Channel Islands*, see Rte. 15.

13. ISLE OF WIGHT

There are three regular ports of entry to the island: Ryde, Cowes, and Yarmouth, approached respectively from Portsmouth, Southampton, and Lymington. In summer excursion steamers touch at various piers (see weekly bills). — From Portsmouth Harbour to Ryde (4¾ m., in ½ hr.; 2/5). This is the best route, as the trains run near the boats at both ends. The through journey from London (Waterloo) to Ryde takes 2½ hrs. — From Southampton to Cowes (12 m., in 1 hr.; 3/9). The first half of the passage is inside Southampton Water, with Netley Hospital to the left, and Calshot Castle to the right. The journey from London (Waterloo) takes 3–3¼ hrs.; bus from Southampton Central Sta. to Royal Pier except on Sun. — From Lymington to Yarmouth (4 m., in ½ hr.; 2/9). This is the shortest passage (half of it inside the river). The boats are small and land their passengers ¾ m. from the station at Yarmouth. They are, however, convenient for the W. side of the island (buses from the pier in connection with the steamer). The journey from London (Waterloo) to Yarmouth takes 3½–4 hrs.

Motor Cars are transhipped by a ferry from Portsmouth to Fishbourne, near Ryde, thrice daily or oftener on weekdays (twice on Sun. except in winter; return fare, car 40/9–81/10, motor-cycle 8/1; motor-cycles can be conveyed by passenger steamer if time and space permit). At Southampton cars are transhipped by passenger or cargo boats (fares as viâ Portsmouth); at Lymington by passenger boat only (fares as viâ Portsmouth). Previous notice should be given to the I.O.W. Steam Packet Co., 12 Bugle St., Southampton, or to the Marine Agent, British Railways, Broad St., Portsmouth, or Lymington.

Air Services. To *Sandown* (Lea) from London (Croydon) in 35 min., 5–12 times daily, exc. Tues., in summer, twice daily in winter (45/, ret. 78/). Motor services to Sandown and Shanklin in connection. To *Cowes* (Somerton) from Southampton (Eastleigh; 12 min.), 7–10 times daily, and from Portsmouth (10 min.) 5–11 times daily in summer (15/, ret. 21/).

The ***Isle of Wight** is separated from Hampshire (in which it was long administratively included) by the *Solent* (2–4 m. wide) on the N.W. and *Spithead* (1½–4 m. wide) on the N.E. This beautiful island, of an irregular lozenge shape, is about 23 m. long from E. to W. and 13½ m. wide from N. to S. Its area is 147 sq. m., or about two-thirds of that of the Isle of

Man. It is divided into two 'hundreds' or 'liberties,' named *East* and *West Medina*, by the river Medina, which furnishes also a title (Earl of Medina) of the Marquis of Milford Haven. The population is 88,400.

The island attracts thousands of visitors annually by its fine and varied scenery, its many pleasant seaside resorts, and its mild climate. In August and the first half of September accommodation is often difficult to procure unless ordered in advance. The great variety of scenery within little room is mainly due to the curiously abrupt geological formations, which sometimes stand in sharp contrast side by side. The finest parts are naturally on the coast, especially the grand headland overlooking the Needles, the unique Undercliff, and the Landslip; but the downs inland also afford beautiful views. Carisbrooke Castle is of the highest interest and remarkable beauty of situation. Nearly all the old churches retain some feature of interest, and at least six of them (Arreton, Brading, Carisbrooke, Godshill, Shalfleet, and Shorwell) may be specially mentioned. The finest of the Elizabethan or Jacobean manor houses are Arreton, Merstone, Mottistone, Sheat (Gatcombe), three at Shorwell, and Yaverland. — The National Trust owns nearly 450 acres on the island.

History. In 43 A.D. the Isle of Wight was conquered by the Romans, by whom it was known as *Vectis* or *Ictis*, and after 449 it seems to have been settled by the Jutes. Relics of both these occupations have been found. Annexed to Wessex in 661 and christianised in the next half-century, it was the headquarters of the Danes at the end of the 10th century. William the Conqueror bestowed the lordship of the island on William Fitz-Osbern, from whom it passed to the family of Redvers, Earls of Devon. In 1293 it was repurchased by the Crown and it was afterwards governed by 'captains,' a title revived in 1889. It is now a county in itself.

RAILWAYS. From Ryde to (12½ m.) Ventnor, viâ (4¾ m.) Brading (junction for Bembridge, 2¾ m.), (6½ m.) Sandown (junction for Newport, 9¼ m.), and (8½ m.) Shanklin. — From Ryde to (14¼ m.) Cowes, viâ (10 m.) Newport (junction for Ventnor West, 13 m.). — From Newport to (12 m.) Freshwater viâ (10 m.) Yarmouth. — MOTOR-BUSES connecting with the trains and with each other efficiently serve almost every place in the island, and motor coaches radiate in the season from all the chief centres to places of interest (4/9–8/9). — EXCURSION STEAMERS in summer to Southsea, Southampton, Bournemouth, etc. (4/6–10/ return). A trip round the island (5 hrs.) is made on Sun., Tues., & Thurs. in summer by steamers from Ryde and Shanklin (11/).

The usual gate of the island is **RYDE**, a pleasant-looking lively town (10,519 inhab.) on a hillside, well seen from the sea.

Railway Stations. *Pier Head* and *Esplanade* at either end of the pier; *St. John's Road*, S.E. of the town.

Hotels. Royal Esplanade, on the sea-front, pens. 8–10 gs.; **Royal York**, George St., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 23/; **Ryde Castle**, similar charges, **Osborne**, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs., these two on sea-front; **Yelf's**, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs., **Royal Squadron**, pens. 6½–8 gs., these two in Union St.

Post Office, Union St.

Amusements. *Esplanade Pavilion* (variety, concerts, etc.); orchestra (daily) in *Eastern Gardens*. GOLF, LAWN TENNIS and BOWLS are well provided for.

Steamers regularly to *Portsmouth*, see above; on Sun., Wed., Fri. in summer to *Southampton* (4/, ret. 6/).

At the W. end of the fine *Esplanade* (1¾ m.) is the *Royal Victoria Yacht Club* (regatta the week after Cowes). From the *Pier* (c. ½ m.; adm. 3*d*.; tram 3*d*.) a magnificent view of Spithead and its shipping is enjoyed.

Binstead Church (1 m. W.), mainly rebuilt, has an E.E. chancel with some earlier herring-bone work; over the plain Norman door serving as a gateway is a grotesque figure. A mile farther on are the scanty ruins of *Quarr Abbey*, a Cistercian house founded by Baldwin de Redvers in 1131, taking its name from the adjacent quarries of fine limestone (used in Winchester and Chichester cathedrals). The estate was purchased by the Benedictines of Solesmes, who built a conspicuous new church (1908–12). — The walk may be continued to (1 m.) *Fishbourne*, with the motor-ferry slip, at the mouth of the attractive wood-girt *Wootton Creek*; and the return may be varied by crossing the creek (ferry) to (1 m.) *Wootton Church* (Norman door), 1 m. from Wootton station, and about 4 m. from Ryde by the main Newport road.

To the E. of Ryde is the small bathing resort of (2½ m.) Seaview (*Pier*, pens. 9–14 gs.; *Northbank*, pens. 7–14 gs.; *High Salterns*, pens. 8–12 gs.; *Seaview*, pens. 7–10½ gs.; *Sandlands*, unlic., 6–8½ gs.; *Old Salterns Gate*, unlic., pens. 6–8 gs.), reached by the sea-wall and footpath or by road (motor toll 6*d*). We may go on to (2 m. more) *St. Helen's*, a sailing centre (with a 9-hole golf links, and a common, N.T.; view), and to (¾ m. viâ ferry, 3*d*.; 2 m. by road, motor toll 6*d*.–1/), *Bembridge*, passing the old tower of St. Helen's Church (now a sea-mark).

From Ryde to Newport, 8 m. (buses viâ Wootton or Haven Street). The main road is dull and it is preferable to take the S. road viâ (3½ m.) *Mersley Down* (413 ft.) and (5 m.) *Arreton Down* (444 ft.), a route of noble views. Below Mersley Down, S. of the road, is *Newchurch*, the church of which has a gilded 'pelican in her piety' as a lectern. Below Arreton Down is *Arreton*, the *Church of which has a brass of c. 1400, and a beautiful arcade of Purbeck shafts. The manor-house is Jacobean.

From Ryde to Ventnor, A 3023, 12 m. (railway in ¾ hr.; motor-bus to Shanklin in 35 min.). — 3 m. *Brading* is a decayed little town at the foot of Brading Down (407 ft.; view) and at the head of a once navigable inlet. The fine church, mostly 12th cent., has a tower of which the lower stage is open. The monuments in the Oglander Chapel include three with wooden effigies. On the floor of the sanctuary is a fine incised slab of 1441. Below the small *Town Hall* are kept the old stocks and whipping-post, and at the cross-roads is the ring once used in bull-baiting.

About 1 m. S.W. are the remains of a *Roman Villa (weekdays 9–6.30 or 8; Sun. 3–6; 1/), including several well-preserved mosaic pavements, heating arrangements (hypocaust), and objects discovered during excavation (1880). — About ¾ m. W. is *Nunwell*, the seat of the Oglanders, who have been one of the leading families of the island since the 11th century.

From Brading to Bembridge, 3½ m. — 1 m. *Yaverland* has a Jacobean manor house (now a farm), and a church with a late-Norman door and chancel-arch. — 3½ m. Bembridge (*Royal Spithead*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7–10 gs.; *Old Bembridge*, R. & B. 24/, pens. 12 gs.; *Birdham*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6–15/, pens. from 6 gs.), an attractive little yachting resort, lies at the mouth of *Brading Harbour* (ferry to St. Helen's, 3*d*.). — A charming coast-walk may be taken from Bembridge to (5 m.) *Sandown* (see below), viâ the *Foreland* (the E. point of the island), *Whitecliff Bay* (geologically interesting) and **Culver Cliff* (254 ft.), the seaward end of *Bembridge Downs* (343 ft.; view), with its old fort, and monument to Lord Yarborough (d. 1846).

7 m. **Sandown,** a flourishing bathing resort (6167 inhab.), with a long esplanade and a pier, lies between the white Culver Cliff (see above) and the dark-red promontory of *Dunnose*.

Hotels. **Ocean,** Whitsun–Sept., pens. from 10 gs.; **Royal Cliff,** with garden, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/–30/; **Sandringham,** Easter–Oct., pens. from 21/; **Royal Pier, Sandown,** pens. 7–10½ gs.; **Trouville,** pens. 5½–7 gs. Unlic.: **Grange Hall,** pens. 5–8½ gs.; **Culver Lodge,** pens. 5–7 gs.; **Montpelier,** pens. 5–6½ gs.

Post Office, St. John's Rd.

Amusements. *Theatre* on pier. GOLF COURSE (18 holes), beyond the railway. SWIMMING POOL.

The sands are particularly fine; and the cliff-walk to Shanklin commands an excellent view of the bay.

9 m. **Shanklin,** one of the best-known resorts in the island (5071 inhab.), is built mainly on the high ground away from the sea, but has an esplanade, a good sandy beach, a pier, and attractive gardens on the cliffs.

Hotels. **Daish's,** R. & B. 18/6, pens. 7–10 gs.; **Holliers,** R. & B. 21/, pens. from 7 gs.; **Shanklin,** pens. 8–12 gs.; **Highlands,** pens. 7–12 gs.; **Medehamstede,** Easter–Oct., R. & B. from 16/, pens. 8–11 gs.; **Keats Green,** pens. from 6 gs.; **Queen's Court,** pens. 5–6 gs.; **Glenbrook,** pens. 7–8 gs., **Monteagle, Crab,** these three in the 'Old Village'; **Rylstone House,** unlic., with large public garden, pens. 5½–6 gs.

Post Office in High St., with *Theatre* near by.

Excursion Steamers in summer to *Ryde, Southsea, Southampton* (daily), and *Bournemouth* (Mon., Wed., & Fri.).

At the S. end of the High St. is the 'Old Village,' with a few thatched cottages. Above a fountain, near the Crab Inn, are some lines written by Longfellow when staying here in 1868, but Keats has left no record of his stay in 1819. Close by is the upper entrance of *Shanklin Chine* (adm. 6*d.*), a narrow wooded fissure in the sandstone.

A pleasant walk leads to (3 m.) Ventnor viâ (¾ m.) the head of the small *Luccombe Chine* and (1½ m.) *the Landslip.* — 2¼ m. *Bonchurch,* and thence to (3 m.) *Ventnor,* see below.

The road ascends sharply over Shanklin Down, then descends above the Landslip. — 11 m. **Bonchurch** (*Grange,* pens. 5–8 gs.) is a pretty village beneath *Pulpit Rock* (view), surmounted by an ancient cross. The tiny old church (adm. 6*d.*) has some slight Norman remains (c. 1170). In the new churchyard (higher up) is buried A. C. Swinburne (1837–1909), who used to spend his boyhood holidays at East Dene (close by).

12 m. **VENTNOR** (5112 inhab.), one of the best-known health-resorts in England, with a mild winter climate, is delightfully situated on a series of narrow terraces above the sea and under the steep face of St. Boniface Down.

Railway Stations. *Ventnor,* at the top of the town, for Sandown and Ryde; *Ventnor West,* at the foot of the Cliffs, for Newport.

Hotels. **Royal,** T.H., R. & B. 16/–21/, pens. 7–10 gs.; **Metropole,** R. & B. 15/, pens. 8–10 gs.; **Crab & Lobster,** pens. from 6½ gs.; **Burlington,** R. & B. 12/6, pens. from 7 gs.; **Beach,** pens. 6–8 gs.; **Ventnor Towers,** unlic., in pleasant grounds, R. & B. 14/, pens. from 6½ gs.; **Solent,** unlic., pens. 5–7 gs.

Post Office, Church St.

Amusements. *Winter Gardens* (concerts, sun lounge, etc.). — CRICKET WEEK in August. — GOLF COURSE on Rew Down.

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From the charming Park a cliff-walk (view) leads to the cricket ground and Steephill Cove. Above this are the beautiful grounds of *Steephill Castle*, now a guest-house of the Friendship Holiday Association. — *St. Boniface Down* (787 ft.; N.T.), the highest point in the island (*View), is approached from the top of Zigzag Road, above the upper station. To the W., extending to (6 m.) Blackgang Chine, is the so-called ***Undercliff,** a fine stretch of cliff and terrace ¼–1 m. in width, consisting of a huge mass of chalk and limestone which has slipped off the blue clay beneath.

From Ventnor to Freshwater and Alum Bay viâ Chale, 23 m., motor coach in 1½–2 hrs. (half-day return trip, 6/6). The road passes Steephill Castle (r.) and (l.) the *Royal National Consumption Hospital* (1869). — 2 m. *St. Lawrence*, see below. The road is bordered on the right by precipitous cliffs (200 ft.; fine walk along the top); the Undercliff proper is below us. — We turn inland for (4 m.) *Niton* (Royal Sandrock, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.; White Lion), a pleasant village and a good centre for walks. Below us, to the left, is *St. Catherine's Lighthouse*, on the S. extremity of the island, with one of the most powerful coast-lights in the world (visitors admitted). — 5½ m. **Blackgang Chine* (Hotel), 400 ft. in depth (adm. 6*d.*), is practically bare of vegetation. The views are very striking. — Behind (6½ m.) *Chale* (Clarendon, R. & B. 10/6–12/6) towers *St. Catherine's Hill* (781 ft.), crowned by the ruins of a 14th cent. beacon. — From Chale Church the so-called ‘Military Road runs straight along the coast to (10 m.) Freshwater; it is one of the few roads of the island commanding wide sea views. The more interesting route turns inland and runs viâ (8 m.) *Chale Green* and (9½ m.) *Kingston*, with a small E.E. church, to (11½ m.) **Shorwell**, a pretty village with a remarkable *Church, mostly of the late-14th or 15th cent. but with a 12th cent. S. door. Its features of interest include a great wall-painting of St. Christopher (c. 1440); the medieval pulpit, entered through a pillar, and its hour-glass; and many 17th cent. Leigh monuments. Close to Shorwell are three great manor houses: *Northcourt* (Lord Burgh; 1615), with beautiful terraced grounds; *Westcourt*, ½ m. W. (1579); and *Wolverton*, ½ m. S.W. (c. 1600). — 13½ m. *Brighstone* (New Inn), another flowery village. — 15 m. *Mottistone*, with a picturesque church, high up on the left, and a fine manor house (Lord Mottistone) of 1567 on the right. The house, partly buried by a landslip, was excavated after 200 years and restored in 1930. — 20 m. *Freshwater* and thence to (23 m.) *Alum Bay*, see below.

From Ventnor to Freshwater viâ Newport, 9 m. Beyond (1¼ m.) *St. Lawrence* (St. Lawrence Hall, once Lord Jellicoe's home, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–10 gs.; Old Park, with fine grounds, pens. 6 gs.), the old church of which is one of the smallest in England (40 ft. by 11 ft.), we turn inland. — 2¾ m. *Whitwell* has a curious church, formed of two churches thrown into one (c. 1515). — 5¼ m. *Godshill* (Griffin, pens. from 5 gs.; tea-gardens), a pretty village, has a stately Perp. church containing monuments of the Worsleys of Appuldurcombe and a rich one to Sir John Leigh (c. 1520). To the right rises *Appuldurcombe Down* with an obelisk erected in 1774 by Sir Richard Worsley, historian of the island. — 7¼ m. *Rookley*. To the right is *Merstone*, with a Jacobean manor house. To the left, in *Gatcombe Park*, is *Gatcombe Church* (13th cent.), with a curious wooden effigy.

11 m. **Newport** (*Bugle*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 156/; *Warburton's*, *Roach's*, commercial), the capital (11,313 inhab.) of the island, is situated just where the little Medina, becoming tidal, admits fair-sized vessels to the quays. The parish church of *St. Thomas* (1854) contains a monument, by Marochetti, to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I, who died in Carisbrooke Castle (1650). The Jacobean *Grammar School* in Lower St. James's St. was the lodging of King Charles during the conference of 1648, while the Parliamentary Commissioners were housed at the Bugle Inn. In Avondale Rd. (caretaker: 'Roma,' Cypress Rd.), about 5 min. S.E. of the County Library, is a *Roman Villa* (adm. 6*d*.; 10–6) of the 2nd to 4th cent.

From Newport to *Ryde*, see p. 90; to *Cowes*, see p. 95.

About 1 m. S.W. of Newport (bus from St. James's Sq.) is **Carisbrooke** (*Waverley*, unlic.), the 12th cent. **Priory Church* of which has the finest tower in the island (1474). The chancel was pulled down by Sir Francis Walsingham, Queen Elizabeth's secretary of state. The most interesting monument is that of Lady Margaret Wadham (16th cent.), aunt of Queen Jane Seymour.

***Carisbrooke Castle** (adm. 1/, 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4; closed on Sun.), one of the most interesting castles in England, is situated on a hill ½ m. S. of the village. The best general view is from the road to Shorwell.

The castle was founded on the site of a Roman fort in early Norman times for the defence of the island, and was always important as a fortress. Its chief interest, however, is the imprisonment here of Charles I from Nov. 1647 to Sept. 1648. From it he was removed to Newport Grammar School, and then to Hurst Castle.

The outer entrance consists of an archway of 1598, beyond which we cross a stone bridge and pass through a noble 14th cent. *Gateway*, with a 15th cent. upper stage and fine doors. Over this is the *Museum*, which contains the parish gun and many memorials of King Charles. To the right is the rebuilt *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, beyond which is the *Governor's Lodging*, containing interesting relics of the great hall and the domestic chapel of the castle (not usually shown). Behind them is the *Well House* (1275), where the water from the well (160 ft. deep) is drawn by a donkey treading inside a large wheel. Beyond is the lofty *Keep* (early 12th cent.), from the top of which we obtain a grand *View. From the *Rampart Walk* round the whole of the inner enceinte it is best to ascend the steps to the left of the entrance and then turn to the left, so as to reach the keep last. On the N. side is a window by which Charles made an abortive attempt to escape.

The best road to Freshwater follows the Cowes road N. for 1 m. and turns l. at a large 18th cent. workhouse. On the right is *Parkhurst Forest* (over 1000 acres), on the edge of which is a convict prison. — 16 m. *Shalfleet* has a *Church with a huge square Norman tower, a curious Norman doorway, and remarkable window-tracery.

Newtown, 1¼ m. N.E., is a decayed port, with a curious little 18th cent. town hall (N.T.). — A pleasant road runs S.E. viâ (1¾ m.) *Calbourne*, where the church has a Norman font and old brasses, and over the downs (516 ft.) to (4½ m.) Brighstone (p. 92).

21 m. **Yarmouth** (*George*, pens. 7–9 gs.; *King's Head*, 5–6 gs.) is a tiny but ancient town, once a parliamentary borough, and is the port of entry for the W. end of the island (steamers from Lymington). In the grounds of the George Hotel, which was the Governor's Lodging, are the remains of a *Castle* of Henry VIII. The *Church* contains a statue of Admiral Sir Robert Holmes (d. 1692), who took New York from the Dutch in 1664. The figure is said to have been begun as Louis XIV by a French sculptor, and to have been captured at sea. The pulpit has an old hour-glass stand.

About 1 m. beyond Yarmouth a road on the right leads viâ (3 m.) *Colwell Bay* (Inn, ¼ m. from the sea), and (5 m.) **Totland Bay** (*Totland Bay*, R. & B. 21/, pens. from 11 gs.; *Hill House*, unlic., pens. 6½ gs.), a pleasant little bathing-resort with a pier, to (7 m.) *Alum Bay* (see below).

23½ m. *Freshwater* (Royal Standard, pens. 5½–6½ gs.), the birthplace of Robert Hooke (1653–1703), the physicist, has a rebuilt church with a Norman doorway and memorials to Thackeray's daughter Lady Ritchie (d. 1919) and to Alfred Tennyson (1892) and his son Lionel (1886). Lady Tennyson (d. 1896) is buried in the churchyard. — 24½ m. **Freshwater Bay** (*Freshwater Bay*, pens. from 8 gs.; *Albion*, pens. 7½–9 gs.; *Dimbola*, unlic., pens. from 5–6 gs., open Apr.–Oct.) is a sea-bathing resort, where G. F. Watts and Ellen Terry spent their honeymoon in 1864. The fine chalk cliffs include two isolated masses of chalk of the same character as the Needles.

About ¾ m. N.W. is *Farringford* (now a hotel, pens. 9 gs.), a mansion leased by Tennyson in 1853 and purchased by him in 1855 out of the profits of 'Maud.' He wrote 'Crossing the Bar' while crossing the Solent on one of his annual journeys between this home and Aldworth (p. 69). — To the E. is *Afton Down* (golf course) and the walk may be continued to (3 m.) *Brook*, with its lifeboat station and submerged forest.

Between Freshwater Bay and the Needles (3 m.) are the imposing **Freshwater Cliffs*, rising to a height of c. 400 ft. They are best seen from the sea, but the boat-trip to Alum Bay (15/) is recommended in settled weather only. Among the points of special interest are *Lord Holmes's Parlour* (cave) and the recessed arch at *Scratchell's Bay*. The walk along the top of the downs above the cliffs commands a series of grand views, and *Tennyson Down* (485 ft.; N.T.) is surmounted by the Tennyson Monument. The view near the *Needles Fort* (golf course) is very striking, but the remarkable contrast between the white cliff on the S. side of Alum Bay and the many-coloured sands towards its centre should be seen from a boat (2/6 per pers.). ***Alum Bay** (*Headon Hall*, unlic., pens. 7 gs.; *Royal Needles Restaurant*, lic., L. 3/6), named after the alum formerly obtained here from the clay, is famed for the brilliant hues of the vertical strata of sandstone. A granite memorial marks the site of the first permanent wireless station (1897–1900), from which, in 1898, Lord Kelvin sent the first paid marconigram. At the S. extremity of the bay are the three isolated and pointed masses of chalk known as the ***Needles** (100 ft. high; lighthouse on the outermost).

From Newport to Cowes, 4½ m. (railway in ¼ hr.). The line runs along the Medina (r.); the road keeps to the higher ground inland, passing Parkhurst (p. 93). At (2½ m.) *Northwood* is the mother-church of Cowes, with a Norman doorway and a Jacobean pulpit.

COWES, a busy little port (14,774 inhab.), with the best harbour in the island, is the chief yachting centre in the country. Regattas are frequent in summer and autumn, culminating in the expensive 'Cowes Week' (1st week in Aug.). On the E. bank of the Medina, here ½ m. broad, are shipbuilding and flying-boat works of considerable importance.

Hotels. Gloster, R. & B. 30/, pens. 12 gs.; **Globe,** R. & B. 16/6–21/; **Fountain,** High St., R. & B. 14/6, pens. from 6½ gs.; **Grantham,** unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4 gs.

Post Office, High St.

Steamers to Southampton regularly (p. 88); occasionally to Ryde and Portsmouth. — *Floating Bridge* to East Cowes, 1*d*.; motor-cycle 2*d*., car 6*d*.–9*d*.

The older part of *Cowes*, or *West Cowes*, on the left bank of the river, is narrow-wayed and has some quaint houses. The newer part, along the shore of the Solent, has a long *Esplanade*, with a broad green behind it, and inland are the public grounds of Northwood House. Between it and the Parade is *Cowes Castle*, built by Henry VIII and once used as a state prison; since 1856 it has been the headquarters of the *Royal Yacht Squadron*, the most exclusive yacht club in the world. Hard by is the *Royal London Yacht Club*. On the parade is a tablet (1933) commemorating the departure from Cowes of the 'Ark' and 'Dove,' with the founders of Maryland, on Nov. 22nd, 1633. The esplanade extends W. beyond *Egypt Point* (bathing) to (1 m.) *Gurnard*, a popular seaside resort. A tablet on a house at the corner of Mill Hill Rd. indicates the birthplace of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. At *East Cowes*, on the other side of the Medina, are *East Cowes Castle* and *Norris Castle*, the latter occupied by Queen Victoria in her youth.

About ¾ m. S.E. of East Cowes (main entrance on the high ground above the ferry-landing; motor-bus from E. Cowes or Newport) is **Osborne House** (adm. 6*d*., 11.30–5, Mon., Wed., & Fri., Easter to mid-Oct.) with its two towers (100 ft.), built in the Palladian style in 1846, and long the seaside home of Queen Victoria, who died here in 1901. King Edward presented it to the nation in 1902, as a memorial of his mother, and it was made a convalescent home for officers and civil servants.

Visitors are shown through the *State Apartments*, among which is the Durbar Room, containing gifts made by Indian Princes to Queen Victoria. The *Swiss Cottage*, in the grounds, ⅔ m. E. of the mansion, contains a small museum. — The *Royal Naval Training College*, long installed in the old riding school and stables of Osborne, was closed in 1921.

On the high bank of the river, ⅔ m. S. of Osborne, stands *Whippingham Church*, a strange medley of English and German architecture, said to have been designed by Prince Albert.

14. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH AND WEYMOUTH

ROAD, 64 m. — A 35. 10 m. *Lyndhurst*. — 31 m. **Bournemouth.** — 36 m. *Poole*. — A 350, 35, 351. 46 m. *Wareham*. — A 352, 353. 64 m. **Weymouth.** — MOTOR COACH from London (Victoria) to *Bournemouth* in 4½–5½ hrs., with connection for Weymouth, Sidmouth, Swanage (Sat. & Sun.), etc.

RAILWAY, 63½ m. in c. 2 hrs. (through trains from London). Principal Stations: 3¼ m. *Totton*, junction for Fawley. — 6¼ m. *Lyndhurst Road*. — 9 m. *Beaulieu Road*. — 13½ m. **Brockenhurst**, junction for Lymington and for Wimborne. — 19¼ m. *New Milton*. — 25 m. *Christchurch*. — 28½ m. **Bournemouth** (Central). — 34½ m. *Poole*, junction for Blandford. — 41½ m. *Wareham*, junction for Corfe and Swanage. — 56 m. **Dorchester** (see Rte. 17). — 63½ m. **Weymouth.**

Southampton, see Rte. 12. We leave the town by Commercial Rd. and skirt the reclaimed estuary of the Test, crossing the river at (2½ m.) *Redbridge*. — At (4 m.) *Totton* we enter the New Forest. An alternative road to Weymouth, avoiding Bournemouth and Poole, here diverges to the right, viâ (4½ m.) *Cadnam* (Bell Inn, P.R., at Brook, 2 m. N.W.; Furnival, unlic., R. & B. 12/6–15/, pens. from 4 gs.), Ringwood, and Wimborne (see below).

B 3053 runs S.E. to (6½ m.) *Hythe* (Golden Hind, pens. 9 gs.; Drummond Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 22/6 or 7 gs.; West Cliff Hall, pens. from 6 gs.; ferry to Southampton), 4½ m. N.W. of Beaulieu, (9½ m.) *Fawley* (Falcon, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½–6½ gs.), with a Norman church damaged in 1940, and (11½ m.) *Calshot Castle*, one of Henry VIII's coast defences, with a seaplane station, at the mouth of Southampton Water.

7¼ m. *Lyndhurst Road Station* (New Forest Hotel, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.). — 10 m. **Lyndhurst** (*Crown*, R. & B. 24/, pens. 35/; *Parkhill*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–8 gs.; *Grand*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Stag*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 4 gs.), the 'capital of the New Forest,' is the best headquarters for visitors. The elaborate church contains a painting by Lord Leighton and windows by Burne-Jones; and in the churchyard is buried Mrs. Reginald Hargreaves, the original of 'Alice in Wonderland.' Adjoining the *King's House*, formerly the residence of the Lord Warden of the New Forest, is a hall used by the Forest Court, or Court of Swainmote, which meets every 40 days. Over the chimney piece hangs the so-called 'William Rufus's stirrup-iron' (in reality of the 17th cent.).

The ***New Forest**, occupying the S.W. corner of Hampshire, between Southampton Water and the Avon, covers about 93,000 acres, of which about 65,000 acres belong to the Crown (16,000 of which are reserved for the commercial growth of timber), the remainder being disafforested and in private hands. The local authority is the Court of Verderers, with a Chief Verderer and six verderers elected by the commoners. The forest already existed as such in 1016, but the name 'New Forest' dates from 1079, when William the Conqueror, who "loved the tall deer as if he were their father," set it apart as a hunting-ground, with less ruthlessness and under a less severe forest-code than was long popularly believed. It is a 'forest' only in the sense of being an uncultivated region used as a royal hunting-ground (just as 'chase' is a similar tract not belonging to the Crown) and its fine stretches of ancient oaks, beeches, yews, and hollies are diversified by wide expanses of heath, farm-land, and modern fir-plantations. A few red deer, fallow deer, and roe-deer still linger, but the hardy and active New Forest ponies (descended from an indigenous wild breed), and the commoners' cattle and donkeys are more in evidence. Badgers are numerous near Boldrewood. Birds are rather scarce, but the insect life is very varied, and botanists may find several rare plants. The more accessible parts of the forest are crowded in summer with motorists and other visitors, but its attractive inner recesses are open to the pedestrian only, whose best plan, perhaps, is to follow the water-courses. *Marryat's* 'Children of the New Forest' and *Blackmore's* 'Cradock Nowell' have their scenes in the forest. — Permits for camping are obtained from the Deputy Surveyor, King's House, Lyndhurst.

FROM LYNDHURST TO BROCKENHURST, BEAULIEU, AND BACK, 17 m., an easy round giving a fair idea of New Forest scenery. — B 3056 leads S. to (3 m.) *Balmer Lawn*, where pony races and sales are held in Aug., and (4 m.) **Brockenhurst** (*Balmer Lawn*, R. &. B. 19/, pens. from 7 gs.; *Forest Park*, R. & B. 16/, both 1 m. N. of the station; *Carey's Manor*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Rose & Crown*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *St. Cloud*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Watersplash*, unlic., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 5 gs.), a popular starting-point for excursions.

From Brockenhurst a road and a branch-line (through-carriages from Waterloo) run S. to (4¾ m.) **Lymington** (*Londesborough*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 25/ or 8 gs.; *Angel*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Anchor & Hope*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Passford House*, 1½ m. N., pens. 7 gs.), a picturesque old port and yachting station (5157 inhab.) at the mouth of the Lymington River, which flows into the Solent. King Henry II landed here in 1154 on the way to his coronation. In the lovely church of *Boldre*, 2 m. N.E., which has a Norman arcade, Southey married his second wife in 1839. Here also is a memorial to the men of H.M.S. Hood killed in action against the Bismarck in 1941. The train, crossing the river, runs on to (½ m.) *Lymington Pier*, whence steamers ply to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight (see Rte. 13). Motor-buses run to *Milford-on-Sea*, *Beaulieu*, *Bournemouth*, and *Southampton*.

The Beaulieu road runs E. through attractive woodland and heath to (10 m.) *Beaulieu* (Montagu Arms, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7 gs.; motor-bus from Hythe Ferry), pron. 'Bewley,' a pleasant village in a lovely situation at the head of the tidal Beaulieu River.

***Beaulieu Abbey**, a wealthy and powerful Cistercian house, founded by King John in 1204, stood on the E. side of the river. The *Palace House*, representing the old gatehouse, is now the residence of Lord Montagu. The chief relic of the extensive abbey-buildings is the old E.E. refectory, now the *Parish Church*, with fine lancet windows, roof-bosses, and a beautiful reader's *Pulpit. Other remains (adm. 1/; 9–4 or 7) are the ruined cloisters, three arches of the chapter-house, and the lay brothers' dormitory. The oundations of the large church are marked out by stones. Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, here sought sanctuary with her son Prince Edward in 1471 after the battle of Barnet, and here also Perkin Warbeck found a brief refuge in 1497. — A pleasant walk may be taken down the creek to (2¼ m.) *Buckler's Hard* (Master Builder's House, R. & B. 17/6, pens. from 7½ gs., closed Nov.–March), a quaint waterside hamlet famous for its shipbuilding yards in the days of oaken ships.

The return to Lyndhurst leads N.W. viâ (13½ m.) *Beaulieu Road Station* (Hotel, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.). — 17 m. *Lyndhurst*, see above.

Some of the chief points in the N. part of the New Forest may be included, as follows, in a round of about 15 m. from Lyndhurst (comp. the map). We follow the Christchurch road (to the W.) and descend to the pretty forest-lawn of (2 m.) *Alum Green*. About 1½ m. farther on is the *Knightwood Oak*, a famous tree 20 ft. in girth. Here we take the side road to the right and proceed viâ (1½ m.) **Mark Ash*, with the finest beeches in the forest, and (1½ m.) *Boldrewood*, with the 'King' oak and many fine fir trees. On reaching (1 m.) the Ringwood–Southampton main road, we keep to the right and proceed to (2½ m.) *Stoney Cross* (370 ft.; Compton Arms, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 31/6), a good centre. About ¾ m. E. of the hotel, a little N. of the road, is the *Rufus Stone*, on the site of the tree whence glanced the arrow that slew William Rufus in 1100. According to one account the king was accidentally killed by Sir Walter Tyrrel, according to another he was murdered by a dispossessed Saxon; all that is known for certain is that he was killed by an arrow in the forest and was hastily interred at Winchester. From Stoney Cross we descend viâ the pretty village of (2 m.) *Minstead* (King's Garn, private, pens. 6 gs.) and to (4½ m.) Lyndhurst.

From Lyndhurst to Wimborne and Dorchester, 43 m. — At (6 m.) *Wilverley Post* we diverge r. from the Bournemouth road, viâ (8½ m.) *Burley* (Burley Manor, pens. from 25/), and leave the New Forest. — 11 m. **Ringwood** (*Bridge House*, *Crown*, at both, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; *White Hart*, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Avon Castle* 1½ m. S., R. & B. 21/, pens. 8 gs.), a town of 5762 inhab. on the Avon, is known for its knitted gloves ('Ringwoods'). We enter Dorset just before (18 m.) the villa-colony of *Ferndown* (Dormy House, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.). — 21 m. **Wimborne** (*King's Head*, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6½ gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 12/6–14/6, pens. 4½–6½ gs.), an ancient town (3895 inhab.) on the Allen at its confluence with the Stour, has a fine *Minster, or collegiate church, with a noble Trans. Norman tower of red sandstone over the crossing and a Perp. tower (1448) at the W. end. The most interesting features of the interior are the central lantern, the E. window filled with 15th cent. Flemish glass, the monument of the Duke of Somerset (d. 1444) and his wife, the chained library (6*d*), and an *Orrery, made by Peter Lightfoot (1320), in the W. tower. *Canford School* (removed from Weston-super-Mare in 1923), a fine mansion by Barry, beyond the Stour, was formerly the seat of Lord Wimborne. About 2 m. N.W. is *Kingston Lacy* (1663), the seat of the Bankes family. For the road to Blandford and Salisbury, see Rte. 17. Poole is 6 m. S. — We follow A 31 up the Stour valley. — At (29¼ m.) *Winterborne Tomson* the tiny church (14 ft. by 23 ft.) has beautiful early 18th cent. oak fittings. — 32 m. *Bere Regis* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 11/6), where we join A 35, is the 'Kingsbere' of Hardy's 'Tess,' and the interesting church, which has a good carved timber ceiling, contains the burial-chapel of the Turbervilles. *Woodbury Hill*, close by, is the scene of a once-famous fair (Sept. 18th), the Greenhill Fair of 'Far from the Madding Crowd.' — 35¼ m. *Tolpuddle* is noted for its 'Martyrs,' five agricultural labourers sentenced to transportation in 1834 for 'forming an illegal union,' now regarded as pioneers of the Trade Union movement in England. — 38 m. *Puddletown*, and thence to (43 m.) *Dorchester*, see Rte. 18.

We quit the New Forest at (22¾ m.) *Hinton Admiral* (East Close, pens. 6–10 gs., at Bransgore, 1½ m. N.), with the quaint

Cat & Fiddle inn. *Highcliffe* (Highcliffe, pens. 7–9 gs.), 1¼ m. S., is a small seaside resort. *Highcliffe Castle* is a remarkable Gothic structure, the style being determined by a number of fragments from a château at Les Andelys in Normandy, re-erected here by Pugin for Lord Stuart de Rothesay. It was occupied for a short time in 1907 by Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The coast road running E. passes the seaside resorts of (2 m.) *Barton-on-Sea* (Grand Marine, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8½ gs.; bus from New Milton station) and (5½ m.) *Milford-on-Sea* (Solent Court, R. & B. 21/, pens. 8½ gs.; bus from New Milton or Lymington), with good bathing. *Hurst Castle* (adm. 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2; 3*d*.), built by Henry VIII to guard the W. entrance to the Solent, stands 2½ m. from Milford, at the extremity of a bar of shingle resembling Chesil Bank. Charles I was confined here for 18 days before his removal to Windsor in 1648.

26 m. **Christchurch** (*King's Arms*, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/) is an ancient town (9183 inhab.), at the head of Christchurch Harbour, between the Avon and the Stour (boating and fishing). Once known as *Twineham*, the town derives its present name from its magnificent *PRIORY CHURCH, now the longest parish church in England (312 ft.). The late 15th cent. W. tower is 120 ft. high (view). The beautiful Norman work on the exterior of the N. transept should be noted. We enter by the large **North Porch* (c. 1300); under the tower is a monument to Shelley by H. Weekes (1854). The **Nave*, built by Bp. Flambard of Durham about 1093, is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, especially the triforium; the clerestory is E.E. and the vaulting recent. The aisles are Norman work, recast in the 13th century. The 14th cent. rood-screen was radically restored in 1848. The *Choir* is for the most part late 15th cent.; the stalls have quaint misericords (1200–1500), but the chief feature is the stone *Reredos (late 14th cent.), representing the Tree of Jesse. The *Salisbury Chantry* (1539), the *Lady Chapel* (c. 1405), *St. Michael's Loft*, and the piscina in the *Draper Chantry*, E. end of S. aisle (1529), should not be overlooked.

Opposite the King's Arms are the ruins of the *Castle* and of the *Norman House*. About 2 m. S. is *Hengistbury Head*, commanding fine sea views, and 2 m. S.E. is *Mudeford* (Avonmouth, T.H., R. & B. 11/6–13/6, pens. 5½ gs.), with a sandy beach.

31 m. **BOURNEMOUTH,** a well-built modern "city set in a garden" (116,780 inhab.) described by Thomas Hardy in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' under the name of 'Sandbourne' as "a Mediterranean lounging-place on the English Channel," is one of the most fashionable watering-places and residential towns in England and is a frequented winter resort for invalids. Its popularity dates only from about 1810, and is due in great part to the enterprise of its municipality and to its beautiful situation on Poole Bay, at the mouth of a central valley (that of the little river Bourne), surrounded by rising ground. The

characteristic features of Bournemouth are the pine-woods which encircle it and the beautiful 'chines' which interrupt the line of cliffs. On either side extend spreading suburbs: to the E., *Boscombe*, *Pokesdown*, and *Southbourne*; to the W., *Westbourne*, *Branksome Park*, and *Canford Cliffs*, the two last for the most part favourite residential districts.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at both). *Central* (B 6), for the main line. — *West* (B 1), for local trains to Wareham, Salisbury, etc.; for Wimborne, Templecombe, and Bath; and for through trains to the North.

Hotels (prices lower in winter). *Reached from the Central Station*: **Royal Bath** (D 4), on the E. Cliff, pens. 37/6–52/6; **Imperial** (C 5), R. & B. 20/, pens. 10 gs.; **Palace Court** (D 4), Westover Rd., pens. 35/–45/; **Grand** (C 4), R. & B. 20/, pens. 33/ or 10 gs.; **Carlton** (D 5), E. Cliff, R. & B. 18/, pens. 10 gs.; **White Hermitage**, Pier Approach, pens. 24/–36/; **Marsham Court**, Russell Cotes Rd. (D 4), R. & B. 21/, pens. 27/6; **Durlston Court**, pens. 25/ or 8 gs.; **Crag Head**, pens. 7½–8 gs., two unlic. houses on the E. Cliff; and many others.

Reached from the West Station: **Branksome Tower**, Branksome Park, 1 m. from station, R. & B. 25/, pens. from 32/6; **Norfolk**, **Richmond Hill** (C 3), R. & B. 23/, pens. from 39/; **Royal Exeter** (D 3), pens. from 32/6; **Highcliffe** (D 2), R. & B. 19/6, pens. from 30/; **Tollard Royal**, pens. 30/ or 10 gs.; **Savoy**, pens. from 7 gs., both on W. Cliff (D 2). — Unlic.: **Bourne Hall** (B 1), R. & B. 16/, pens. 7½ gs.; **Bournemouth Hydro** (D 2), R. & B. 21/, pens. from 6 gs.; **Tralee**, R. & B. 14/6, pens. from 7 gs.; **Glenroy**, pens. 7 gs., W. Cliff; **Jenivore**, Suffolk Rd. (B 2), pens. 4½–6½ gs.; and many others.

At *Boscombe*, 2 m. E.: **Burlington**, R. & B. 21/, pens. 9 gs.; **Salisbury**, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Chine**, **Linden Hall Hydro**, pens. 21/; **Broughty Ferry**, pens. from 6 gs.; etc.

At *Southbourne*: **Gordon**, R. & B. 19/, pens. 10 gs.

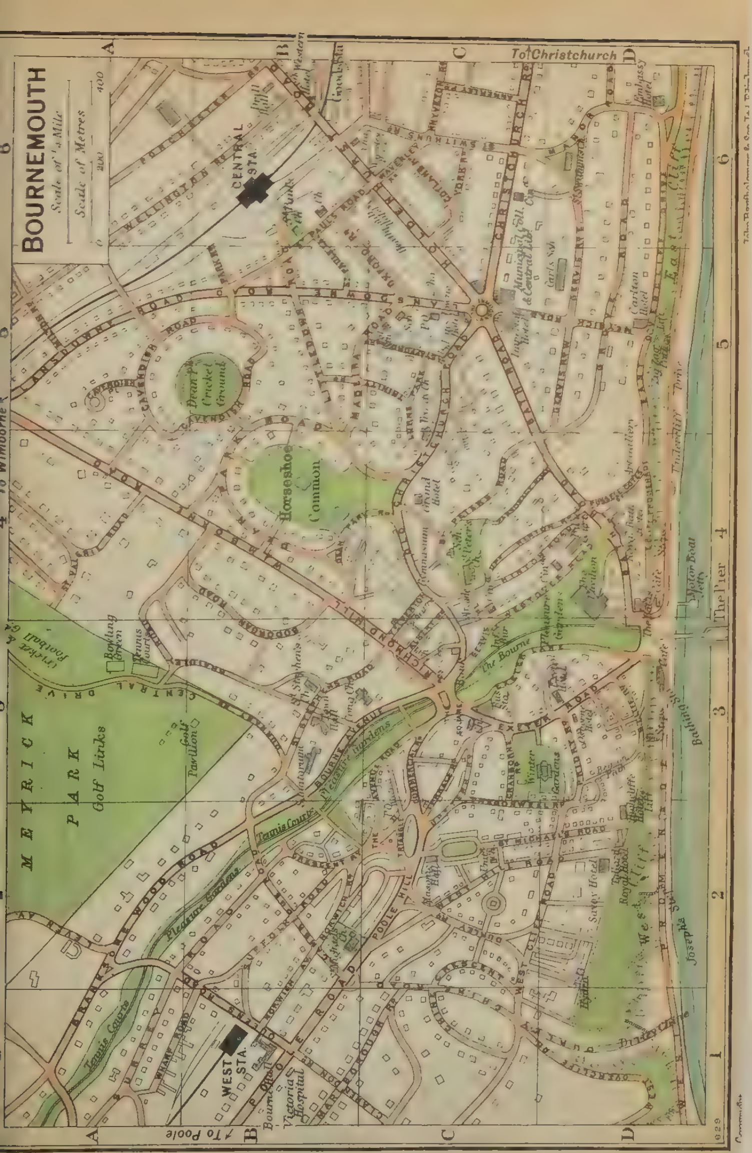
Restaurants. *Pavilion* (see below); *Selfe's* (licensed), 86 Old Christchurch Rd.; *Swiss*, The Square; others in Christchurch Rd.

Post Office (C 3), off Old Christchurch Rd. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Westover Rd.

Trolley-Buses from the Square (C 3) to *Branksome* (County Gates) (W.) and *Christchurch* (E.). — MOTOR-BUSES from the Square (C 3) to *Christchurch*, *Sandbanks*, *Poole* at frequent intervals; also to *Wimborne*, *Blandford*, and *Shaftesbury*; to *Ringwood* and *Salisbury*; to *Swanage* viâ Sandbanks ferry; to *Wareham*; to *Dorchester* and *Weymouth*; and to *Lymington* (for Lyndhurst and Southampton). — MOTOR BOATS from the Jetty for *Poole*, *Studland*, and *Swanage*. — STEAMERS in summer along the coast; daily to *Swanage*.

Amusements. **Pavilion* (D 3), with theatre, ballroom, and restaurants. **Winter Gardens* (C, D 3), in which first-class afternoon and Sun. evening concerts are given by the admirable municipal orchestra; *Theatre Royal* (C 3), Albert Rd.; *Palace Court Theatre* (D 4), Westover Rd.; *Hippodrome*, Boscombe. — *Cinemas*: *Regent*, *Westover*, Westover Rd.; *Odeon*, Christchurch Rd. (C 6), all with cafés. — *Rowing Boats*, 2/ per hr.; *Motor Boats*, 3/6–5/ per hr. — *Tennis Courts* in the parks. — *Cricket* at Dean Park (B 5), Meyrick Park, etc. — *Golf Links* at Meyrick (A 3), Queen's Park, Boscombe, and Parkstone. — *Swimming Pool*, medical and Turkish baths, between the Pavilion and the pier. — *Ice Rink*, Westover Rd.

Bournemouth is abundantly provided with the usual attractions of a high-class seaside resort, including excellent hotels, a pier, attractive overcliff and undercliff drives, and good bathing, and it has 700 acres of parks and gardens. The banks of the Bourne are attractively laid out as pleasure grounds, and behind the extensive *Meyrick Park* (A 3) stretch the remains of


BOURNEMOUTH
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
To Wimborne
To Christchurch
To Poole
Central Sta.
West Sta.
Meyrick Park
Golf Links
Golf Pavilion
Central Drive
Cricket & Football Gd.
Bowling Green
Tennis Courts
Dean Pk. Cricket Ground
Cavendish Road
Horseshoe Common
Lansdowne Road
Wellington Rd.
Richmond Hill
Wimborne Road
Christchurch Road
Holdenhurst Road
Old Christchurch Road
St. Peter's Rd.
St. Peter's Ch.
Grand Hotel
The Square
The Bourne
Pleasure Gardens
Winter Gardens
Exeter Road
West Cliff
East Cliff
Undercliff Drive
West Cliff Road
Poole Road
Poole Hill
The Triangle
Commercial Rd.
Durley Chine
Alum Chine
Tennis Courts
Surrey Road
Wharf Road
Bourne Avenue
Bath Road
Gervis Road
Meyrick Road
Manor Road
Embassy Hotel
Carlton Hotel
Royal Bath Hotel
Highcliffe Hotel
Savoy Hotel
Royal Hotel
Pavilion
Municipal Coll. & Central Lib.
Victoria Hospital
The Pier
Motor Boat Jetty
Bathing Sta.
Promenade
Zig Zag Path
Cliff Lift
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the *Talbot Woods*, with fragrant pine trees. On the E., dividing Bournemouth from Boscombe (also with a pier), lies *Boscombe Chine*, while on the W. are *Durley Chine* (D 1), the less sophisticated *Middle* and *Alum Chines*, and **Branksome Chine*. — In the graveyard of *St. Peter's* (C 4) are the tombs of William Godwin (d. 1836), his wife Mary Wollstonecraft (d. 1797), and his daughter Mary Shelley (d. 1851). The *Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum* (D 4) is an interesting collection of paintings (examples of Turner, Corot, and many of the later Victorians) and other works of art (open free 10–6, 10.30–5 in winter; Thurs. 6*d*.). — R. L. Stevenson lived at Bournemouth in 1884–87, but the house ('Skerryvore,' Alum Chine Rd.) where he spent the last two years and completed 'Kidnapped' and 'Dr. Jekyll' was destroyed in 1940. To the W. of Branksome Chine are *Canford Cliffs* and (5 m.) the bathing resort of *Sandbanks* (Haven, R. & B. 19/, pens. from 32/6; Harbour Heights, pens. from 8 gs.) on Poole Harbour, connected by floating bridge with Studland and Swanage (3*d*.; car 2/6–5/).

From Bournemouth to *Salisbury*, see Rte. 17; A 350 leads N.W. to *Blandford* and *Shaftesbury*, see pp. 123, 126.

Passing through the suburban districts of *Branksome* and *Parkstone* (with the Russell-Cotes Nautical School of Dr. Barnardo's Homes), we enter Dorset.

Dorsetshire, or **Dorset**, a hilly county partly occupied by chalk downs, is mainly pastoral and agricultural, noted for its dairy farms in the *Vale of Blackmore* and other fertile valleys, yielding the famous Dorset butter, though the stone quarries of Purbeck and Portland are also important. Its prehistoric and Roman remains are interesting. Dorset forms the main part of the Wessex of Thomas Hardy, though hardly of history. Its dialect may be studied in the poems of William Barnes.

31 m. **Poole** (*Dolphin*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Antelope*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.), now continuous with Bournemouth, is an ancient and still active little seaport (57,258 inhab., including Branksome), with a picturesque quay lined with old warehouses, a town hall of 1761, pottery works, and a park with a salt-water lake of 60 acres. The quay faces *Poole Harbour*, a capacious and almost landlocked bay, surrounded by heaths and favoured by yachtsmen. It was the war-time terminus of B.O.A.C. flying-boats. Just behind the quay is the 14th cent. *Guildhall* of the fraternity of St. George. Within the narrow mouth of the harbour lies *Brownsea Island*, now strictly preserved, where the Boy Scout movement began in a trial camp in 1907. — Our road skirts Hole's Bay, a branch of Poole Harbour, with its huge power station, and bears left.

46 m. **Wareham** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Black Bear*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), an ancient and interesting little town (2057 inhab.) on the navigable Frome, is built within an enceinte of massive Anglo-Saxon earthworks ('the

Walls'), with its four main streets intersecting at right angles. *Lady St. Mary's Church* contains the marble coffin of Edward the Martyr (see below) near the interesting leaden font (12th or 13th cent.), and two remarkable little chapels. *St. Martin's*, a small church on the walls, is partly Saxon. The fine monument to T. E. Lawrence (see below) is by Eric Kennington.

From Wareham to Swanage, 10 m. (railway in 25 min.; through-carriages from Waterloo) the road crosses the so-called *Isle of Purbeck*, a bold promontory of downs and heath, of great interest to geologists and yielding potter's clay and the shelly limestone known as Purbeck marble. — 4 m. *Corfe Castle* (Greyhound, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 15/6 or 5½ gs.; Bankes Arms, similar charges). Above the village, boldly situated on an isolated hill in the centre of a gap in the downs, are the striking ruins of ***Corfe Castle** (open 9–dusk; adm. 6*d*.), famous for its gallant defence for six weeks in 1643 by Lady Bankes against 600 Parliamentary troops. In 1646, however, it was seized by stratagem and deliberately reduced to its present curiously shattered condition by gunpowder. The castle, dating mainly from the Norman period, occupies the site of a Saxon stronghold of King Edgar (950), at the gate of which King Edward the Martyr was murdered by his stepmother Elfrida in 979 to clear the way to the throne for her son Ethelred. It was a favourite residence of King John; and Edward II was imprisoned here in 1326, just before his death at Berkeley Castle. At *Kingston*, 2 m. S.W., is a sumptuous church built by Street in 1880. Lord Chancellor Eldon (d. 1838 at Encombe, 1½ m. S.W.) is buried in the old parish church. — 11 m. **Swanage** (*Grosvenor*, with swimming-pool, pens. from 12 gs.; *Royal Victoria*, with miniature golf course, R. & B. 21/, pens. 11 gs.; *Ship*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), a popular seaside resort (6276 inhab.). Steamers in summer to Bournemouth. The façade of the Town Hall originally belonged to the Mercers' Hall in London, and was designed by Wren; the clock-tower, near the pier, was first erected in honour of the Duke of Wellington at the S. end of London Bridge. At *Durlstone Head* (restaurant), 1½ m. S., is a stone terrestrial globe 10 ft. in diameter and weighing 40 tons (adm. 6*d*.). About ½ m. W. of this are the *Tilly Whim Caves* (6*d*.), once used by smugglers, and the walk may be extended along the coast, past (1½ m.) *Dancing Ledge* (so called from the motion of the waves of the making tide), to (4½ m.) *St. Alban's* or *St. Aldhelm's Head* with a Norman chapel, whence the return to (6 m.) Swanage may be made viâ *Worth Matravers*, with its Norman church. — About 3 m. N. of Swanage (bus) is the charming village of *Studland* (Knoll House, R. & B. 25/, pens. 7 gs.), with a tiny Norman church, on a pretty bay with good bathing. On the moor, 1 m. N.W. of Studland, is a curious block of ferruginous sandstone (16½ ft. high; c. 400 tons), known as the *Agglestone*, left isolated by the disintegration of the surrounding strata. The road goes on to 3 m. more) the floating bridge for Sandbanks and Bournemouth.

We ascend the valley of the Frome. — At (50 m.) *Wool*, with *Bovington Camp* (r.), the original headquarters of the Royal Tank Corps, are the scanty ruins of *Bindon Abbey* (adm. weekdays 10–6, 6*d*.), founded by the Cistercians in 1172, and the manor house of the Turbervilles, where Tess and Angel Clare spent their wedding night.

T. E. Lawrence of Arabia (1888–1935) is buried at *Moreton*, 3½ m. N.W. His cottage (N.T.) at *Clouds Hill*, on the Puddletown road N. of Bovington Camp, is open on Sun., Wed. & Thurs. 2–6 or 12–dusk (adm. 1/). *Lulworth Cove* (Cove, open in summer, R. & B. 21/, pens. from 8 gs.), 5 m. S. of Wool, beyond *West Lulworth* (Castle, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.), is a little summer resort. The Cove proper is a remarkable circular bay, about 500 yds. in diameter, almost completely landlocked by tall oolite and chalk hills. At *East Lulworth*, 2½ m. N.E., is *Lulworth Castle* (16–17th cent.), the square feudal-looking seat of the ancient Roman Catholic family of Weld, where Charles X of France found shelter for a time after 1830. A fine walk leads W. along the cliffs to (10 m.) *Weymouth* (Rte. 17); but the beautiful coast to the E. is a military training area, closed to the public.

At 56 m. the Weymouth road leaves the Dorchester road on the right and crosses the Downs. To the right beyond (58¾ m.) *Osmington* is an equestrian figure cut in the chalk, supposed to represent George III (see 'The Trumpet Major'). — 64 m. **Weymouth,** see Rte. 17.

15. THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Steamers. Between c. May 20th and c. Oct. 1st, sailing-tickets (obtainable at Waterloo and Paddington stations) are required on Fri. & Sat. for the outward journey, on Sat. for the return. In June–Sept. steamers of the British Railways ply daily except Sunday from *Southampton* (night service); in other months night service thrice weekly on Mon., Wed. & Fri.; also, throughout the year, night service from *Weymouth* on Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Boat-trains from London to the steamer-side run from Waterloo to Southampton and from Paddington to Weymouth. The steamers touch first at Guernsey (6¾ hrs. from Southampton, 5 hrs. from Weymouth) and after about 1 hr.'s delay go on to (1½ hr. more) Jersey. Fares from either port 63/3, 40/9; from London 90/2, 55/4, ret. 139/7, 86/3, available by either route. Adm. of 3rd class passengers to the saloon on the steamer 22/8, double journey 35/4. Motor-cars are shipped from Southampton or Weymouth at a charge of from 134/4 (owner's risk) or 172/11 (company's risk); motor-cycles from 7/9, bicycles 5/1. Motorists must have a Customs Specification Form certified at the port of embarkation, and must obtain an International Driving Permit and International Certificate (see p. lxiv), and pay customs and wharfage charges (8/6–9/4). Shipping space should be reserved well in advance.

Steamers of the Radcliffe Channel Island S.S. Co. from *Weymouth* (midnight Mon. & Thurs.) to *Alderney* in 7½ hrs. (42/, ret. 77/6; berth 10/ extra), going on to *Guernsey* c. 11 a.m. (48/6, ret. 85/), returning on Wed. & Sat. morning from Guernsey viâ Alderney.

Air Services. To *Jersey* (St. Peter's, 5 m. N.W. of St. Helier): from *London* (Northolt) several times daily in 85 min. (101/, ret. 173/) ; from *Southampton* (Eastleigh) 2–3 times daily in 1 hr. (71/, ret. 121/). To *Guernsey* (La Villiaze, 3 m. S.W. of St. Peter Port), from London (Northolt) 2–4 times daily in 85 min., from *Southampton* (Eastleigh) once or twice daily in 1 hr. (fares as for Jersey). To *Alderney* from *Southampton* once or twice daily in 55 min. (56/, ret. 95/). For services between the islands, and from France, see below. Free motor transport between airport and town in Jersey and Guernsey.

The **CHANNEL ISLANDS** (*Iles Anglo-Normandes*), viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, and *Herm*, with several islets and a labyrinth of rocks and reefs, are situated in the wide gulf of St. Malo, off the N. coast of France. Though within 10–30 m. of the coast of the Cotentin in Normandy and 50 m. at their nearest point from England (Portland Bill), they have been united with the latter through the Crown for 800 years. The total area of the archipelago is about 75 sq. m., and their population in 1931 was 93,061. English is spoken and understood everywhere, though French is the official language, while the natives among themselves use a Norman dialect, which varies considerably in the different islands and even in the different parishes. — These "lovely gardens of the sea," as Victor Hugo calls them, are an attractive and much frequented summer resort, offering fine rock scenery, rich and varied vegetation, a pleasant climate, bathing, boating, golf, and good roads. At the same time they afford interesting material for study to the historian, the lawyer, the economist, and the archæologist. Compulsory service in the militia was the rule until 1928 and the detachment of British regular troops that had garrisoned the islands since the 17th cent. was withdrawn in 1930.

The Channel Islands are divided into the two distinct Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey, differing considerably in constitution. Alderney, Sark, and Herm rank as dependencies of Guernsey. Both the little commonwealths have retained their domestic independence, with their own legislatures and jurisprudence, and are not controlled by the Parliament in London. Acts of the island legislatures must receive the consent of the Sovereign in Council. The Privy Council, too, is the final court of appeal. The foundation of their laws is the Grand Coutumier of Normandy, modified by centuries of island legislation and by the adoption of many British Acts of Parliament. Each bailiwick has its Lieutenant-Governor (or commander-in-chief), its Bailiff (or chief magistrate), and its own judicature. The bailiffs (who are also ex-officio presidents of the State) preside over the royal courts, consisting of 12 Jurats, chosen by the whole electorate in Jersey, and by 12 Conseillers, chosen by a body called the States of Election in Guernsey. In Jersey the States consist of the 12 jurats, 12 rectors, and 12 constables of the parishes, and 17 deputies (one for each country parish and 6 for the parish of St. Helier). The lieutenant-governor and crown officers have seats in the States and may speak but not vote. In Guernsey the State consists of the 12 jurats, the crown officers, 10 delegates of the douzaines (or representatives of the parishes), and 33 deputies, elected by the people. The Court of Alderney normally consists of a judge and 6 jurats (elected by the ratepayers), 4 deputies, and the delegate of the douzaine, and these, with the crown officers, form also the States of Alderney. In Sark, where the feudal system is seen in actual operation, though on a microscopic scale, the seigneur and the tenants of his manor form a court, presided over by the seigneur, who exercises complete jurisdiction under the Crown, and a seneschal nominated by the seigneur.

The **Soil** of the islands, light and very productive, is industriously cultivated and periodically enriched with 'vraic' or seaweed. Except in the case of the fiefs and seigneuries the land in descent is subject to 'partage' amongst members of the family, so that the islands present an interesting system of small holdings. Large quantities of early potatoes, tomatoes, apples, and pears are exported to England from Jersey, and grapes, melons, and tomatoes from Guernsey. The Jersey cabbage, or great cow cabbage (*chou cavalier*), often grows to a height of 10 ft., and its stalks used to be made into walking-sticks. — The famous CATTLE of the Channel Islands, of small size and delicate frame but unsurpassed as milkers, are of two breeds, viz. Jersey cattle, descended from a Breton stock, and Alderney or Guernsey cattle (rather larger), descended from a Norman breed. These are the only breeds permitted to exist in the islands; they are never crossed and purity of breed, proved by strictly-kept herd books, is maintained by legislation.

Money. British coins are the legal tender in all the islands, but Jersey and Guernsey each have a local 'copper' coinage, not mutually valid, corresponding to British pence, half-pence, etc.; while Guernsey issues bank notes for £1, not valid in Jersey.

History. The present inhabitants are mainly of Norman descent, with an admixture of Breton blood, but in Alderney the stock is mainly English. It is doubtful whether the islands came under the rule of Rollo at the Treaty of St. Clair-sur-Epte (912), but in 933, after the conquest of the Breton chiefs, they became part of the Duchy of Normandy. At the Norman Conquest they were united to the English Crown, and this union, interrupted under William II and Stephen, became permanent on the accession of Henry II in 1154. When Philip Augustus of France confiscated the Duchy of Normandy and united it to his crown in 1204, the islanders remained faithful to King John, and France failed to retain them. It is curious to note, however, that ecclesiastically they still long remained subject to the Bishop of Coutances, for the bull of Pope Alexander VI, transferring them to the diocese of Winchester at the instance of Henry VII, did not take actual effect until 1568. By the Treaty of Bretigny in 1360 John II recognised the English claim to the islands, but both before and after that date the French made repeated efforts to take possession of them, the final attempt being made in 1781, when the invaders, under Baron de Rullecourt, were defeated at the Battle of Jersey, in the market-square of St. Helier, by Major Francis Pierson, who fell at the moment of victory (Jan. 6th). During the Civil War Guernsey sided with Cromwell, while the royalist Jersey afforded an asylum to Charles II when Prince of Wales and proclaimed him as king immediately on the execution of his father. But Dec. 15th, 1651, saw the surrender of all the islands to the Parliamentary forces under Admiral Blake and Colonel Haynes. New Jersey, in the United States, granted in 1664 to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, was named in honour of Carteret's gallant defence of Jersey for the King. A silver-gilt mace, presented at the Restoration by Charles II to Jersey, is still carried before the Bailiff in the Court and States. Victor Hugo, exiled from France by the Coup d'Etat of 1851, sought refuge, at first in Jersey, but from 1855 in Guernsey, where he remained until the fall of the Second Empire in 1870.

Soon after the fall of France, in June 1940, began the islanders' greatest ordeal. The islands were not capable of defence and were declared 'open cities.' A large proportion of the inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey and the entire population of Alderney were evacuated to the mainland, the cattle on Alderney having been shipped to Guernsey, and, after a preliminary attack from the air, the islands were occupied by German troops at the beginning of July. The German army behaved on the whole with considerable correctness, though requisitioning whatever material and buildings they required and maintaining a régime of military strictness. In 1942–43 many residents of non-island origin were deported to Germany, and a great number of prisoners and workers of the 'Todt organisation' were employed in constructing huge steel and concrete fortifications, sea-walls, and underground works. A few British Commando raids were made on Sark and Guernsey, and the Guernsey airfield and harbour were bombed in 1940–41, and again in 1944, but Jersey was left unmolested. After the Allied landing in France in 1944, the islands, cut off from all sources of supply apart from the visits of Red Cross ships, suffered great hardship until, on May 9th, 1945, the German garrison formally surrendered to the Royal Navy. In Jersey, Guernsey, and Sark normal life was quickly resumed. In Alderney, however, destruction had been much more universal; the island was not even safe for civilian occupation for six months, and thanks to the complete disorganisation, the islanders were practically without resources. The British Government therefore subsidised the island, which was run on a communal basis until the end of 1947; rehabilitation still continues (1949) under the Ministry of Labour, and the island is now largely under the friendly control of Guernsey, though the people of Alderney look forward to a resumption before long of their former degree of independence.

JERSEY (39,000 acres; 50,455 inhab.), lying 12 m. from France, is 12 m. long and 6 m. wide. The N. coast offers picturesque rocky scenery with many remarkable sea-caves, while the other coasts consist of open sandy bays enclosed by rocky headlands. The well-wooded interior is intersected by lovely miniature valleys.

The island, known to the ancients as *Cæsarea*, is divided into 12 parishes, each with its ancient church, mostly built in the 12th cent. but sadly entreated since. Ancient small manor- and farm-houses, with rectangular windows and of a severe simplicity, and some with their characteristic double gateways of granite, exist in numbers all over the island; but these, too, have been freely modernised. — There are in Jersey five fiefs (St. Ouen, Rozel, Samarès, La Trinité, and Mélesches), called fiefs haubert, held direct of the Sovereign 'par foi et hommage en service de chevalerie' (knight's service). A fief haubert ranks immediately below a feudal barony. Rozel and La Trinité are held also by Grand Serjeanty. Leave to visit the grounds of the manor-houses, with their chapels and their ancient colombiers, is often granted on application; admission to the houses requires special introduction.

ST. HELIER (25,824 inhab.), the capital of Jersey, situated on the fine bay of *St. Aubin*, often compared with the Bay of Naples, is a clean and flourishing town, with fine parks and good sea-bathing. Prominent in the centre of the bay as the steamer approaches the harbour is *Elizabeth Castle*, built in Queen Elizabeth's reign on the site of the ancient monastery from which the town took its name (adm. 6*d*.), at low tide accessible by causeway, at high tide by ferry from West Park (2/ return). Within it is the house in which Lord Clarendon wrote his History of the Great Rebellion and in which Charles II sought refuge with him in 1646 and 1649. On a rock called the *Hermitage*, just beyond the castle, is a rudely built chapel or oratory with a pointed stone roof of the 11th cent. (key at the lighthouse).

Hotels (prices lower out of season). **Grand**, Esplanade, pens. 12 gs.; **Royal Yacht**, Weighbridge, pens. 33/ or 14 gs.; **Woodville**, St. Saviour's Rd., pens. 11½ gs.; **Beaufort**, Green St., 11 gs.; **Ritz**, Colomberie, 10½ gs.; **Metropole**, Roseville St.; **Bay View**, St. Aubin's Rd., 10 gs.; **Halkett**, Halkett Place, 9½ gs.; **Bree's Royal**, David Place, 9 gs.; **British**, Broad St., pens. 171/6. — At Havre des Pas: **Normandie**, pens. 10 gs.; **Demi des Pas**, Ommaroo, 9 gs.; de la Plage, 8½ gs. — *Private Hotels* and simpler accommodation about: apply to the States Tourism Committee, Jersey.

Post Office, Broad St.

Restaurant, with ballroom, at *West Park Pavilion*. — **Café**, with orchestra, *Pomme d'Or*, Weighbridge.

Swimming Pool at Havre des Pas (adm. 1/, spectators, 6*d*.).

Motor-Buses radiate from St. Helier. — MOTOR COACHES make circular tours daily (5/–10/).

Steamers viâ *Guernsey* to England daily (see above); the Southampton steamers berth in the Albert Harbour, the Weymouth boats at the North Quay. To *St. Malo* once or twice weekly (ret. 73/6, 49/; cheap trip on Sun. 30/). To *Sark*, see p. 113.

Air Services from Jersey Airport (at St. Peter's, 5 m. N.W.). To *Great Britain*, see above; to *Guernsey*, 4 or more times daily in 20 min. (20/, ret. 34/); to *Dinard*, twice daily in summer in 25 mins. (50/, round trip 70/); also day trips (£5 incl. lunch and tea); to *Rennes* in winter in 50 min. (65/, ret. 117/).

At the entrance to the town is the *Parish Church* (11th and 14th cent.), with a massive square tower, to the E. of which is ROYAL SQUARE, the scene of the Battle of Jersey in 1781. A statue called George II stands on the site of the old market-cross, and official proclamations are still made at this spot, but the market house is now in Halkett Place, a little to the N. One side of the square is formed by the *Court House* or *Cohue Royale* (with interesting paintings), the *Salle des Etats* (where the local Parliament meets), and the *Public Library* (founded in 1736). Overlooking Royal Sq. on the S. is *Fort Regent*, built in 1806. — The museum of the *Société Jersiaise*, at No. 9 Pier Rd., contains interesting prehistoric relics found in the island (weekdays 10.30–12.30, 2.30–4.30, exc. Wed. aft.; adm. 1/, free Thurs. aft.). In the *Howard Davis Park* is a 'Garden of Remembrance', with a small war cemetery.

The following four EXCURSIONS from St. Helier include the most noteworthy points in the island.

1. FROM ST. HELIER TO GOREY, 5 m., motor-bus in ½ hr. We traverse the holiday suburb of *Havre des Pas* on the sandy *Grève d'Azette* overlooking which is the Maison Victor Hugo (now a hotel) where the poet lived in 1852–55. Most buses follow the coast-road viâ *Le Hocq*, on St. Clement's Bay, and *La Rocque Point*, the S.E. corner of the island. The inland route runs viâ *Samarès*, where the manor-house, mostly of the 18th cent., has a fine garden, a dovecote and a 12th cent. chapel-crypt, and *St. Clement's Church*. The dolmen of Mont Ubé lies 5 min. from Samarès. Beyond *Grouville* (Links, pens. 9 gs.; Grouville Hall, pens. 10 gs.), appears Gorey Common, with its golf links. From *Gorey Pier* (Dolphin, pens. 12 gs.; Castle Green, pens. 6 gs.) a steamer plies 3 or 4 times weekly to (1 hr.) *Carteret* in France. On a lofty headland dominating the village is *MONT ORGUEIL CASTLE, an imposing medieval fortress (weekdays 10–6, Sun. 2–6; adm. 1/; conducted tours).

The castle is first mentioned in 1212, though the crypts of the chapels of St. Mary and St. George are probably 100 years older. The title of 'Mont Orgueil' was conferred upon it in 1462, and though the castle underwent many sieges, notably by Du Guesclin in 1373, its keep was never taken. William Prynne, the Puritan, was imprisoned here in 1638–40. The view from the summit of the keep embraces on a clear day the coast of France and the spires of Coutances cathedral (guide 1/6).

A steep pathway ascends from the Castle Green to the summit of Gorey Hill, with notice-boards indicating the way to the *Dolmen de Faldouet*, one of the finest megalithic remains in Jersey. The capstone weighs 23 tons. From the dolmen we descend to *Anne Port* (Fairbanks, pens. 7½ gs.) whence the *Coast Road leads past *Archirondel* (Les Arches, pens. 7 gs.) to *St. Catherine's Breakwater*, built in 1843–55 as a naval harbour of refuge, but afterwards discovered to be useless. Thence we may return to St. Helier (6 m.) by motor-bus in 35 min.

2. FROM ST. HELIER TO ST. AUBIN AND CORBIÈRE, 7 m. (motor-bus in ½ hr.), at first skirting the Bay of St. Aubin. 3 m. *Millbrook*, with the church of St. Matthew, containing decorative glass fittings by René Lalique (1934), a memorial to Lord Trent. — 3¾ m. *St. Aubin* (Somerville, with fine view, pens. 11½ gs.) is a picturesque village with a harbour.

The road ascending past the Somerville Hotel leads to the *Manor of Noirmont* and (1½ m.) *Noirmont Point*, which has been purchased by the States of

Jersey as an island war memorial. Just to the W. is *Portelet Bay*, with a holiday camp and a good tea-room. From the heights above the latter we cross the common to *La Cotte Point* (the E. arm of St. Brelade's Bay), where a Mousterian cave-dwelling has been discovered.

A pleasant route for walkers follows the old railway line (3½ m.) to Corbière, but the main road goes on from St. Aubin to (5 m.) *St. Brelade* (Bay, pens. 15 gs.; Beau Rivage, 11 gs.; Montana Guest House, Portelet Rd., 10 gs.), the quaint church of which (12th cent.) has been restored, though it has escaped more lightly than the other country churches in the island. The *Fishermen's Chapel* (10th cent.), adjoining, has 14th cent. frescoes and in the churchyard is a German war cemetery. Thence we go on to (7 m.) *Corbière* (Seagrove Court, pens. 11 gs.; Le Chalet, 9½ gs.; Highlands, 7 gs.), overlooking the wild rocky coast and the lighthouse (no adm.).

On the coast S.W. of St. Brelade is the lovely little *Beauport Bay*, presented to the States in 1949 by Lord Trent; while from *La Moye* (Hotel, pens. 7 gs.), with the airport on the left, half-way to Corbière, we descend to the 'Five Mile Road' which runs N. along the shore of *St. Ouen's Bay* (surf bathing for good swimmers), backed by the sand dunes called Les Quennevais.

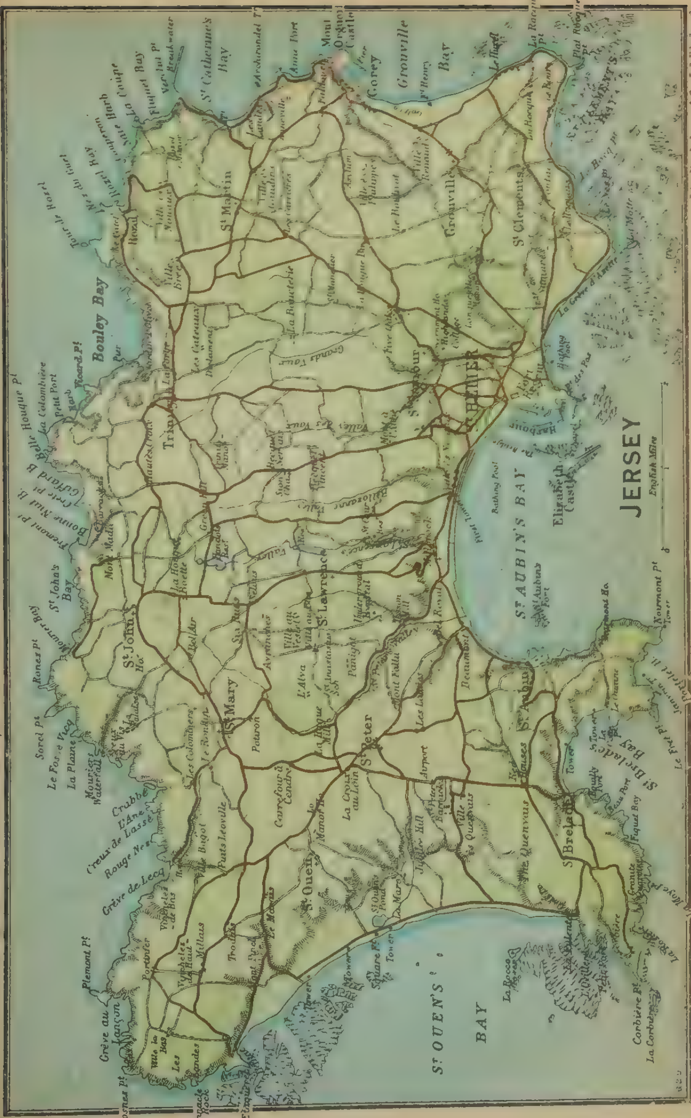
3. FROM ST. HELIER TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PARISHES (motor-buses to Grève de Lecq or Plémont, 35 min.; to L'Etacq ½ hr.; to Devil's Hole, 40 min.). We follow the St. Aubin road, and, beyond Millbrook, at *Bel Royal*, we turn inland, by the beautiful valley of St. Peter to (2½ m.) *Tesson Mill*, revived for use during the war.

The road on the right here leads in ½ m. to the *German Underground Hospital* (adm. daily 2.30–5.30, 6*d*.), a remarkable series of subterranean wards, etc., built by slave labour, once fully equipped but never used, and now stripped bare.

At (4 m.) *La Hague Mill* we ascend (l.) to the St. Ouen's road and the beautiful *Manor of St. Ouen* (13th cent.; restored), the domain of the De Carteret family since before the Norman Conquest. To the left is the parish church (13th cent.) with brasses of the De Carteret and Payne families, about 1 m. N.W. of which is the *Dolmen des Monts Grantez*, on the height above St. Ouen's Bay. Thence we follow the road to the N. passing *L'Etacq* (Milano, pens. 9 gs.) to visit the scanty ruins of *Grosnez Castle* (14th cent.), situated on the extreme N.W. point of the island (9½ m. from St. Helier), which commands a magnificent view of the rest of the archipelago.

We now strike E., leaving on the left *Plémont*, with a large holiday camp, good sands, and a 'needle rock' accessible at low water, and, passing the two old manors of *Vinchelez*, descend to the charming *Grève de Lecq* (Hotel, pens. 7½ gs.).

The N. coast to the E. is unfrequented and can only be explored on foot. A very fine view-point is the *Col de la Roque*, c. 1½ m. from Grève de Lecq, and in the next bay E. is the *Devil's Hole*, a cave with a collapsed roof (dangerous


JERSEY
English Miles
St AUBIN'S BAY
St OUEN'S BAY
Bouley Bay
St John's Bay
St Catherine's Bay
Grouville Bay
St Clement's Bay
St Brelade's Bay
St Helier
Fort Regent
Harbour
Elizabeth Castle
Havre des Pas
Gorey
Mont Orgueil Castle
St Aubin
St Aubin's Fort
Noirmont Pt
Beaumont
St Brelade
St Peter
St Ouen
St Mary
St John
St Lawrence
Trinity
St Martin
Grouville
St Clements
St Saviour
Rozel
Grève de Lecq
Crabbé
Rouge Nez
Creux de Lassé
Plemont Pt
Grève au Lançon
Grosnez Pt
Les Landes
Corbière Pt
La Corbière
La Rocco
Sorel Pt
Ronez Pt
Belle Hougue Pt
La Colombière
Petit Port
Rozel Pt
Verclut Pt
Breakwater
Archirondel Tr
Anne Port
La Rocque Pt
Le Hocq Pt
Plat Rocque Pt
La Grève d'Azette
Green Isl
Quennevais
St Ouen's Pond
Le Marais
La Hougue Bie
Les Augrès
Mont Mado
Grouville Common

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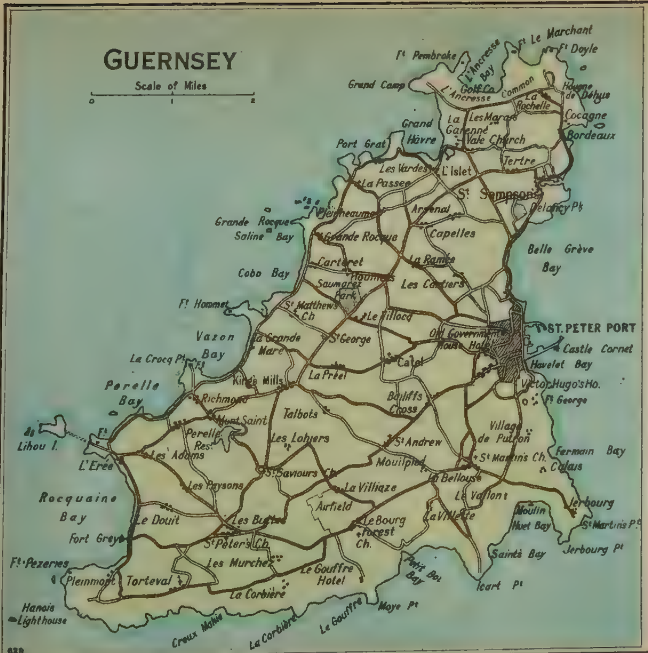
GUERNSEY
Scale of Miles
0
1
2
Ft Pembroke
L'Ancresse Bay
Ft Le Marchant
Ft Doyle
Grand Camp
Golf Co.
L'Ancresse Common
Hougue de Déhus
La Rochelle
Cocagne
Grand Havre
La Garenne
Les Marais
Vale Church
Bordeaux
Port Grat
Tertre
Les Vardes
L'Islet
La Passee
St Sampsons
Delancy Pt
Arsenal
Grande Rocque
Saline Bay
Grande Rocque
Capelles
Belle Grève Bay
Carteret
La Ramée
Cobo Bay
Saumarez Park
Houmets
Les Cantiers
Ft Hommet
St Matthews Ch
Le Villocq
ST. PETER PORT
Castle Cornet
Vazon Bay
La Grande Mare
St George
Old Government House Hotel
Havelet Bay
La Crocq Pt
Ft
Catel
Victor Hugo's Ho.
Perelle Bay
Kings Mills
La Prêel
Ft George
Richmond
Bailiffs Cross
Mont Saint
Talbots
Village de Putron
Lihou I.
Ft
Perelle Res.
Les Lohiers
St Andrew
Fermain Bay
L'Erée
Les Adams
St Martins Ch.
Calais
St Saviours Ch.
Mouilpied
La Bellouse
Rocquaine Bay
Les Paysons
La Villiaze
Le Vallont
Jerbourg
Le Douit
Les Buttes
Aurfield
Le Bourg
Forest Ch.
La Villette
Moulin Huet Bay
St Martins Pt
Fort Grey
St Peter's Ch.
Saints Bay
Jerbourg Pt
Ft Pezeries
Les Murchez
Le Gouffre Hotel
Pleinmont
Torteval
Petit Bot Bay
Icart Pt
La Corbière
Hanois Lighthouse
Moye Pt
Le Gouffre
Creux Mahié
La Corbière
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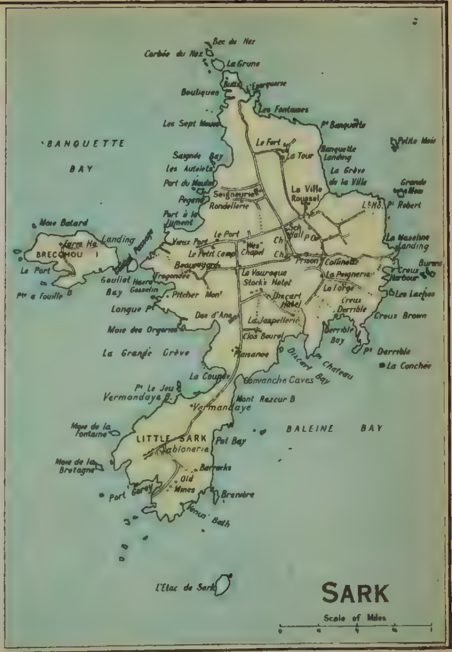
Bec du Nez
Corbée du Nez
La Grune
Boutiques
Eperquerie
Les Fontaines
Les Sept Moutons
Pt Banquette
BANQUETTE BAY
Le Fort
La Tour
Banquette Landing
Petite Moie
Saignie Bay
Les Autelets
La Grève de la Ville
Port du Moulin
Grande Moie
Seigneurie
La Ville Roussel
Pegane
Rondellerie
Pt Robert
Port à la Jument
L.t Ho.
Moie Batard
Landing
Le Port
Ch.
Hall
Pt
Vieux Port
Wes. Chapel
La Maseline Landing
Farm Ho.
Le Petit Camp
Ch.
BRECQHOU I
Beauregard
Prison
Collinette
Burons
Creux Harbour
Le Port
Tragondée
La Vauroque
La Peignerie
Goulliot
Havre Gosselin
Stock's Hotel
La Forge
Les Laches
Pte à Fouille
Bay
Pitcher Mont
Dixcart Hotel
Creux Derrible
Longue Pt
Creux Brown
Dos d'Ane
La Jaspellerie
Derrible Bay
Moie des Orgeuils
Clos Bourel
Pt Derrible
La Grande Grève
Pansanoe
Dixcart Bay
Pt Chateau
La Conchée
La Coupée
Convanche Caves
Pt Le Jeu
Vermandaye B.
Mont Rezeur B
Vermandaye
BALEINE BAY
Moie de la Fontaine
LITTLE SARK
Pot Bay
Sablonerie
Moie de la Bretagne
Barracks
Old Mines
Port Gorey
Brenière
Venus' Bath
L'Etac de Sark
SARK
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descent). From the old farm-house above it (teas), with remains of a 14th cent. priory, we may return to St. Helier by *St. Lawrence's Church* (13th cent.) and the attractive Waterworks Valley; or we may go on E. crossing the little Mourier Valley to Sorel and by the new *Route du Nord* (constructed during the war), to join the next route at St. John's. The coastal beauty is somewhat marred here by the large quarry on Ronez Point.

4. FROM ST. HELIER TO THE EASTERN PARISHES (motor-bus to Rozel, 40 min., to Bonne Nuit, 42 min., to Archirondel viâ La Hougue Bie, ½ hr.). Quitting St. Helier by St. Saviour's Rd., we pass on the right *Victoria College*, a public school opened in 1852, and on the left *Government House* (residence of the Lieutenant-Governor), and reach (1 m. from Royal Sq.) *St. Saviour's Church*, properly St. Sauveur de l'Epine, with its square embattled tower, one of the finest churches in the islands. The rectory was the birthplace of Lily Langtry (Lady de Bathe, 1852–1929), her tomb, with portrait-bust, is in the churchyard. Thence we strike N.E. for (1¾ m.) **La Hougue Bie* (adm. 6*d*., closed Sun. till 2.30), a prehistoric artificial mound, on which (fine view) stand two chapels under one roof. That on the W. (Notre Dame de la Clarté) dates from the 12th cent.; the other (Jerusalem Chapel), with an undercroft, was built by Dean Mabon of Jersey on his return from Jerusalem in 1538. Beneath the mound was discovered in 1924 a remarkable late-neolithic sepulchre consisting of an entrance passage, a central chamber, and three side chambers with enormous uprights and capstones of granite. Adjoining is a German dug-out with an 'Occupation Museum' (adm. 6*d*.). About 1½ m. farther N. is *St. Martin's Church* (13th cent.), beyond which are *Rozel Manor* (13th cent. chapel), the residence of the Lemprière family since 1365, and (5 m.) *Rozel Bay* and *Harbour* (La Chaise, pens. from 7 gs.). The Seigneur of Rozel is bound to ride into the sea up to his saddle-girth to meet the King when he visits Jersey and to act as his butler (i.e. Grand Serieanty). — A few min. walk E. is the *Couperon Dolmen*. In the opposite direction we may proceed viâ *Trinity Church* and thence along the picturesque N. coast, to *St. John's* (Wolf Caves Hotel), viewing *Bouley Bay* (Hotel, pens. 14 gs.), *Giffard Bay*, the pleasant *Bonne Nuit Bay* (Chalet Hotel, pens. 7½ gs.), and the *Wolf Caves*, and return to St. Helier by the St. John's road. Or from Trinity Church we may return direct (S.) to (3½ m.) St. Helier, passing the lodge-gate of the *Manor of La Trinité*, a house of the 16th to 17th cent. (restored and enlarged), with many interesting features and beautiful subtropical gardens. The Seigneur de la Trinité has to present two mallards to the King when he visits Jersey.

GUERNSEY (15,500 acres; 40,588 inhab.), the *Sarnia* of the ancients, the most westerly and exposed of the islands, is in shape triangular (9 m. in length by 5 m. in width). The S.

coast, with its bold rocky headlands, intersected by lovely little valleys, equals in beauty the N. coast of Jersey; but the interior is not so attractive. About two-thirds of the area is in cultivation, a large proportion under glass.

The old churches of its 10 parishes, architecturally similar to those of Jersey, are not unpicturesque, although almost all have lost the stone tracery of the windows and have been much neglected. Many of the farm-houses are interesting from their antiquity, possessing fine doorways with semicircular granite arches.

ST. PETER PORT (16,720 inhab.), the capital of Guernsey, is built on the slopes of the E. coast, and is especially well seen from the sea. Adjoining the harbour on the S. is *Castle Cornet* (no adm. at present), begun in the 13th cent. but much altered since. The residence of the Governors until 1672 when it was partly destroyed by lightning, it was used as a prison until 1811. The precipitous old streets in the upper town, with their connecting flights of steps and early 19th cent. terraces, repay detailed exploration.

Hotels. Old Government House, an attractive building with a fine view, pens. 37/6 or 245/; **Royal,** Esplanade, pens. 27/6 or 192/6; **Channel Islands,** Esplanade, pens. 32/6 or 227/6; **Normandie,** Lefebvre St., to reopen in 1950; **Richmond,** Cambridge Pk., pens. 7 gs.; **Palm Court,** Esplanade, pens. 10 gs.; **Moore's,** Le Pollet, 8 gs.; **Grange Lodge,** Grange Rd., 7 gs. For other accommodation apply to the States Publicity Committee, Guernsey.

Restaurants. *The Galleon,* Plaiderie; *Normandy Galley, Berthelot,* Berthelot St., all near High St.

Post Office, Smith St. — Information Bureau, North Esplanade.

Amusements. *Little Theatre,* Central Hall, Clifton Steps (off High St.); *Gaumont Palace Cinema,* St. Julian's Ave.; *Candie Auditorium,* Variety and concerts; *Dancing* in the principal hotels.

Motor-Buses ply to all parts of the island. — Motor Coaches make circular tours daily.

Steamers to *Jersey* daily; to *England,* see p. 103; to *Sark, Alderney,* and *Herm,* see below; to *St. Malo* weekly in summer. Marine cruises 4/, Sun. 5/.

Air Services from La Villiaze airport (3 m. S.W.). To *Great Britain,* see p. 103; to *Jersey,* 4 or more times daily in 20 min. (20/, ret. 34/); to *Alderney,* 2–4 times daily in 20 min. (same fares). Charter planes also available.

Bathing Places, under the heights of Fort George, constructed to suit the states of the tide.

Parallel with the Esplanade is the busy narrow High St., which ends on the S. at *St. Peter's Church,* the finest old church in the Channel Islands. The mouldings and canopies of the doorway should be noted, also the nave arches (13th cent.) which spring almost from the floor. A memorial screen (1922) commemorates Sir Isaac Brock (1769–1812), 'the hero of Upper Canada', who fell at the battle of Queenston Heights. Close by are the interesting *Markets* and the *Guille-Allès Museum* (weekdays 11–1, 2–4; adm. 6*d*., free on Wed. & Sat. aft.) with objects of local interest. Cornet St., on the other side of the Markets, ascends steeply to the *Lukis and Island Museum* (weekdays, exc. Wed. & Bank Holidays, 10.30–1, 2–4, adm.

free), a more important collection, with an interesting section dealing with the megalithic monuments of the Channel Islands and Brittany. To the left is Hauteville, with *Hauteville House* (weekdays, exc. Thurs. aft., 10.30–12, 2–5; adm. 1/), the residence of Victor Hugo from 1856 to 1870 and now the property of the city of Paris. The house contains portraits and mementoes, and bead tapestries that belonged to Christina of Sweden; the poet's study at the top of the house, with a glass roof and a glass floor, commands an entrancing view. — The *Royal Court House* (1799), in Manor St., where the Court and States meet, contains some good portraits, and in the adjoining *Greffe* may be seen a fine collection of royal charters granted to Guernsey. In Grange Rd. is the castellated building (1828) of *Elizabeth College*, a boys' school founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563. Farther on are the *Candie Gardens* (band-concerts) with a statue of Victor Hugo (1914), the *Victoria Tower* and the splendid *Priaulx Library* (free).

Points of interest in the neighbourhood are the *Foulon Cemetery*, 1½ m. W., with the graves of British sailors torpedoed in St. Malo Bay; and the *Longfield Vineries*, ¾ m. N.W., with a huge vine-house 750 ft. long.

With St. Peter Port as headquarters the following EXCURSIONS are recommended with a combination of motor-bus and walking. The roads are excellent for cycling.

1. FROM ST. PETER PORT TO THE NORTH (motor-buses to L'Ancresse viâ St. Sampson or Vale, L'Islet, Grandes Rocques, or Cobo). Leaving the town by the Glategny Esplanade, we follow the rather dull coast road to (2 m.) *St. Sampson*, a little town with a harbour, in the heart of the granite-quarrying district. The church has a primitive saddle-backed tower, within which were found a latten crucifix, censer, and candlesticks of 15th cent. Norman workmanship (now in N. chapel). About 1 m. farther N. is *La Hougue de Déhus*, a remarkable chambered mound (key at Priaulx Library, St. Peter Port). We now strike W. across *L'Ancresse Common* (golf course; L'Ancresse Lodge, pens. 7 gs.), and from the cross-roads visit the *Autel des Vardes* dolmen (near first tee). — From the cross-roads Lancresse Rd. leads S. to *Vale Church*, a fine early-Norman building, near the remains of a priory dependent on the abbey of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The conspicuous tower to the left is Vale Mill, fortified and heightened by the Germans. We follow the coast road W. past the bay of *Grand Havre* (Houmet du Nord, pens. 8 gs.) and the village of *L'Islet* to (c. 6 m.) *Cobo Bay* (Grandes Rocques, pens. 7 gs.; Rockmount, 6 gs.), and thence return to (3½ m.) St. Peter Port by Cobo Rd., passing *Saumarez Park*, the home of Adm. Lord de Saumarez (1757–1836), now a rest-home for the aged (adm. to hall and chapel, weekdays 2–6), with a fine park.

2. FROM ST. PETER PORT TO THE WEST (motor-buses to

Pleinmont by several routes). Quitting the town by Grange Rd. we proceed to (2 m.) *Catel Church*, supposed to have been built on the site of an ancient fort named the 'Castel du Grand Sarazin.' The massive arcades and frescoes should be noticed; in the churchyard is a statue-menhir discovered under the original high altar. Thence the road leads to (4¼ m.) the sandy expanse of *Vazon Bay*, and past the late 14th cent. *Chapel of St. Apolline* (fresco-remains; key at the house opposite) to (c. 6½ m.) *Rocquaine Bay* (Rocquaine, pens. 7 gs.). Near *L'Erée* (Hotel, pens. 7 gs.), to the N. of this bay is a dolmen known as Le Creux ès Fées, covered with its original tumulus.

A causeway leads at low water hence to the island of *Lihou*, with the remains of an ancient priory.

The road skirting Rocquaine Bay leads S. to (c. 2¼ m.) *Pleinmont Point* (Imperial, pens. 192/6), the extreme W. point of Guernsey, with rugged and striking cliff scenery and a huge German 'bunker' sunk in the cliff (lights essential). The *Hanois Lighthouse* rises 1 m. from the shore, and farther out, 20 m. distant, the *Roches Douvres Lighthouse*, described in Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea,' is visible in clear weather. From Pleinmont we proceed E. to (4 m.) *Torteval Church* (rebuilt 1816), with its conspicuous round tower. Hence we may return to St. Peter Port either by reversing the following excursion or by following a pleasant inland route (c. 6 m.) viâ *St. Peter's in the Wood*, passing near the airport (Happy Landings, pens. 6–7 gs.), and the monastery of *Les Vauxbelets*, with a Christian Brothers' school and a quaint little miniature Lourdes Chapel (adm. free), studded with shells and broken china, the work of a single Brother (1914–40).

3. From St. Peter Port to the South (motor-bus to Jerbourg, Saints, or Torteval). The following points are reached by successive deviations from the road running more or less parallel with the coast; walkers may follow the good cliff-path from Petit Port to the Gouffre or farther. Hauteville (p. 111) is continued by George Rd. up the hill to *Fort George* (1775), the chief military station, overlooking the harbour. About ½ m. farther, at *Fermain* (Les Hubits, pens. 7½ gs.), we diverge left for *Fermain Bay* (La Favorita, pens. 8 gs.; Le Chalet, 7 gs.), with a pleasant beach beneath wooded cliffs. The next side road leads to *Jerbourg* (Jerbourg, pens. 7 gs.), below which, to the W., is the sandy little *Petit Port*, a cove of *Moulin Huet Bay* (Bon Port, pens. 6 gs.), with its exquisite morsels of rocky scenery. Round the next point is the picturesque *Saints' Bay*. These last two bays are reached by narrow roads from *La Fosse* (Les Douvres, pens. 7 gs.; Captain's, 6 gs.). Farther W. again, beyond *Icart Point* and Le Jaonnet Bay, is *Petit Bot Bay* (Manor, pens. 8 gs.), approached from the N. by a very beauti-

ful valley. Farther on are the *Gouffre*, a narrow rocky gorge, and the bold headland of *Corbière*. About 1 m. from the Corbière is the *Creux Mahie*, the largest cavern in Guernsey, approached by a rather awkward descent. We may return to St. Peter Port viâ Torteval Church, or viâ *Forest Church* and *St. Martin's* (Les Merriennes, pens. 8 gs.; Bella Luce, 7–8 gs.; Beaulieu, Greenwood Trees, 7 gs.), where the church has a fine Norman porch and a *Statue-menhir at the churchyard gate, later in date than that at Catel. The most interesting approach to town is viâ *Ville au Roi*, *Government House*, and the steep Mount Durand, with its quaint old-fashioned villas.

SARK or *Sercq* (3½ m. long, 1½ m. wide; 571 inhab.), the most picturesque of the Channel Islands, is reached from St. Peter Port by a steamer every weekday at 10 a.m., returning 5 p.m. (7 m. in 1 hr.; 5/6, return 9/, incl. landing tax), with additional services on Mon., Wed., & Sat. in summer, as well as day-excursions; from St. Helier on Mon. (8.45 a.m.), returning 5 p.m. (16/ return). The steamer rounds either the S. end of the island or the N. end according to the set of the tide. Sark consists of two parts, Great and Little Sark, connected by an extraordinary natural causeway, known as the 'Coupée,' which rises almost sheer for 300 ft. above the sea, and is traversed by a roadway 100 yds. long and only about 6 ft. wide (railings).

Few islands contain so much of beauty and romantic scenery in so small a compass, and Sark cannot adequately be explored in a single day. The wild scenery of the vertical wall of rock surrounding the islet is enhanced in effect by the caverns with which it is everywhere penetrated, and nowhere can the destructive power of the sea be better studied than on this torn and rugged coast. The geologist and marine naturalist will find subjects for studies of absorbing interest. The local guide-book (by Latrobe) is an excellent practical guide, particularly for the cliffs and caves, some of which are dangerous of access unless the correct pathways be followed.

In the reign of Edward II Sark belonged to the Norman family of Vernon, and from 1565 to 1715 to the De Carterets. The seigneurie is at present held by the 'Dame de Serk,' Mrs. R. W. Hathaway.

There is no village on Sark, but there are two HOTELS: *Stock's*, pens. 25/–30/, or 8–10 gs.; *Dixcart*, pens. 6½–8½ gs., both in the beautiful Dixcart valley. There are also numerous guest-houses, e.g.: *Le Petit Champ*, pens. 5½ gs.–£7, on the W. coast; *Aval du Creux*, 5 gs., at the harbour, etc. — *Wagonettes* and *Victorias* meet the steamers (drive round the island, about 10/), but, by a rigidly enforced law, no carriage may be used on Sunday save for church-going. — To the visitor for the day (6 hrs. between steamers) the following route (about ¾ hr.'s walk, and involving no climbing) is recommended.

From the tiny old *Creux Harbour*, on the E. side, or from the new harbour (opened 1949 by Princess Elizabeth) in *Maseline Bay*, just to the N., we pass through a tunnel to the steep road leading to the interior. From the top of Collinette Hill a road leads straight on to the *Prison*, a tiny building of two cells, seldom occupied. A few yards up the road to the right is the modern *Church*, containing some mural tablets to celebrities of Sark. Thence a road leads past the Boys' School (used also as the Court House) to the *Seigneurie* or *Manor Grounds* (open to visitors on Mon. only).

From the end of the terrace a path descends to the *Port du Moulin*. [When the grounds are not open, Port du Moulin may be reached by a *Path beginning at a white gate immediately beyond the Seigneurie gates.] The path leads to a platform on the edge of the cliff, commanding a magnificent view of the coast. To the N. are the *Autelets*, a group of rocks off *Saignie Bay* with its blow-hole. The road goes on beyond the Seigneurie to the bay of *L'Eperquerie* (*View), and is continued by a footpath to the *Bec du Nez*, the N. point of the island. On the W. side are the caves known as *Les Boutiques*.

From the Prison we next follow the footpath leading S. to the **Coupée* (see above). As we return thence the second turning on the right is a shady lane leading to *Dixcart Valley* whence an easy path goes on to the beach (excellent bathing-place). On returning from the beach we cross the valley at Petit Dixcart to visit the *Creux du Derrible*, a remarkable natural funnel in the cliffs of Derrible Bay. Thence we make for *La Peignerie*, a group of cottages near La Collinette, our starting-point.

Those who wish to visit the **Gouliot Caves* proceed W., towards Beau Regard Farm, from *La Vauroque*, a group of cottages at the cross-roads about midway between the Seigneurie and the Coupée. From a white gate near the farm a path leads across the common to the cliffs and down to the caves (steady head required). The floors of the caves, which should be visited by boat at low water, are piled with immense boulders and every inch is covered with living corallines. The dangerous channel of *Le Gouliot* separates Sark from the islet of *Brecqhou*. A little to the S. is the bay of *Havre Gosselin*. Just beyond its S. horn is *Victor Hugo's Cave*, and farther S. are the sandy beaches of the *Grande Grève* (steep descent; safe bathing).

The rock scenery of *Little Sark*, S. of the Coupée, is especially beautiful. From the Barracks we may scramble down the cliffs to the cove of *Rouge Terrier*. Other similar paths, near the S. extremity of the island, afford access to *Venus's Bath*, to *Port Gorey*, with a fine blow-hole and ruins of silver-mine workings, and to the *Pool of Adonis*, below the end of the road. All these coves afford excellent bathing for good swimmers.

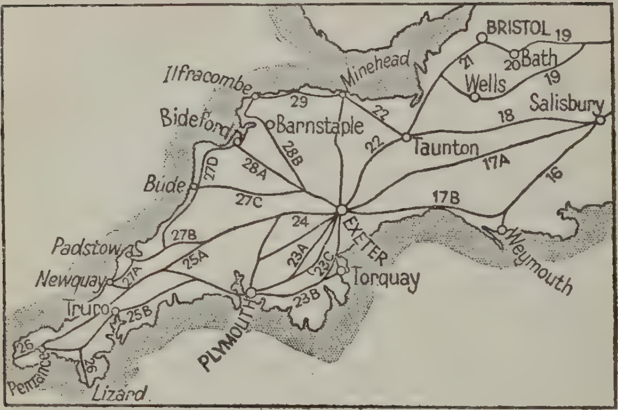
Herm (*White House Hotel & Mermaid Inn*, pens. 10–14 gs.), an islet 1½ m. long by ½ m. broad, 3 m. E. of Guernsey, is noted for its *Shell Beach* (at the N. end), beyond the 9-hole golf course, composed entirely of minute perfect shells and richer in species than the shores of all the rest of the British Isles. Over 40 genera, with 200 varieties, are recorded. Motor-boats (3/, 30 min.) and speed-boats (4/6, 15 min.) frequently in summer from St. Peter Port. — Herm was long leased to Prince Blücher von Wahlstett (d. 1915) in the name of a German company. It is now the property of the States of Guernsey and visitors may wander freely. From the tiny harbour a road winds up to the castellated mansion built round the ruins of an old priory, and there are some fine cliffs facing Sark on the S.E. side. At low tide landing is made at Le Rosier stairs, S. of the harbour. The islet of *Jethou* (1 m. round; private), lies to the S.

ALDERNEY (*Grand*, above the harbour, pens. 21/ or 6½ gs.; *Harbour Lights*, near the harbour; *Belle Vue*, *Riou's*, unlic., pens. 5 gs.; *Rose & Crown*, *Marais Hall*, in the town, pens. 12/6 or 87/6), an island 4½ m. long, 1½ m. broad (1521 inhab.), in French *Aurigny*, was the Roman *Riduna*. It lies 23 m. N.E. of Guernsey and is separated from the Cap de la Hague in France by the Race of Alderney, 8 m. broad. Apart from the grand cliff scenery there is not much to interest the general tourist. STEAMERS on Wed. & Sat. from St. Peter Port to (1¾ hr.) *Alderney* (7/6, return 13/6), returning thence on Fri. & Tues.; also day-trips on alternate Thurs. (10/), allowing c. 6 hrs. on shore. AIR SERVICE to Guernsey, see p. 110.

Passengers land on the N. coast, at a little port protected by a huge breakwater, begun in 1847 as the first arm of a naval harbour designed as a post of observation upon Cherbourg, but never completed. About 1 m. inland is **St. Anne,** a quiet town with a *Church* (1847–50), by Sir Gilbert Scott, serving as a memorial of the Le Mesurier family, especially of John Le Mesurier (d. 1843), last hereditary governor of Alderney, who sold his rights to the Crown in 1825. The Norman tower of the old church is used as a clock-tower.

The finest rock-scenery is on the S. and W. coasts. The N. of the island is disfigured by quarries. On the S.W. are the *Sisters* (two huge pyramidal masses of porphyry). Off the W. coast, opposite the *Trois Vaux* valley, beyond the airport, are the rocks of *Les Etats*. On the S.E. coast is *Essex Castle*, below which, and well seen from the Fort du Raz in *Longy Bay* to the N., is the *Roche Pendante*, or Hanging Rock, a striking isolated mass of sandstone above the sea. Numerous other abandoned forts testify to the former strength of Alderney, and these were supplemented during the war of 1939–45 by many German strong points and anti-tank obstacles, now dismantled. — In 1942 a colony of gannets, the southernmost in the British Isles, settled on Les Etats (see above) and on the islet of *Ortac*, 3 m. W.N.W., to the W. of *Burhou* island.

II. SOUTH-WESTERN ENGLAND


BRISTOL
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Wells
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Salisbury
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Minehead
Ilfracombe
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Barnstaple
Bideford
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28A
22
Taunton
17A
16
Bude
27D
27C
17B
EXETER
24
Weymouth
Padstow
27B
25A
23A
23C
Torquay
Newquay
27A
Truro
25B
23B
PLYMOUTH
26
Penzance
26
Lizard

16. FROM LONDON TO SALISBURY AND WEYMOUTH

ROAD, 131 m. To (46 m.) *Basingstoke*, see Rte. 12. — B 3400. 64 m. *Andover*. — A 343. 82 m. **Salisbury** [Or (better road, 82½ m.; A 30). — 60 m. *Sutton Scotney*. — 67½ m. *Stockbridge*. — 82½ m. **Salisbury**]. — A 354. 105 m. *Blandford*. — 118 m. *Puddletown*. — A 35. 123 m. *Dorchester*. — A 37. 131 m. **Weymouth**. — MOTOR COACH from Victoria to Salisbury in 4¼ hrs.

RAILWAY TO SALISBURY, 83¾ m. from Waterloo in 1¾–2¼ hrs. — Principal Stations. To (48 m.) *Basingstoke*, see Rte. 12. — 59¼ m. *Whitchurch*. — 66½ m. **Andover**, junction for *Stockbridge*, and for *Savernake* and *Marlborough*. — 83¾ m. **Salisbury**.

TO WEYMOUTH. From Waterloo viâ Southampton, 143 m. in 3½–4 hrs. See Rtes. 13, 14. — From Paddington, 154 m. in 3¾–4 hrs. Principal Stations. To (115¼ m.) *Castle Cary*, see Rte. 18. — 127 m. **Yeovil (Pen Mill)**. — 139¾ m. *Maiden Newton*, junction for *Bridport*. — 147½ m. **Dorchester**. — 152¼ m. *Upwey*, junction for Abbotsbury. — 154½ m. **Weymouth**.

From London to (46 m.) *Basingstoke*, see Rte. 12A. — 49½ m. *Oakley* (Beach Arms, pens. 6 gs.). — 53 m. *Overton*, in a picturesque chalk-hill country extolled by Cobbett. About 2½ m. to the left is *Steventon*, where Jane Austen (1775–1817) was born and spent her first 16 years. — 54½ m. *Laverstoke* is a model village where the paper for Bank of England notes is made. — At (57 m.) *Whitchurch* (White Hart, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), in the church of which is a Saxon headstone, we cross the Newbury–Winchester road. — 59 m. *Hurstbourne Priors*. At *St. Mary Bourne*, 3½ m. N., is a Tournai marble font.

64 m. **Andover** (*White Hart*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 21/; *Star & Garter*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Central*, R. & B.

12/6, pens. 5–6 gs.) is an agricultural town (9692 inhab.) where in 994 King Olaf of Norway was baptized by St. Alphege. To the N. is *Enham*, the first 'village centre' for disabled ex-service men, renamed 'Enham-Alamein' in 1945.

The Devizes road leads N.W. to (8 m.) *Ludgershall* (Prince of Wales), an ancient little town lying 2½ m. E. of *Tidworth*, an important military camp; and to (12 m.) *Everleigh* (Crown, R. & B. 12/6–15/, pens. 21/–24/), a good centre for the N. part of Salisbury Plain. — The church of *Grateley*, 6 m. W. of Andover, contains fine fragments of 13th cent. stained glass from Salisbury Cathedral. — From Andover to *Romsey* and *Southampton* see p. 87. — *Amesbury* (see below) is 15 m. W. on the Exeter road (A 303).

66 m. *Abbot's Ann* (r.) preserves in its church some paper chaplets ('virgin crants'; Hamlet, v. 1), formerly carried before the coffins of unmarried persons. — 71½ m. A little to the left is *Nether Wallop*, where the church has a fine 15th cent. painting of St. George and the dragon. — We enter Wiltshire and join the alternative road from Basingstoke. — At (75 m.) the Pheasant Inn (R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), formerly 'The Hut,' a little N. of *Winterslow*, Hazlitt wrote the 'Winterslow Essays' and was frequently visited by Charles and Mary Lamb. On the right rises *Figsbury Ring* (N.T.), an Iron Age camp commanding a fine view of Salisbury.

Wiltshire, or **Wilts**, is an inland agricultural county, noted for its dairy farming (chiefly in the N.), its sheep, and its baçon. Three-fifths of its area is occupied by Salisbury Plain (including the Marlborough Downs on the N.), a spacious chalk upland, whose pastoral solitude has been invaded by military requirements. Wilts is the county of Stonehenge and Avebury, and none is richer in prehistoric remains (200 round barrows and 80 long barrows). The natives are nicknamed 'Moonrakers' from an old story of rustic simplicity.

82 m. **SALISBURY** (26,456 inhab.), the county town of Wiltshire, is attractively situated among level meadows, mainly on the N. bank of the Avon, which is here joined by the Bourne and Nadder. It is partly laid out in squares known as 'chequers.' Mainly an agricultural centre, it is the headquarters of the 'Southern Command' of the British Army. Its prosperous but uneventful history begins in 1220, when the see of Old Sarum was transferred to it. Salisbury is the 'Melchester' of Hardy's Wessex novels.

Hotels. White Hart (C 4), T.H., St. John St., with some American associations, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **County** (B 3), Bridge St., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Old George** (C 3; unlic.), High St., a fine timbered building, dating in part from 1320, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Cathedral** (B 4), Milford St., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Red Lion** (B 4), Milford St., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Crown** (C 3), High St., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Rose & Crown Inn**, East Harnham (E 3), R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **Old Mill**, West Harnham (beyond D 1), R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.; **Mill Race**, on the Avon (B 1), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs., unlic.

Restaurants. *Haunch of Venison*, Minster St. (B 3), a chop-house in a 14th cent. building; *Rendezvous*, 21 Catherine St.

Post Office (B 3), Castle St.

Motor-Buses from Endless St.

(B 3) to *Amesbury* viâ Old Sarum; to *Romsey, Bournemouth, Southampton, Shaftesbury* viâ Wilton or Broadchalke, *Weymouth, Devizes* for Bath, *Marlborough, Sherborne* and *Yeovil*, etc.

Theatre. *Arts*, Fisherton St.

Boats on the Avon (attractive) obtained at 91 Castle St.

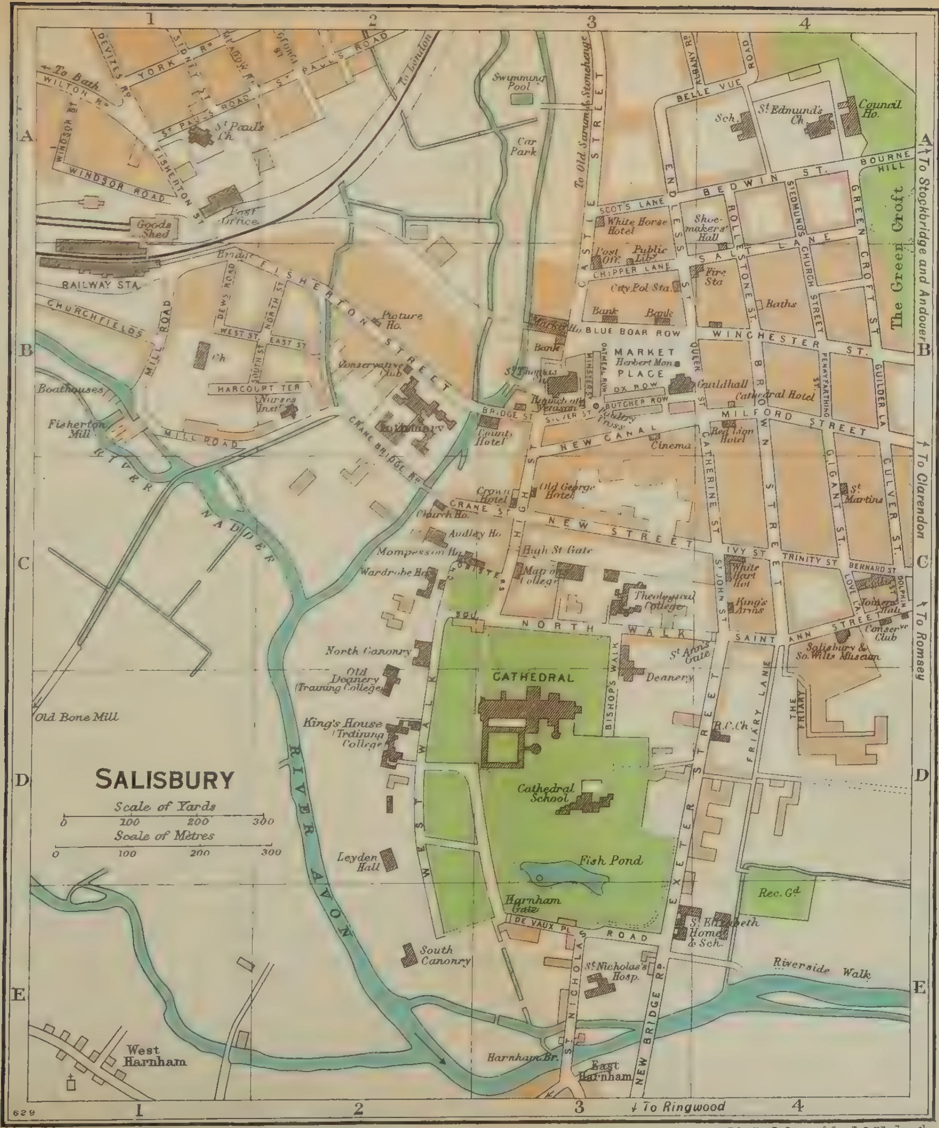
Golf Courses, 1½ m. S. and 2½ m. N. of the Cathedral. — SWIMMING POOL, off Castle St. (A 3).

The most striking approach to the Cathedral is by *St. Ann's Gate* (C 4), which admits to the North Walk of the precincts and gives us our first complete view from the N.E. The tranquil **Close*, with its spacious greensward, noble trees, and dignified old houses, forms a charming setting for the cathedral and enables a really satisfactory view of the exterior to be obtained. At the S.W. angle of the close is the *Harnham Gate* (E 3), which lacks the upper story.

The ***Cathedral** (D 3), dedicated to St. Mary, was begun by Bp. Poore and finished in 38 years (1220–58) under Bp. Giles de Bridport. It was built on a virgin site and, alone among English medieval cathedrals, is of uniform design (E.E.), for though the graceful **Spire* (the loftiest in England) was the daring addition of a century later (c. 1320), it is the consummation of the original pyramidal conception. The apex of the spire (404 ft.) is 2½ ft. out of the perpendicular. A local rhyme ascribes to the cathedral as many pillars, windows, and doors as the year has hours, days, and months. The Sun. services are at 8, 10.30, 3, & 6.30, the weekday services at 8, 10, & 5.15.

Perfectly proportioned, restrained in ornament, of exquisitely precise workmanship, built of material so well-chosen that seven centuries have but added a little beauty of tint to the stone, Salisbury Cathedral is a classic of architecture. It expresses the renewal of national spirit realised in the 13th cent., and its square E. end, following the model of the later church at Old Sarum (one of the earliest instances of the departure from the Norman tradition of the apsidal end), became the norm for future English choirs. The W. front, contemporary with the spire, seems to have been intended to present a great drama of sculpture (comp. Exeter and Wells); its present sculptures, representing the Te Deum, are recent (1838–76). The old detached bell-tower, which stood about 200 ft. N. of the nave, was removed by Wyatt. — Salisbury Cathedral was the favourite model of Mr. Pecksniff's pupils.

The ***Interior,** in spite of its fine proportions and the harmony of the design, is scarcely so satisfying as the exterior. The chilliness of effect, due partly to the loss of the original stained glass and of the polychrome decoration designed to contrast with the dark Purbeck marble and the light freestone, has been enhanced by the ruthless way in which Wyatt (1788–89) removed screens and chapels and rearranged the monuments in tidy rows. Motley found Salisbury "too neat," and Henry James calls it "a blonde beauty among churches." The restoration begun by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1859 tried to minimise the damage done by Wyatt. The NAVE, perhaps rather narrow for its height, is divided into ten bays by clustered columns of polished Purbeck marble. The fine triforium has characteristic E.E. plate-


SALISBURY
Scale of Yards
0 100 200 300
Scale of Mètres
0 100 200 300
1 2 3 4
A B C D E
To Bath
Wilton Rd
Devizes Rd
York Rd
Sidney St
Meadow Rd
Gorge St
St Paul's Road
To London
Windsor St
Windsor Road
Fisherton St
St Paul's Ch.
Post Office
Goods Shed
Railway Sta.
Churchfields
Mill Road
Dews Road
North St
West St
East St
South St
Ch.
Harcourt Ter
Nurses Inst.
Boathouses
Fisherton Mill
Mill Road
River Nadder
Old Bone Mill
Fisherton Street
Bridge
Picture Ho.
Conservative Club
Infirmary
Crane Bridge Rd
Swimming Pool
Car Park
To Old Sarum & Stonehenge
Castle Street
Endless St
Albany Rd
Belle Vue
Road
St Edmund's Ch.
Sch.
Council Ho.
Bedwin St.
Bourne Hill
To Stockbridge and Andover
The Green Croft
Scots Lane
White Horse Hotel
Shoemakers' Hall
Rollestone St
St Edmunds Church Street
Green Croft St
Salt Lane
Post Off.
Public Liby.
Chipper Lane
Fire Sta.
City Pol. Sta.
Baths
Bank
Bank
Market Ho.
Blue Boar Row
Winchester St.
Bank
Market Place
Herbert Mon.
Oatmeal Row
Minster St.
Queen St
St Thomas Ch.
Ox Row
Guildhall
Butcher Row
Poultry Cross
Silver St
Bridge St
County Hotel
Cathedral Hotel
Pennyfarthing St
Guilder La.
Milford Street
Red Lion Hotel
New Canal
Cinema
High St
Catherine St
Brown Street
Gigant St.
Culver St.
To Clarendon
St Martins
Crown Hotel
Old George Hotel
Crane St
Church Ho.
New Street
Audley Ho.
Mompesson Ho.
High St Gate
Choristers Sq.
Ivy St
Trinity St
Bernard St
Matrons College
White Hart Hot.
Wardrobe Ho.
Theological College
St John St
King's Arms
Love La.
Joiners' Hall
Dolphin St
To Romsey
North Walk
Saint Ann Street
Conserve Club
Salisbury & So. Wilts Museum
St Ann's Gate
North Canonry
Deanery
Old Deanery (Training College)
Cathedral
Bishops Walk
Exeter Street
R.C. Ch.
Friary Lane
The Friary
King's House Training College
West Walk
River Avon
Cathedral School
Leyden Hall
Fish Pond
Rec. Gd
Harnham Gate
De Vaux Pl.
Road
St Elizabeth Home & Sch.
South Canonry
St Nicholas's Hosp.
St Nicholas Rd
New Bridge Rd
Riverside Walk
Harnham Br.
West Harnham
East Harnham
To Ringwood
629

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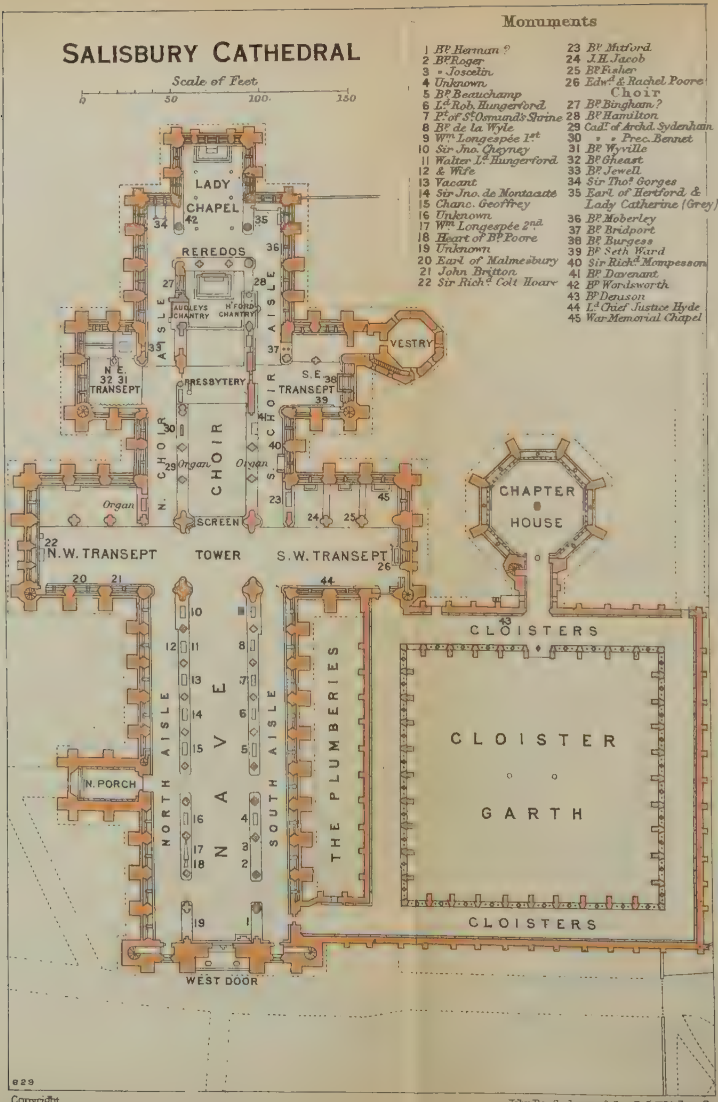
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL


Scale of Feet
0
50
100
150
LADY CHAPEL
REREDOS
AUDLEYS CHANTRY
H'FORD CHANTRY
N.E. TRANSEPT
S.E. TRANSEPT
VESTRY
PRESBYTERY
N. CHOIR AISLE
S. CHOIR AISLE
CHOIR
Organ
Organ
Organ
SCREEN
N.W. TRANSEPT
TOWER
S.W. TRANSEPT
CHAPTER HOUSE
NAVE
NORTH AISLE
SOUTH AISLE
N. PORCH
THE PLUMBERIES
CLOISTERS
CLOISTER GARTH
CLOISTERS
WEST DOOR
629

Monuments

1 Bp. Herman ?
2 Bp. Roger
3 „ Joscelin
4 Unknown
5 Bp. Beauchamp
6 Ld. Rob. Hungerford
7 Pt. of St. Osmund's Shrine
8 Bp. de la Wyle
9 Wm. Longespée 1st
10 Sir Jno. Cheyney
11 Walter Ld. Hungerford
12 & Wife
13 Vacant
14 Sir Jno. de Montacute
15 Chanc. Geoffrey
16 Unknown
17 Wm. Longespée 2nd
18 Heart of Bp. Poore
19 Unknown
20 Earl of Malmesbury
21 John Britton
22 Sir Richd. Colt Hoare
23 Bp. Mitford
24 J. H. Jacob
25 Bp. Fisher
26 Edwd. & Rachel Poore

Choir

27 Bp. Bingham ?
28 Bp. Hamilton
29 Cadr. of Archd. Sydenham
30 „ „ Prec. Bennet
31 Bp. Wyville
32 Bp. Gheast
33 Bp. Jewell
34 Sir Thos. Gorges
35 Earl of Hertford & Lady Catherine (Grey)
36 Bp. Moberley
37 Bp. Bridport
38 Bp. Burgess
39 Bp. Seth Ward
40 Sir Richd. Mompesson
41 Bp. Davenant
42 Bp. Wordsworth
43 Bp. Denison
44 Ld. Chief Justice Hyde
45 War Memorial Chapel

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tracery. In the W. triple lancet window is a patchwork of old glass (13–15th cent.; some from Dijon), and the 3rd window from the W. in the S. aisle contains a 13th cent. *Tree of Jesse. At the W. end of the aisles and in the S.E. transept is some 13th cent. grisaille glass of lovely quality; in the N. aisle is a clock of 1386, one of the oldest in England.

Among the monuments may be mentioned the following (beginning to the right of the entrance and following the S. aisle): 1. Oldest monument in the church, brought from Old Sarum (possibly *Bp. Herman*, d. 1078); 2. *Bp. Roger* (?) of Old Sarum (d. 1142); 3. *Bp. Jocelin* of Old Sarum (? d. 1184); 5. *Bp. Beauchamp* (d. 1482); 6. *Robert, Lord Hungerford* (d. 1459; elaborate effigy); 7. Base of the 13th. cent. *Shrine of St. Osmund* (see below; the holes are the 'foramina' into which the sick were thrust to be healed); *9. *William Longespée* (d. 1226), first Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II and the Fair Rosamond (fine effigy, once brilliantly coloured). We now cross to the N. aisle. *10. *Sir John Cheney* (d. 1509), a gigantic knight of the bodyguard of Henry VII, who fought at Bosworth; 11. *Walter, Lord Hungerford* (d. 1449), a hero of Agincourt; 14. *Sir John de Montacute* (d. 1390), a hero of Cressy, with elaborate gauntlets; 17. *William Longespée*, second Earl of Salisbury, killed by the Saracens near Cairo (1250); 18. Diminutive effigy of a 13th. cent. bishop, long described as that of a 'boy bishop.'

THE WEST TRANSEPTS resemble the nave; the Perp. arches at the crossing were inserted by Bp. Beauchamp (1450–81) to strengthen the original arches against the lateral thrust of the tower and spire. In the N.W. arm is a bust of Richard Jefferies (d. 1887); in the S.W. arm is a War Memorial chapel. — In general design the CHOIR and PRESBYTERY differ little from the nave; they suffered from the drastic clearing of Wyatt, bent on obtaining a vista from end to end of the church. The paintings on the vaulting are repaintings of defaced 13th cent. originals. The stalls have been freely restored. The throne and reredos are by Sir Gilbert Scott. In front of the altar are buried the Earls of Pembroke, and a diamond-shaped stone is inscribed "near this spot lies Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." On the N. side of the second bay from E. is the *Chantry of Bp. Audley* (d. 1524; fine late-Perp.), and opposite it is the *Hungerford Chantry* (c. 1429), an important example of early iron work. — In the N.E. TRANSEPT are portions of the original screen (13th cent.) and the fine 14th cent. *Brass of Bp. Wyvill (d. 1375). In the aisle, near Audley's chantry, is the cenotaph of Bp. Poore (d. 1237) or Bp. Bingham (d. 1246), and farther E. are the lavish monuments to Sir Thomas Gorges (d. 1610) and his wife, builders of Longford Castle, and that of Bp. Wordsworth (d. 1911), with a silver plaque presented by the Abp. of Upsala; also a 16th cent. 'memento mori.' The LADY CHAPEL, to the E., is the earliest part of the building (1220–26); it is divided into nave and aisles by graceful clustered shafts and slender single pillars. In the centre stood the *Shrine of St. Osmund* (d. 1099), Bp. of Old Sarum; his grave-slab, on the S. side, marks the spot where his body was first reburied after the building of the cathedral. At the E. end of the S. aisle is the imposing monument of Edward, Earl of Hertford (d. 1621), and his wife, the unfortunate sister of Lady Jane Grey. Also in the S. choir aisle is the finely-sculptured tomb of Bp. Bridport (d. 1262); two windows here are by Morris, from cartoons by Burne-Jones, and in the S.E. transept is some 13th cent. grisaille glass. The tomb of Bp. Mitford (d. 1407), farther W., also has some delicate sculpture.

From the S.W. transept we enter the well-preserved *CLOISTERS (c. 1270), unusually large for a non-monastic church, which are separated from the cathedral itself by a passage known as the Plumberies. Above the E. side is the LIBRARY (1559–71; adm. free Mon. & Fri. 2–3.30), containing an Anglo-Saxon liturgy with finely drawn capitals, one of the four original copies of Magna Charta, and other interesting books and MSS. — The octagonal *CHAPTER-HOUSE (52 ft. high), entered from the E. walk, was built a little after the cloisters. The sculptures (scenes from Genesis and Exodus) are notable examples of late 13th cent. work.

The *Old Deanery* (D 2), opposite the W. front, includes some ancient portions. It is now used by a diocesan training college, which occupies also the late 14th cent. *King's House*, to the S. The '*Wardrobe*' (C 3), N. of the Old Deanery, is a gabled house (mainly 15th cent.). *Mompesson House* (1701), adjoining, is now the bishop's residence.

Leaving the cathedral precincts by the *High St. Gate*, on the inner side of which is a figure of Edward VII, succeeding earlier figures of Henry III and James I or Charles I, we pass (r.) the *Old George Hotel* (C 3; remarkable old roof-tree; room in which Pepys slept) and turn to the right into Silver St., which ends at the hexagonal *Poultry Cross* (B 3; 14th cent.). Adjacent is the large civic church of *St. Thomas* (B 3) of the 15th cent., with a carved roof and a fresco of the Last Judgment (restored) over the chancel arch. In the MARKET PLACE (B 3), to the E., are a War Memorial, a statue of Lord Herbert of Lea (1810–61; by Marochetti), and another of Professor Fawcett (1833–84), the blind statesman, facing Blue Boar Row, in which he was born. Queen St. is prolonged to the S. by Catherine St. and St. John St., with the *White Hart Hotel* and the old *King's Arms* (C 4), where faithful Royalists arranged the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester. To the left (E.) diverges St. Ann's St., with the *Museum* (C 4 ; free, 10–1, 2–4, exc. Sun. morn. and Fri.), with excellent Wiltshire archæological collections, a model of Old Sarum (see below), and a giant figure formerly carried in the midsummer pageant. In the same street is the fine timbered front of the old *Joiners' Hall* (N.T.; 16th cent.). In Salt Lane (A, B 4) is the *Shoemakers' Hall* of similar date, now occupied by an inn and a tea-room. Henry Fielding (1707–54), who is said to have written part of 'Tom Jones' at Salisbury, occupied a house just S. of St. Ann's Gate. Exeter St. leads thence to the pleasant *Riverside Walk*.

Britford church, 1¼ m. E. of the Avon bridge, has Saxon sculptures on the N.E. arch of the nave.

From Salisbury to Stonehenge. Stonehenge, situated on Salisbury Plain c. 9½ m. N. of Salisbury, lies c. 2 m. W. of Amesbury, the nearest motor-bus station. The best plan is to make the excursion by road, going viâ the pleasant Avon valley and returning by the direct road from Amesbury viâ Old Sarum (or vice-versâ), a round of about 20 m. Leaving Salisbury by Castle St. (A 3) we reach (1½ m.) *Stratford-under-the-Castle*, with a manor-house once occupied by the elder Pitt, who first entered Parliament in 1735 as member for Old Sarum, which rises E. of the village. — 4½ m. *Woodford*, with *Heale House*, where Charles II hid after the battle of Worcester. — 6 m. *Great Durnford* has a Norman and E.E. church and adjoins the early earthwork known as *Ogbury Camp*. — Beyond (7½ m.) *Wilsford* (with a Norman church tower) we join the road from Amesbury. — 10 m. ****Stonehenge** ('Stanhengist,' 'hanging stones') is a circular group of huge standing stones, forming the most elaborate and perhaps the latest monument of the kind in England (adm. 6*d*.; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2). The first view is apt to be disappointing—Emerson thought that it "looked like a group of brown dwarfs on the wide expanse"—but a closer acquaintance reveals its mysterious dignity. When complete, it appears to have consisted of two circles and two ellipses or horseshoes of upright stones, concentric and environed by an earthen rampart (300 ft. in diameter) outside which stood a single upright stone. The so-called 'Aubrey Holes,' however, now marked by white patches, each apparently indicated a burial-site, and were each the socket for the now vanished stones of another outer circle. The monument is approached on the N.E. by an avenue, flanked by earthworks; and air photographs have revealed two branches converging upon this, one from the nearest point on the course of the Avon, the other, to the N., from an earthwork (the Cursus), perhaps a racecourse.

The larger circle at Stonehenge, 108 ft. in diameter, consisted of a series of 30 huge monoliths bearing large lintel stones morticed to them, a form unrepresented elsewhere in Western Europe. Of these, sixteen uprights and five imposts remain in position. The inner circle, c. 90 ft. in diameter, was formed of smaller and less perfectly hewn stones, eighteen of which remain. Inside this was a horseshoe of five huge trilithons formed by ten monoliths with their imposts (two still perfect), and within this again was a smaller ellipse of 19 stones. The larger circle and ellipse are made of sarsen sandstone, found in the neighbourhood (resembling the 'Grey Wethers' mentioned on p. 139); the smaller circle and ellipse consist of so-called 'foreign' or 'blue' stones, a kind of granite quarried in the Preseli Hills in Pembrokeshire, and brought hither overland or perhaps partly by water (comp. above). — In the centre lies a slab of micaceous sandstone (perhaps from Milford Haven) named the Altar Stone (15 ft. long), across which one of the huge uprights has fallen. The largest standing trilithon is 21 ft. high (above ground) and extends 8½ ft. below ground. The so-called Slaughter Stone, a prostrate block at the N.E. opening of the circle, perhaps brought but not required for the outer circle of trilithons, does not appear to have been connected with the Hele Stone. The isolated block of unhewn sarsen stone, outside the earthen circle, is known as the 'Sun Stone,' 'Hele Stone,' or 'Friar's Heel.' — The origin and purpose of Stonehenge are still moot points. The open part of the horseshoe faces the sunrise at the summer solstice, and the fact that the sun on midsummer's day rises over the Friar's Heel, on the axis of the avenue, has long been used as an argument that Stonehenge was a temple of the sun. Astronomers, on the assumption that this stone was erected in the exact line of the sunrise, contend that the slight deviation now visible places the date of the structure at about 1700 B.C. In any case, this need not affect the belief that, like other stone circles, it was at least in part a sepulchral monument. The numerous barrows and tumuli scattered round it have doubtless some connection with it. Its builders seem to have had only a slight knowledge of the use of bronze and no knowledge of iron. It is differentiated from other British circles by having hewn stones, cap-stones, tenons, and sockets.

Stonehenge is on the S.E. verge of **Salisbury Plain**, an undulating expanse about 20 m. long by 10 m. wide, which has lost much of its former loneliness through the advance of tillage and the formation of many permanent military camps. Among these are *Bulford* (artillery), *Netheravon* (R.A.F.), *Upavon* (R.A.F.), *Larkhill* (artillery), and *Tidworth.*

Returning to Salisbury, we cross the Avon. — 2 m. **Amesbury** (*Avon*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 6–7 gs.; *George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) has a large abbey-church (Norman and E.E.), a relic of "the holy house at Almesbury" where the penitent Guinevere sought refuge. At *Amesbury Abbey*, then the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, Gay wrote the 'Beggar's Opera' (1727). To the N.W. are the prehistoric earthworks known as *Vespasian's Camp*, and at *Durrington*, 2 m. N., is *Woodhenge*, consisting of six concentric rings originally marked by wooden posts (now replaced by concrete pillars), the whole encircled by a mound and ditch.

We strike S. by the direct road which passes the W. side of (5½ m.) the low hill (1½ m. from Salisbury) of ***Old Sarum** (Old Castle Inn, opposite), the site successively of a British, and possibly a Roman, camp, of a Saxon town, and of a Norman town. About 1078 the bishopric of Sherborne was translated to Sarum. The cathedral begun by Bp. Herman c. 1067 and continued by St. Osmund (p. 119), whose 'Ordinal of Offices for the use of Sarum' became the ritual of all South England until 1550, was burned down four days after its completion in 1092, and a new church was built by Bp. Roger, Osmund's successor. Friction with the military authorities led to the transference of the see to Salisbury in the 13th cent., the cathedral at Sarum was razed in 1331 to provide materials for the Salisbury cathedral close, and the town gradually became deserted, though a chapel survived until the 16th cent., and the 'rotten borough' of Old Sarum returned two members to Parliament until 1833. — The remains excavated are chiefly those of the Norman town; almost no traces of Roman occupation have been found. To the N.W. of the central mound, on which stood the Norman castle (adm. as for Stonehenge), the complete foundations of the cathedral have been marked out. These show that Bp. Roger's church, which terminated in three E. apses, was extended in the middle of the 12th cent. towards the E., where it was furnished with a square instead of an apsidal end. To the N. of the choir was the cloister, adjoined on the W. by a crypt.

About 2½ m. E. of Salisbury are the ruins of *Clarendon Palace*, in which the 'Constitutions of Clarendon' were enacted in 1164. Excavations in 1934–37 resulted in the clearing of the dais of the great hall, and the discovery of a tile-kiln, the only medieval example in England outside monastic establishments. — At *Bemerton*, 1½ m. W. of Salisbury, George Herbert (1593–1633) spent the last three years of his life in "the good and more pleasant than healthful parsonage" (tomb in old 14th cent. church).

From SALISBURY TO BOURNEMOUTH, 31 m. (railway in 1½–2 hrs.). 3 m. **Longford Castle** (Earl of Radnor) was built by John Thorpe in 1591 on a triangular design which can still be recognised in spite of much alteration. It contains one of the greatest private *Collections of pictures in England (not at present open), including a wonderful series of portraits by *Holbein* (*Erasmus) and works by *Velasquez* (J. de Pareja, the artist's slave), *Murillo*, *Mabuse*, *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Matsys* ('Ægidius'), *Gainsborough*, and *Reynolds*. The so-called *Imperial Steel Chair (1574) was presented to Emperor Rudolph II by the city of Augsburg. — 6 m. *Downton* preserves a 'Moot' (no adm.), or mound, used for meetings of the Saxon hundred-moot. — 9 m. *Breamore*, with Saxon work in its *Church, is a good starting-point for the N. part of the New Forest. — 11 m. *Fordingbridge* (Albany, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; Greyhound, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.) has an important church (13–15th cent.). — 17 m. *Ringwood* and thence to (31 m.) *Bournemouth*, see Rte. 14.

From Salisbury to *Wilton*, *Bath*, and *Exeter*, see Rte. 17; to *Taunton*, see Rte. 18.

The Weymouth road crosses Harnham Bridge (E 3) and turns r. (S.W.). At (85 m.) *Combe Bissett* we cross the Ebble, 5 m. up the valley of which is *Broadchalke*, where Maurice Hewlett (1861–1923) died. We join the Roman road from Old Sarum to Dorchester 2 m. short of (94 m.) *Handley Hill* and enter Dorset. William Barnes, the Dorset poet, was born in 1801 at *Rushay*, near by.

Cranborne (Fleur-de-Lys), 4½ m. S.E., is a small town with a charming manor-house (Tudor, with Jacobean porches) of the Marquess of Salisbury, whose second title is Viscount Cranborne. *Cranborne Chase*, once an immense tract of woodland, is now much restricted.

At *Farnham*, 7 m. farther on, N.W. of the main road, is the **Pitt-Rivers Museum* (10–4 or 7 exc. Mon. unless a Bank Holiday; adm. 1/), established by Gen. Pitt-Rivers (d. 1900), and reorganised in 1934 to illustrate the development of human culture. It contains fine ethnographical collections, models of Gen. Pitt-Rivers's excavations in S.W. England, a matchless collection of agricultural implements from Roman times to the present day, prehistoric antiquities from Bokerley Dyke (an ancient embankment crossing Cranborne Chase) and the adjacent British villages, etc.

105 m. **Blandford** (*Crown*, R. & B. 18/, pens. 7 gs.), a market-town (3371 inhab.), Hardy's 'Shottsford Forum' was destroyed by fire four times between 1579 and 1731, and has some fine 18th cent. buildings, including the church and town hall. It was the birthplace of Alfred Stevens, the sculptor (1818–75).

Bryanston, 1 m. N.W., has a mansion built by Norman Shaw, now a boys' school. — *Hod Hill*, 3 m. N.W., is an important example of a prehistoric 'summit-fort.' About 7 m. S.W. is *Milton Abbas*, a 'model village' dating from about 1786, when the old village was removed from beside *Milton Abbey*, an imposing mansion built for the first Earl of Dorchester by Sir Wm. Chambers on the site of an ancient Benedictine monastery. The stately Monks' Refectory (1498; no adm.) is incorporated in the house. Close by is the noble *Abbey Church (14–15th cent.; adm. 6*d.* on Mon. & Thurs. by ticket obtained at the entrance to the Abbey House), consisting of Dec. choir and transepts with a pinnacled Perp. tower (101 ft. high). Within are a rich altar-screen of 1492, a wooden tabernacle, and two paintings referred to the reign of Edward IV. — *Tarrant Crawford*, 3 m. S.E. of Blandford, has a remarkable 12–13th cent. church, with *Wall Paintings (mainly 14th cent.) of the life of St. Margaret of Antioch, and interesting tombs.

118 m. *Puddletown*, where we join the road from Ringwood has an interesting Norman font in its church. *Waterston Manor*, 2 m. W., was Bathsheba's home ('Weatherbury') in 'Far from the Madding Crowd.'

123 m. **Dorchester** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; *Antelope*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Junction*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), the pleasant county town (10,030 inhab.) of Dorset, was the Roman *Durnovaria*, the line of the old walls of which are now marked by the tree-shaded avenues known as 'The Walks.' Excavations at Colliton Park, the site of the new County Hall, have revealed the remains of Roman buildings. At the meeting-point of the four main streets (laid out on the rectangular Roman plan) is *St. Peter's Church*, with a stately Perp. tower and monuments to Denzil Holles (d. 1680) and the Rev. John White (d. 1648), founder of Dorchester in Massachusetts. Outside the church is a bronze statue of William Barnes (1801–86), the Dorset poet, who lived in South St. (tablet) from 1837 to 1862. The *Dorset County Museum* (closed 1–2, adm. 6*d.*), in High West St., contains British antiquities, a Roman pavement, and the chair and a portrait (attrib. to Lely) of Judge Jeffreys, who occupied a house (now a shop) nearly opposite during the 'Bloody Assize' of 1685, when 74 of

Monmouth's adherents were here sentenced to death and 175 to transportation. Here are also many relics of Thomas Hardy (1840–1928), including his reconstructed study, and the MS. of 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' (i.e. Dorchester). Hardy, commemorated by a statue (by Eric Kennington, 1931) at the top of the town, died at 'Max Gate,' a house built by himself, on the Wareham road. His heart is buried in the church of *Stinsford* ('Mellstock'), 2 m. N.E., in the parish of which he was born at the hamlet of *Higher Bockhampton* (cottage now owned by the Nat. Trust).

To the S. of the town are *Maumbury Rings* (218 ft. long, 163 ft. wide), the largest and most perfect Roman amphitheatre in the country. To the N.W. is the British or Roman camp of *Poundbury*, and on a conspicuous hill (432 ft.), 2 m. S., is ***Maiden Castle**, one of the finest prehistoric forts in England, covering 115 acres and at one point showing eight lines of defence. Excavations in 1934–38 have shown that the hill was first occupied in c. 2000 B.C. and again from 500 B.C. In the 1st cent. B.C. the majority of the great defence works were built, only to be stormed by Vespasian in A.D. 43. The latest building was a Roman temple of the 4th cent. near the top of the hill.

From Dorchester to *Bournemouth* and *Southampton*, see Rte. 14; to *Exeter*, see Rte. 17.

The Weymouth road ascends S. to the Ridgeway, with Maiden Castle on the left, then descends through (127 m.) *Upwey*.

131 m. **WEYMOUTH,** a pleasant and old-established watering-place (21,982 inhab.), is situated on both sides of the Nothe, a promontory that divides the beautiful bay into Weymouth Bay (N.) and Portland Roads (S.).

Railway Stations. *Town*, for London, etc.; *Melcombe Regis*, for the line to Portland, W. end of King St.; *Quay*, for Channel Islands boat-trains, at the harbour mouth.

Hotels. Royal, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Gloucester,** R. & B. 16/, pens. 7½ gs.; **Burdon,** R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; **Victoria,** R. & B. 12/, pens. 7½ gs.; all on the Esplanade; **Crown,** St. Thomas St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Clifton,** commercial, near the station, R. & B. 12/, pens. 6 gs. — **Riviera,** at Bowleaze, 2 m. N.E., a 'holiday hotel' with double rooms only, pens. £7.

Post Office, St. Thomas St.

Motor-Buses to *Dorchester, Portland Bill, Abbotsbury, Sherborne, Yeovil, Wareham, Corfe Castle, Swanage, Salisbury, Lulworth Cove* (summer only), *Bournemouth, Bridport, Lyme Regis, Exeter, Crewkerne, Taunton*, etc.

Steamers to the *Channel Islands*, see Rte. 15; to *Lulworth Cove*, etc., in summer. — *Regatta* of the Royal Dorset Yacht Club in August. — CONCERTS at the Alexandra Gardens.

The old town of Weymouth, whence John Endicott sailed in 1628 to found the plantation of Salem, lies S. of the little river Wey; the newer town to the N., with the stations, late-Georgian esplanade, hotels, and principal shops, is *Melcombe Regis*, on a peninsula between Weymouth Bay and Radipole Lake, an expansion of the Wey. Weymouth was a favourite resort of George III, who lived at Gloucester House (now a hotel); and a contemporary statue of him stands at the S. end of the Esplanade. — *St. Mary's Church* has an altarpiece by Sir James Thornhill (1675–1734), a native of Melcombe Regis, which he represented in Parliament for 12 years. Other distinguished natives are Thomas Love Peacock (1785–1866), and H. G. W. Moseley (1887–1915), the X-ray chemist (killed at Suvla Bay). A column commemorates the American assault force of 'D' day, 1944, launched mainly from Weymouth and Portland.

The ***Isle of Portland** (12,018 inhab.), a rocky limestone peninsula (4½ m. long, 1¾ m. wide), called by Hardy "the Gibraltar of Wessex," is reached from Weymouth by frequent motor-buses or by railway from Melcombe Regis station to (8½ m.) *Easton*, in the centre of the island, viâ (4¾ m.) *Portland*, at the S. end of the isthmus. The island is connected with the mainland by the *Chesil Bank*, a remarkable stretch of shingle about 30 ft. high and 200 yds. wide, which extends as far W. as (18 m.) Bridport. The pebbles gradually decrease in size from E. to W. The island, under the title of the 'Isle of Slingers,' is the scene of Hardy's 'The Well-Beloved.' It is famous for its building-stone (about 100 quarries) and for a breed of small black-faced sheep. Near the N. end is *Portland Castle*, built by Henry VIII in 1520. *Portland Prison*, on the E. coast farther S., is now a Borstal Institution. *Portland Breakwater*, about 6000 ft. in length, constructed by convict labour in 1849–72, encloses the largest artificial harbour in the kingdom (2107 acres), the chief S. base of the Home Fleet. An inner harbour, protected by 'Mulberry' prefabricated units, was constructed in 1947. Farther S. is *Pennsylvania Castle*, built by James Wyatt about 1800 for John Penn, governor of the island and a grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania; the grounds, with *Rufus Castle* (late 11th cent.), are shown to visitors by the gardener. At the S. extremity of the island is *Portland Bill*, a fine mass of rock, with a lighthouse.

At *Abbotsbury* (Ilchester Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.), 9½ m. N.W. of Weymouth, are the ruins of a Benedictine abbey (noble 15th cent. barn) and the Earl of Ilchester's swannery (1000 birds; decoys; adm. 6*d*., 11–4.30 Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat.) and his fine sub-tropical gardens (adm. 1/; same hours). On a height to the S.W. stands *St. Catherine's Chapel* (Perp.; adm. 3*d*.), with a singular stone roof. — About 3½ m. N. is the manor-house of *Kingston Russell*, where Adm. Sir Thomas Hardy (1769–1839) was born and John Lothrop Motley (1814–77) died (tablet). A monument (1844) to Adm. Hardy crowns *Blackdown Hill* (777 ft.), N.E. of Abbotsbury.

From Weymouth to *Bournemouth*, see Rte. 14.

17. FROM LONDON TO EXETER

A. Via Salisbury and Yeovil

Road, 170 m. (A 4 and A 30). — To (82 m.) Salisbury, see Rte. 16. — 102 m. *Shaftesbury*. — 118 m. *Sherborne*. — 123 m. **Yeovil**. — 132 m. *Crewkerne*. — 140 m. *Chard*. — 153½ m. *Honiton*. — 170 m. **Exeter**. — Motor Coach from Victoria in 9 hrs.

Railway, 171¾ m. from Waterloo in 3½–4½ hrs. Through carriages by this route to Plymouth, Ilfracombe, Sidmouth, Padstow, etc. — Principal Stations: To (83¾ m.) *Salisbury*, see Rte. 16. — 86¼ m. *Wilton*. — 101½ m. *Semley* (for Shaftesbury). — 105½ m. *Gillingham* (for Mere). — 112¼ m. *Templecombe*, junction for *Blandford* and for *Wincanton*. — 118¼ m. *Sherborne*. — 123 m. *Yeovil Junction*, for *Yeovil* (Town Station; 1¾ m.). — 131¾ m. *Crewkerne*. — 139¾ m. *Chard Junction*, for *Chard* (3¼ m.). — 144¾ m. *Axminster*, junction for *Lyme Regis* (6¾ m.). — 148 m. *Seaton Junction*, for *Seaton* (4½ m.). — 155 m. *Honiton*. — 159½ m. *Sidmouth Junction*, for *Sidmouth* (8¼ m.) and *Budleigh Salterton*. — 171¾ m. **Exeter**. — For the alternative route viâ Taunton, see Rte. 18.

From London to (82 m.) *Salisbury*, see Rte. 16. — 85½ m. **Wilton** (*Pembroke Arms*, T.H., temporarily closed) is a carpet-making town (2193 inhab.) with a *Church* (by T. H. Wyatt;

1844), lavishly adorned with marble and mosaics. The chancel of the old 12th cent. church was restored by Robert Bingham (d. 1937), U.S. Ambassador, a collateral descendant of Bp. Bingham of Salisbury (d. 1246).

To the S. of the town stands ***Wilton House** (closed at present), the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, begun in the time of Elizabeth, provided with an Italian front on the advice of Charles I, restored (after a fire) by Inigo Jones and his son-in-law Webb, 'Gothicised' by James Wyatt (early 19th cent.), and purified by recent modifications. The porch, now used as a garden pavilion, is ascribed to Holbein. The 'Palladian Bridge' in the park was built by the 9th Earl (d. 1751). The art-treasures include Greek and Roman sculpture, some famous portraits by Van Dyck, and pictures by many other great masters. Sir Philip Sidney wrote much of his 'Arcadia' here, Shakespeare is believed to have acted in 'As You Like It' in the great hall, and the names of Spenser, Ben Jonson, and Massinger are likewise associated with Wilton.

FROM WILTON TO BATH, 35½ m. (A 36), ascending the Vale of Wylye. — 11¼ m. *Codford* has a Saxon cross-shaft in St. Peter's church. — At (13½ m.) *Heytesbury* (Angel) are an E.E. and Perp. church (restored), and a 15th cent. almshouse. — 17½ m. *Warminster* (5176 inhab.; Old Bell, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; Bath Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) has an early 14th cent. church, a repertory theatre, and the Missionary College of St. Boniface. Longleat (p. 140) lies 4 m. S.W. — Crossing the roads from Westbury and from Trowbridge to Frome (see Rte. 19), we soon after reach the Avon valley. — Thence to (35½ m.) *Bath*, see Rte. 20.

From Wilton to *Wincanton* and *Taunton*, see Rte. 18.

87½ m. *Burcombe* has a church with Saxon work at its E. end. — At (92½ m.) *Fovant* the chalk downs are carved with the emblems of the troops quartered there in 1914–18. — 102 m. **Shaftesbury** (*Grosvenor*, with the 'Chevy Chase' sideboard, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Royal*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.), a quaint old town with 2366 inhab., strikingly situated on a cliff 2½ m. S. of Semley station (bus), is traditionally one of the oldest towns in England ('Palladour'). The wealthy *Abbey*, founded in 880 by King Alfred for Benedictine nuns, has left only scanty remains (adm. to excavations 1/). The empty tomb of Edward the Martyr (d. 978) was found in 1861 on the N. side of the altar, and in 1931 a casket was found near by containing bones which may be those of the Martyr. King Canute died here in 1035. *St. Peter's* church has a good 15th cent. N. parapet and tower. A good description of Shaftesbury under its local name of 'Shaston' is found in Hardy's 'Jude the Obscure.' — At (112 m.) *Henstridge* a maid, alarmed by the smoke from his pipe, threw a tankard over Sir Walter Raleigh as he sat outside the Virginia Tavern.

Templecombe (Royal, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 18/6), an important railway junction, lies 3 m. N. To the S. extends the *Blackmore Vale*, with centres at *Stalbridge* (3½ m. S.), with a tall market-cross, *Sturminster Newton* (8½ m. S.), the chief cattle-market, and *Marnhull* (Crown, pens. from 4 gs.), 3 m. N. of Sturminster.

The church of (115 m.) *Milborne Port* is notable for its 10th cent. chancel arch and other details.

118 m. **Sherborne** (*Digby*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.; *Crown*, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 18/ or 5½ gs.; *Half Moon*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Antelope*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 17/6 or 5 gs.) is a lively stone-built town (6542 inhab.), with ancient houses. In 705 it became the seat of a bishopric, removed in 1078 to Old Sarum. As a hunting centre it has been called the Melton Mowbray of the South. It is the Sherton Abbas of the Wessex Novels. The *Abbey Church, originally a Norman building, was entirely recast in the 15th cent., and is now one of the finest extant examples of the Perp. style, though retaining certain Norman characteristics. The details of the external ornamentation are admirable and the design of the choir approaches perfection. The effect of the interior, with its magnificent fan-vaulting, is of great richness; and there are 15th cent. stalls and some good 16th cent. tombs. The poet Sir Thos. Wyatt (d. 1542) is interred in the church (no monument). The Lady Chapel (13th cent.), and the Bow Chapel (15th cent.) were restored in 1921–26. *Sherborne School*, an important public school (500 boys), refounded by Edward VI in 1550, incorporates the 15th cent. Abbot's Hall and other monastic buildings. The old *Almshouse* dates from 1437.

On the S. side of the Yeo are the ruins of the bishops' *Castle* (c. 1100), with a Norman gatehouse and keep (no adm. at present), and the present *Sherborne Castle* (Lt.-Col. Wingfield Digby), a picturesque structure, part of which was built by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1594. The park is crossed by a public footpath (views). — At *Trent* manor-house, 3½ m. N.W., Charles II lay hidden for a fortnight after the battle of Worcester. — *Cerne Abbas* (New Inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 17/6), 11 m. S. on the Dorchester road, has the interesting gatehouse of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 10th century. Above it is the *Cerne Giant* (N.T.), a figure 180 ft. long, cut in the chalk.

Leaving on the left the road to *Bradford Abbas*, with its fine 14th cent. church tower (90 ft.), we cross the Yeo and enter (123 m.) **Yeovil** (*Manor*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Mermaid*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; *Three Choughs*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), an old town (19,078 inhab.) amid pleasant surroundings, with glove, sailcloth, and milk and cheese factories. The beautiful Perp. *Church is "one grand harmonious whole, truly the work of real artistic genius" (Freeman). The George is an interesting old inn. William Dampier (1652–1715), the navigator, was born at *East Coker*, 3 m. S.S.W.

From Yeovil to Taunton (A 358), 26 m. (railway from Town station in 1 hr.). 4½ m. Montacute has a church (Norman to Perp.) showing interesting details, and a fine Elizabethan *Mansion built by Sir Edward Philips in 1580–1601, and now containing a good collection of furniture (N.T.; 11–4 or 6, closed Tues.; adm. to grounds 1/, house 1/). — Beyond (5½ m.) *Stoke-under-Ham*, a charming village with a church of outstanding interest (beneath *Ham Hill* with its famous limestone quarries), we join the Wincanton–Exeter road and follow it through (14 m.) *Ilminster*, turning right beyond the station. — 26 m. *Taunton*, see Rte. 18.

From Yeovil to Dorchester (A 37), 21½ m. (railway from Pen Mill station in ½–¾ hr.). — 8 m. *Melbury House* (mainly of 1547), to the right, is the seat of the Earl of Ilchester. — The church at *Cattistock*, 1 m. N. of (13½ m.) *Maiden Newton*, has a carillon of 35 bells cast at Louvain in 1882. — 21½ m. *Dorchester*, see Rte. 16.

Motor-Buses from Yeovil to *Crewkerne, Bridport, Sherborne, Weymouth, Taunton*, etc.

132 m. *Crewkerne* (George, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7 gs.; Red Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a market-town (3509 inhab.). has a richly decorated 15th cent. church and a grammar school founded in 1499. *Hinton St. George*, 3 m. N.W., with a 14th cent. market cross, has many Poulett monuments in the church.

From Crewkerne a motor-bus runs to (12 m.) *Bridport* (Rte. 17B) viâ (6 m.) **Beaminster** (pron. 'Bemminster': *White Hart*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), the 15th cent. church of which has a stately Perp. tower, adorned with sculptures, and is adjoined by the curious 'Mort House.' Thomas Hollis, the patriot and benefactor of Harvard University (1720–74), lived and died at *Corscombe*, 3 m. N.E.; and Thomas Fuller, the divine (1608–61), was rector of *Broadwindsor*, 3 m. N.W. To the W. of Beaminster rise *Lewesdon Hill* (834 ft.) and *Pillesdon Pen* (907 ft.), the highest hill in Dorset, with a British fort (*View); Wordsworth lived in 1795–97 at *Racedown Lodge*, on the Crewkerne-Lyme Regis road, below the latter hill. *Parnham*, ½ m. S., on the Bridport road, and *Mapperton* (2 m. S.E.) are fine Tudor mansions.

A 30 climbs *Windwhistle Hill* (733 ft.; view) and descends into (140 m.) *Chard* (George, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), a lace-making town (4053 inhab.) with many interesting old buildings, including the former Court House (1590; opposite the Town Hall), where Jeffreys sat at the 'Bloody Assize.' Lucien Pissarro (1863–1944), the painter, died at South Chard, near Chard Junction station.

In the rich green valley of the Axe, 3½ m. S.E., is *_Forde Abbey_, a mansion incorporating the beautiful remains of a Cistercian monastery, built in 1138, reconstructed in 1528, and altered by Inigo Jones c. 1658 (adm. on special occasions only). It was rented in 1814–17 by Jeremy Bentham. In the large saloon hang the famous Mortlake tapestries after Raphael's Cartoons.

Axminster (*George*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Old Bell*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a pleasantly situated town (2327 inhab.), 7 m. S. of Chard, has lost its once famous carpet-industry. For the road to Charmouth and to Honiton, see Rte. 17B. — *Ashe House* (now a farm), 2 m. S.W., near *Musbury*, was the birthplace of the Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722). In Musbury church is the *Drake Monument with three pairs of polychrome stone figures (1558–1636), including the grandparents of the Duke of Marlborough.

The Exeter road becomes very hilly and picturesque, climbing Snowdon Hill to 733 ft. Entering Devon, we cross the Yarty valley and climb past (146½ m.) *Yarcombe* (Inn) to 870 ft. before joining the road from Ilminster. — 153½ m. *Honiton* (Deer Park, 2 m. W., first class, pens. from 35/ or 10 gs., with trout fishing; Dolphin, in the town, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/) is an attractive town (3008 inhab.) with an interesting old church. Honiton lace is now made chiefly in the neighbouring villages. — Beyond Honiton A 375 diverges on the left for Sidmouth (Rte. 17B). — 159 m. *Fairmile Inn* (P.R., R. & B. 9/6, pens. 16/).

Just over 1 m. S. is **Ottery St. Mary** (*London*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), a town of 3713 inhab., has a notable E.E. and Dec. *Church, of which the two transeptal towers, W. front, and other features are copied from Exeter Cathedral. The Dorset aisle, added about 1500, has fine fan-vaulting, and the remarkable *Clock, with original works, dates from c. 1340. The stocks still stand in the churchyard. Ottery was the birthplace of S. T. Coleridge (1772–1834), and it is the 'Clavering St. Mary' ('Pendennis') of Thackeray, who used to spend his Charterhouse holidays in the neighbourhood.

164 m. *Honiton Clyst*, with the Exeter airport. — 170 m. **Exeter,** see Rte. 17B.

B. Viâ Dorchester

Road, 176 m. To (123 m.) *Dorchester*, see Rte. 16. — A 35. 138½ m. *Bridport*. — 148 m. *Lyme Regis*. — 163 m. *Sidford*. — 177 m. **Exeter.** — Motor Coach from Victoria viâ Bournemouth in 9¼ hrs.

From London to (123 m.) *Dorchester*, see Rte. 16. A 35 runs due W. across the Dorset Downs, with fine views. — 138½ m. **Bridport** (*Bull*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *George*, West Bay, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 21/; *Bay House*, unlic., pens. 14/; *Bridport Arms*, West Bay, pens. 7 gs.; *Port Bredy*, small, unlic., R. & B. 11/6–12/6), the 'Port Bredy' of Hardy's Wessex novels, a small seaport and bathing resort (5917 inhab.), with an attractive main street, a conspicuous town hall, and a Perp. church. It is noted for its ancient manufactures of ropes, nets, sailcloth, etc.; a 'Bridport dagger' is a hangman's halter. The quay and bathing-beach are at *West Bay*, 1½ m. S. Motor-bus to Beaminster and Crewkerne, see above. — The road becomes very hilly, with some gradients of 1 in 5. — 141½ m. *Chideock* is a charming village affording access to fine cliff scenery. — 145½ m. *Charmouth* (Coach & Horses, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.) is a pleasant little seaside resort, with a steep street. Both here and at Bridport Charles II was nearly taken by the Parliament men on his flight from Worcester.

The church (Norman to Perp.) of *Whitchurch Canonicorum*, 2½ m. N.E., contains the little shrine of St. Candida, the only one in England (save that of Edward the Confessor at Westminster) to survive the Reformation unplundered of its relics.

148 m. **Lyme Regis** (*Alexandra*, *Royal Lion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *High Cliff*, unlic., pens. 7–9 gs.; *Bay*, the only hotel on the front, unlic., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7–8 gs.; *Three Cups*, R. & B. 10/6–14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *St. Michael's*, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Stonehaven*, unlic., pens. 5 gs.) — At Uplyme, 1 m. N.W. (*Devon*, *Talbot Arms*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6–6½ gs.), is a quaint old fishing town (2620 inhab.) and bathing-resort. It withstood a siege of two months by the Royalists in 1644. The curious little pier, known as the 'Cobb,' on which the Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685, is perhaps better known as the scene of Louisa Musgrove's accident in Jane Austen's 'Persuasion.' The church contains a 16th cent. tapestry, commemorating

the marriage of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Aragon. Sir George Somers (1554–1610), who first settled the Bermudas ('Somers Islands'), and Capt. Coram (1668–1751), founder of the London Foundling Hospital, were natives of Lyme Regis.

The blue lias cliffs of the neighbourhood abound in fossils, and here Mary Anning (1799–1847) discovered the ichthyosaurus in 1811. About 3½ m. W. is the **Dowlands Landslip* (adm. 6*d*.), where 40 acres of ground slipped down from the cliff in 1839. There is a good golf course on the Charmouth road.

155 m. *Colyford* (Holyford Farm Hot., pens. 5–8½ gs.) lies 1 m. S. of *Colyton* (Colcombe Castle, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) and 1¾ m. N. of Seaton.

Seaton (*Beach*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7½ gs.; *Royal Clarence*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Westleigh*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.; *Pole Arms*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 6 gs.; *High Clyffe*, unlic., pens. 5 gs.), a breezy little bathing resort (2351 inhab.) at the mouth of the Axe, has a shingle beach and a golf course. Delightful walks lead along the coast E. to the Landslip and Lyme Regis (see above) and W. viâ (1½ m.) *Beer* (Dolphin, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), a little fishing-port with old quarries, and (4 m.) *Branscombe Mouth*, to (9 m.) *Sidmouth* (see below). The romantic village of *Branscombe* (Three Horseshoes Inn), with a good church, lies 1½ m. from the sea.

At (163 m.) *Sidford* we cross the road from Honiton to Sidmouth. About 2 m. S. is **Sidmouth** (*Victoria*, R. & B. 21/, pens. 11 gs.; *Knowle*, with large grounds, pens. 11 gs.; *Belmont*, R. & B. 21/, pens. 10 gs.; *Fortfield*, similar charges; *Royal York*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 5½–9 gs.; *Bedford*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7–8 gs.; *Royal London*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs., family and commercial; *Riviera*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 9 gs.; *Faulkner*, R. & B. 12/6–17/6, pens. 5½–8½ gs.; *Torbay*, pens. 8 gs., and many other unlic. houses), a beautiful watering-place (6126 inhab.), protected from N. winds by a circle of hills and thus apt to be sultry in summer. It has a brine bath spa, a golf course, and a shingle beach. The *Norman Lockyer Observatory* (1912) was attached to the University College of the South West in 1948.

Sidbury (Sidbury House, pens. 6½ gs.), is a charming inland village, 4 m. N. on the Honiton road.

A pleasant road leads S.W. from Sidmouth to (4 m.) *Otterton*, near the favourite bathing-beach of *Ladram Bay*, (4¾ m.) *East Budleigh*, and (6¼ m.) **Budleigh Salterton** (*Rosemullion*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. from 8 gs.; *Otterbourne*, similar charges; *Rolle*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6½ gs.), at the mouth of the Otter, an attractive bathing resort (3162 inhab.), with golf links. Near *East Budleigh* are *Bicton Park* (1 m. N.), with Lord Clinton's fine gardens and arboretum, and (1 m. W.) *Hayes Barton*, the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh (1552–1618).

A 35 crosses the Otter at (166 m.) *Newton Poppleford*

177 m. **EXETER** (66,039 inhab.), the county town of Devon, is an interesting and historic city, with a beautiful cathedral. It lies on rising ground on the left (N.E.) bank of the Exe, and is connected also with the tidal estuary of that river at Topsham

by a Ship Canal (5 m. long), begun in 1564. The irregular orientation of many of the old churches is evidently determined by the lines of the old streets.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at the first two). *St. David's* (A 1; W.R. & S.R.), N.W. of the city, nearly 1 m. from the cathedral; *Central* (B 4; S.R.), near the Castle and ½ m. from St. David's; *St. Thomas's* (F 2; W.R.), for local (S. Devon) trains.

Airport at Honiton Clyst, 6 m. E.

Hotels. Royal Clarence (C 4, 5), a quiet house near the cathedral, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.; **Imperial** (A 2), St. David's Hill, with garden, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7 gs.; **Great Western** (A 1), T.H., St. David's, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; **White Hart** (E 4), South St., R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs.; **Beech Hill**, unlic., St. David's Hill, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Ship Inn**, off The Close (C 5), R. & B. 12/6; **Rougemont.** — **Buckerell Lodge**, unlic., Topsham Rd. (beyond F 6), with gardens, R. & B. 12/6–15/, pens. 5–7 gs.

Restaurants. At the leading hotels: *Berni*, Fore St. — CAFÉS: *Tinley*, *Mocha*, Cathedral Yard; *Deller*, High St. and Queen St.; *Bobby*, Fore St.; *Riverside*, Exe Bridge.

Post Office (C 4), Queen St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 18 Queen St.

Motor-Buses to *Heavitree* and other suburbs and past all three railway stations. Also from Paul St. (C 4) to *Plymouth*, *Torquay*, *Teignmouth*, *Newton Abbot*, *Tiverton* and *Minehead*, *Exmouth*, *Budleigh*, *Sidmouth*, *Axminster*, *Lyme Regis* and *Weymouth*, *Okehampton*, *Moretonhampstead*, *Chagford*, *Princetown*, etc.

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (B 6), Longbrook St. — GOLF COURSE, on the Topsham road. — SWIMMING BATHS, Heavitree Rd. — RACE MEETINGS at *Haldon*, c. 6½ m. S., Aug. and Sept. — BOATS at Exe Bridge (F 2) and The Quay (F 4).

History. For Exeter, the *Caer Isc* of the Britons, the *Isca Dumnoniorum* of the Romans, and the *Exancestre* of the Saxons, Professor Freeman claims that no other English city "can trace up a life so unbroken to so remote a past." When the Romans, of whose occupation a few vestiges remain, retired in the 5th cent., the Britons re-emerged from their retreats in Dartmoor and Cornwall, and even after the appearance of the already christianised Saxons the two races seem to have lived in the town side by side, until Athelstan drove out the Britons about 932 and rebuilt the walls. In 1050 the bishopric of Devon and Cornwall was transferred from Crediton, for its greater security, to Exeter. In 1068 the town submitted to William the Conqueror. Exeter has very frequently been besieged. Though it declared for Parliament in the Civil War, it was held for the King for some time. Princess Henrietta (1644–70), daughter of Charles I and wife of Philippe d'Orleans, was born at Exeter. William III was proclaimed here in 1688. The city was wantonly attacked by German aircraft in 1942, when many ancient buildings were destroyed.

The ***Cathedral** (D 4, 5) dedicated to St. Peter, is a comparatively small but admirable building of the Geometrical Decorated period, with Norman towers. It is open free daily from 9 till 4, 6.30 or 7.30, except during service. Daily services at 7.45, 10.30, & 3; on Sun. at 8, 10.45, 3, & 6.30.

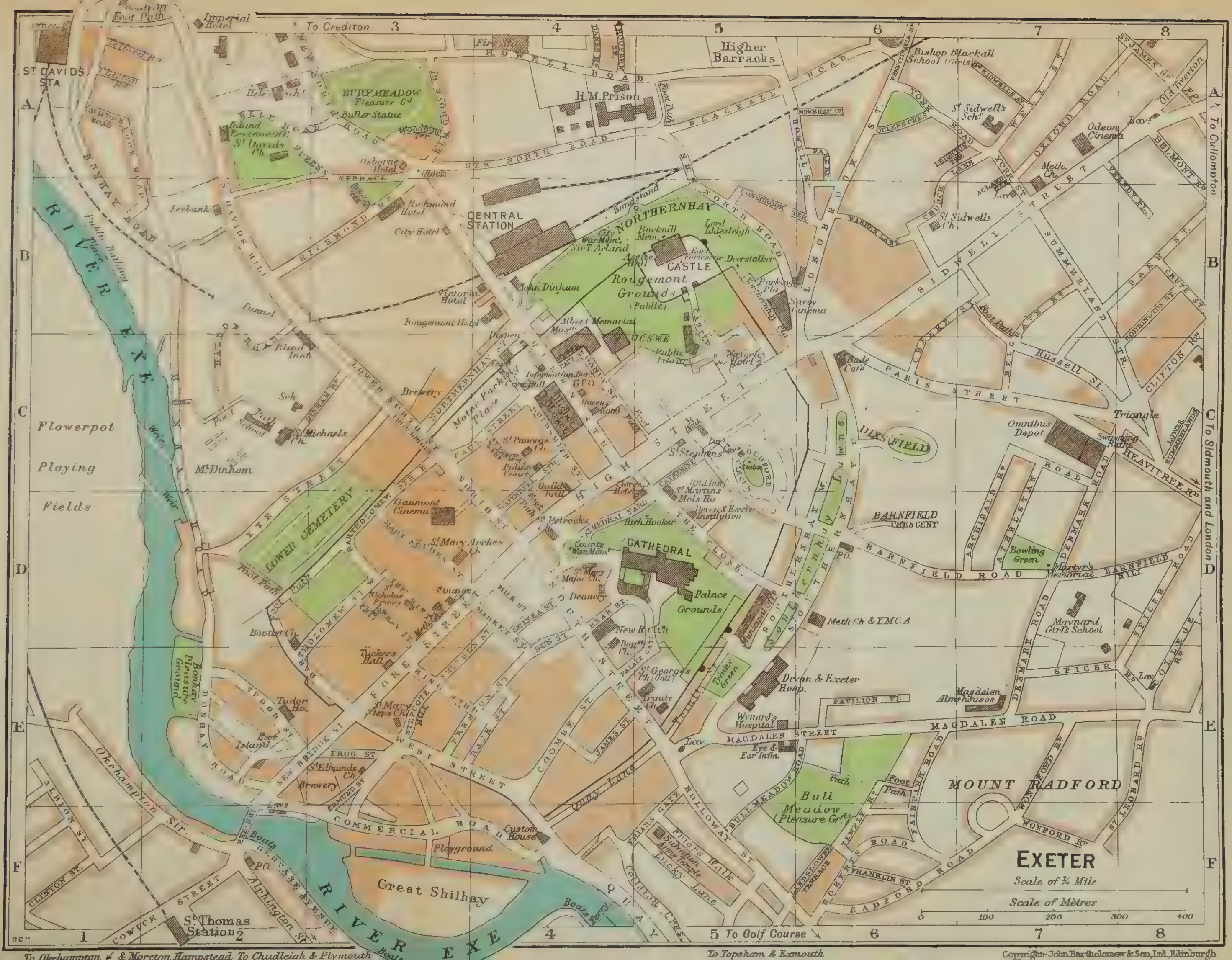
HISTORY. The conventual church founded by Athelstan c. 932, which probably served as the earliest cathedral, was superseded by a Norman edifice built in 1112–1206. Of this the only important remains are the massive transeptal towers (to which the battlements and turrets were added in the 15th cent.), the only transeptal towers in England, except those copied from them at Ottery St. Mary. The transformation of the Norman church was begun (from the E. end) c. 1270 by Bp. Bronescombe (d. 1280) and was continued by Bps. Quivil (d. 1291), Bitton (d. 1307), Stapledon (d. 1326), and Grandison (d. 1369). The W. façade is decorated with sculptured figures forming a well-ordered scheme, the central subject being the Enthronement of the Virgin, flanked in the upper tier by Apostles, Evangelists, Patriarchs, and Prophets, while in the lower tier are the chief persons of the royal line of Judah. The lower figures appear to belong to the time of Bp. Grandison, the upper figures are much later (possibly late 15th cent.). The numerous flying buttresses contrast agreeably with the solid Norman towers.

***Interior.** The most striking characteristic is the uniformity of design, each detail marked by purity of style (Dec.) and answering to its counterpart with unfailing symmetry. The unbroken stretch of vaulted roof, over 300 ft. in length, is most impressive. There is a lofty clerestory, but the triforium is represented by a small blank arcade. At the W. end of the N. aisle is the *Chapel of St. Edmund*, dedicated to the Devonshire Regiment, adjoined by a tablet to Richard Blackmore (1825–1900). To the S. of the central door, in the thickness of the W. wall, is the *Chapel of St. Radegunde*, converted into a chantry by Bp. Grandison.

The most notable single feature of the NAVE, with its fine Purbeck marble pillars, is the **Minstrels' Gallery* (by Bp. Grandison) on the N. side, with angels playing on various musical instruments. The font was made for the christening of Princess Henrietta. Near the W. end of the S. wall is the sledging flag of Captain Scott (1868–1912), given by his mother in 1922.

The TRANSEPTS, with their beautiful window-tracery and exquisite triforium gallery, were reconstructed by Bps. Bronescombe and Quivil under the Norman towers. On the E. side of the N. transept is *St. Paul's Chapel*, adjoined by the *Sylke Chantry*, founded in 1508. In the same transept are an interesting early 14th cent. *Clock (ancient works preserved in the Sylke Chantry) and a statue of Northcote, the painter (1746–1831), by Chantrey. In the S. transept, off which opens (E.) *St. John's Chapel*, is the tomb of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon (d. 1377), and his wife. In the S.W. corner of this transept is the entrance to the *Chapel of the Holy Ghost* (now a vestry), to the S. of which stands the CHAPTER-HOUSE (E.E. & Perp.; ceiling of 1465–78), shown by a verger.

The CHOIR is separated from the nave by a triple-arched screen erected by Bp. Stapledon (d. 1326), with paintings of later date instead of reliefs. Over this is the organ. — Noteworthy monuments are those of Bp. Marshall (d. 1206) and Bp. Stapledon (both on the N. side; Pl. 5 & 7). The *Stalls* and *Reredos* are modern, but the former have E.E. misericords, and the wooden **Bishop's Throne* and stone *Sedilia* are exquisite works of the early 14th century. Some of the glass is ancient. Four of the small chapels opening off the choir-aisles are closed by early 15th cent. stone screens; the others have 16th cent. screens. *St. James's Chapel* (S.) was destroyed by a German bomb in May, 1942, and is being rebuilt largely with the old material. *St. Andrew's Chapel* (N.) has a memorial window (1948) to the men of H.M.S. Exeter, sunk in the Java Sea in


EXETER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Mètres
0
100
200
300
400
To Crediton
To Cullompton
To Sidmouth and London
5 To Golf Course
To Okehampton & Moreton Hampstead
To Chudleigh & Plymouth
To Topsham & Exmouth
St DAVIDS STA
Imperial Hotel
Higher Barracks
H.M. Prison
HOWELL ROAD
BLACKALL ROAD
NEW NORTH ROAD
BURYMEADOW Pleasure Gd
Buller Statue
St Davids Ch.
CENTRAL STATION
NORTHERNHAY
CASTLE
Rougemont Grounds (Public)
Albert Memorial Musm
Savoy Cinema
Bude Cafe
PARIS STREET
SIDWELL STREET
St Sidwells Ch.
Odeon Cinema
RIVER EXE
Flowerpot Playing Fields
LOWER CEMETERY
Gaumont Cinema
HIGH STREET
FORE STREET
SOUTH STREET
Guildhall
St Stephens
BEDFORD CIRCUS
DIX'S FIELD
Omnibus Depot
Triangle
HEAVITREE RD
BARNFIELD CRESCENT
BARNFIELD ROAD
Bowling Green
CATHEDRAL
Palace Grounds
Deanery
Devon & Exeter Hosp.
MAGDALEN ROAD
MAGDALEN STREET
Maynard Girls' School
MOUNT RADFORD
Bull Meadow (Pleasure Grd)
Tuckers Hall
Tudor Ho.
Exe Island
Bonhay Pleasure Ground
COMMERCIAL ROAD
Custom House
Playground
Great Shilhay
St Thomas Station
COWICK STREET
Okehampton St
Alphington St
HOLLOWAY ST
Friars Walk
Salvation Army Temple
Quay Lane
RADFORD ROAD
WONFORD RD
ST LEONARDS RD

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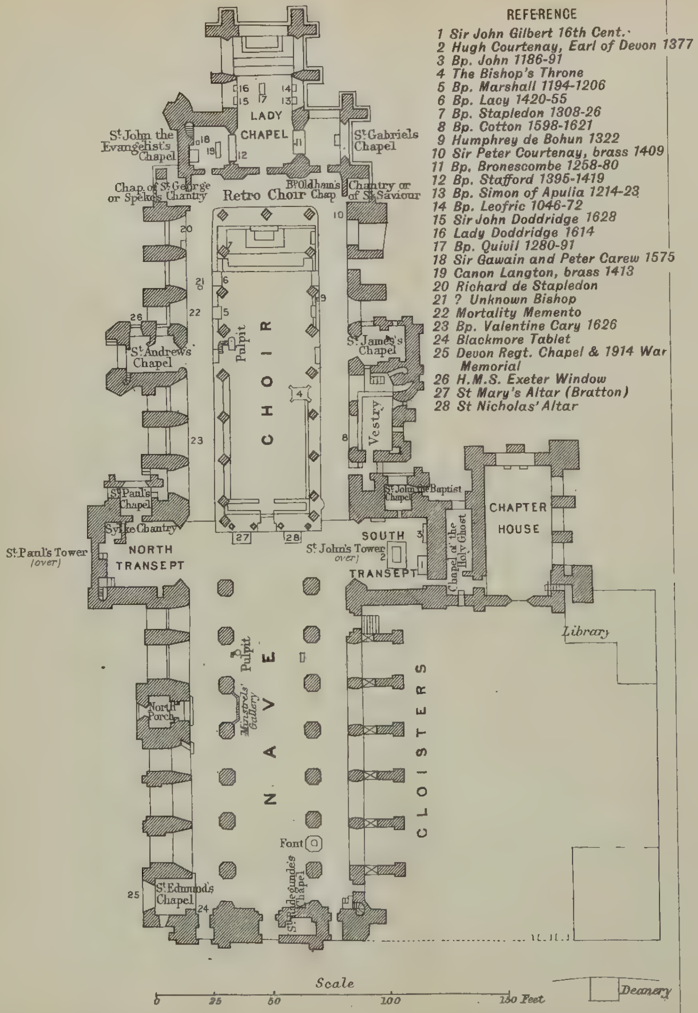
EXETER CATHEDRAL


LADY CHAPEL
16
15
17
14
13
St. John the Evangelist's Chapel
18
19
12
11
St. Gabriels Chapel
Chap. of St. George or Speke's Chantry
Retro Choir
Bp. Oldham's Chap
Chantry or of St. Saviour
10
20
21
22
26
6
5
7
9
St. Andrews Chapel
Pulpit
CHOIR
4
St. James's Chapel
Vestry
8
23
St. Paul's Chapel
Sylke Chantry
St. Paul's Tower (over)
NORTH TRANSEPT
27
28
St. John the Baptist Chapel
SOUTH TRANSEPT
3
St. John's Tower (over)
2
1
Chapel of the Holy Ghost
CHAPTER HOUSE
Library
Pulpit
NAVE
Minstrels' Gallery
North Porch
CLOISTERS
Font
St. Edmund's Chapel
25
24
St. Radegunde's Chapel
Scale
0
25
50
100
150 Feet
Deanery

REFERENCE

1 Sir John Gilbert 16th Cent.
2 Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon 1377
3 Bp. John 1186-91
4 The Bishop's Throne
5 Bp. Marshall 1194-1206
6 Bp. Lacy 1420-55
7 Bp. Stapledon 1308-26
8 Bp. Cotton 1598-1621
9 Humphrey de Bohun 1322
10 Sir Peter Courtenay, brass 1409
11 Bp. Bronescombe 1258-80
12 Bp. Stafford 1395-1419
13 Bp. Simon of Apulia 1214-23
14 Bp. Leofric 1046-72
15 Sir John Doddridge 1628
16 Lady Doddridge 1614
17 Bp. Quivil 1280-91
18 Sir Gawain and Peter Carew 1575
19 Canon Langton, brass 1413
20 Richard de Stapledon
21 ? Unknown Bishop
22 Mortality Memento
23 Bp. Valentine Cary 1626
24 Blackmore Tablet
25 Devon Regt. Chapel & 1914 War Memorial
26 H.M.S. Exeter Window
27 St Mary's Altar (Bratton)
28 St Nicholas' Altar

929

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1942. *Bp. Oldham's Chantry* (1509), in the S.E. corner, is decorated with owls, in punning reference to the founder's name. At the S. side of the Lady Chapel entrance is a 15th cent. *Wall-painting of the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. — The LADY CHAPEL is mainly the work of Bp. Bronescombe, with four interesting episcopal tombs, notably that of Bronescombe himself, intricately decorated, with the gilding and colour well restored.

The NORTH TOWER (adm. by order from dean or canon) commands a fine view and contains a bell ('Great Peter') weighing six tons. — Parts of the CLOISTERS have been rebuilt in their original (Dec.) style. In the S.E. corner is the CATHEDRAL LIBRARY (open Tues.–Fri., 11.15–1, 2.30–4.30), which includes some Saxon MSS., the Exeter Domesday MS., and the 'Codex Exoniensis' (9th cent.), a famous collection of early Anglo-Saxon poetry. — A good view of the E. end of the cathedral is obtained from the grounds of the *Bishop's Palace* (rebuilt), to the S. of the choir (now public). The Bishop now lives at *Barton Place*, 2 m. from Exeter.

The CATHEDRAL CLOSE includes several interesting old houses. No. 5 has a 15th cent. hall (free adm.). To the N. of the cathedral is a statue of *Richard Hooker* (1554–1600), a native of Heavitree, the E. suburb, by Alfred Drury. In the N. corner of the Close is *St. Martin's Church* (15th and 17th cent.), beside which is *Mol's Coffee House* (1596; now an art-shop), in which a fine oak-panelled room is shown. To the E. a stone archway, with a Jacobean oak door, admits to a charming little quadrangle.

Quitting the Close by Broadgate, on the N.W., we enter HIGH STREET (C 4, 5; part of the Roman Icknield Way), which has several old houses, and turn right, passing the narrow alley of Parliament 'Street,' to reach the Guildhall.

In the opposite direction (left) is *St. Petrock's Church*, a quaint little building, the oldest part of which probably dates back to pre-Norman days. The original chancel is now the N. aisle. Beyond the church High St. is continued by Fore St. down to the *Exe Bridge* (F 2; 1905), connecting the city with the suburb of *St. Thomas*.

The ancient ***Guildhall** (C 4), rebuilt in 1464, is conspicuous by reason of its pillared façade (added in 1593) projecting over the pavement. The Hall (open to visitors) has a fine roof (15th cent.), with quaint brackets, and panelled walls ornamented with the armorial bearings of the trade-guilds, mayors, etc. It contains the city regalia and several portraits: Princess Henrietta, and General Monk, both by *Lely*, Chief Justice Pratt, by *Hudson*. From the roof hangs the ensign of H.M.S. Exeter, flown at the River Plate (1939).

In Waterbeer St., behind the Guildhall, is the *Police Court* (C 4), believed to occupy the site of the Roman Prætorium and retaining a tessellated pavement. Close by is *St. Pancras Church* (C 4), a quaint little building, with a Norman font, an E.E. chancel and piscina, and a holy water stoup.

On the opposite side of High St. is *St. Stephen's* (C 5) rebuilt c. 1665, with an elevated chancel on an old arch called 'Stephen's Bow.'

Castle St. (B, C 5), diverging left from High St., leads to the Castle Yard, now partly occupied by the *County Assize Courts* (B 5; 1774). On the left of Castle St. are *Rougemont House*, formerly the Historical Museum (adm. to Roman Room on application to museum, see below), and the beautiful ***Rougemont Grounds,** which contain the remains of *Rougemont Castle*, erected by William the Conqueror and mentioned by Shakespeare in 'Richard III' (iv. 2). To the N. and E., on the slope above the castle moat, extends the well-shaded public park called *Northernhay* (B 4, 5), with a War Memorial (1923) and statues of local worthies, in which part of the old *City Wall* is visible.

From the W. exit from Northernhay, not far from the *Central Station* (B 4), Queen St. leads to the left (S.E.) to High St., passing the ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL (B, C 4), a group of buildings including a *Museum* (natural history and antiquities); a small *Picture Gallery* (works by Reynolds, Turner, Opie, etc.; weekdays, 10–5.30); and part of the *University College of South-West England.*

If time permit, the longer return to High St., viâ the W. portion of the old **City Wall** and up Fore St., is recommended. The winding Bartholomew St. (D 3) is continued by a footpath on the top of the wall, between the *Old Cemetery* (opened in 1637) and the churchyard of *All Hallows* (D 3), rounding the S.W. angle and rejoining Bartholomew St. at its other end.

Crossing Fore St., we descend the steep West St. (E 3, 4) to visit the interesting church of *St. Mary Steps* (E 4), with its Norman font, fine rood screen, and curious clock (c. 1656). Next door are some 16th cent. houses. Opposite the church stood the West Gate and a little farther on was the Water Gate (S.E. angle). Hence the wall runs N.E. to the South Gate (removed in 1819) and along Southernhay, with its Georgian houses. Some bastions may be seen from Trinity Green (E 5). — In Magdalen St. is *Wynard's Hospital*, founded in 1436, with a 17th cent. chapel (restored).

We reascend to High St. viâ Fore St. At No. 140 (l.) is *Tuckers' Hall* (E 3), the guildhouse of the 'tuckers, weavers, and shearmen,' with fine oak-panelling and roof (open 11–1 on Tues. & Fri.). — In the Mint, diverging on the left, is the Benedictine *PRIORY OF ST. NICHOLAS (D 3; weekdays 10–1 and 2–4 or 5.30, Sat. 10–1; adm. 6*d.*; closed on the 1st Wed. in each month).

Visitors are shown the Norman Undercroft (c. 1100), Kitchen (13th and 15th cent.), Tudor Room, with plaster ceiling, Guest Hall and Tower (15th cent.), with the Prior's Solar and Cell. In the garden is a 7th cent. Celtic cross, attached for 200 years to a pier of the Exe bridge. The Mint takes its name from the small assay-furnaces formerly in the Undercroft. — *St. Olave's Church* (D 3), farther on in Fore St., is an ancient edifice singularly unorthodox in plan. — In the next cross-street (l.) is *St. Mary Arches* (D 3), with a Norman nave and Jacobean woodwork. About ¼ m. N. of the Cullompton road, near (1½ m.) *Polsloe Bridge Halt*, are the 13th cent. remains of *Polsloe Priory* (adm. 6*d.* 10–5, exc. Sun. & Mon.), including a fine oak screen.

From Exeter to Exmouth, 10½ m. (railway from Central Sta.). Crossing the Exeter by-pass just above the 16th cent. *Countess Wear Bridge* over the Exe (widened 1937), this road skirts the river as far as (4 m.) *Topsham* (Ebford Manor, unlic., 1½ m. E., pens. 6 gs.), formerly the port of Exeter, partly built in the Dutch style and of Dutch bricks (ferry for Exminster and Turf). — 5½ m. *Clyst St. George* (George & Dragon, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.). — 8½ m. *Lympstone* (Nutwell House, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 5–7 gs.). — 10½ m. **Exmouth** (*Imperial*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8–12 gs.; *Maer Bay*, pens. from 7 gs.; *Devoncourt*, R. & B. from 15/, pens. 8–11 gs.; *Knappe Cross*, 1½ m. N.E., pens. 7–12 gs., all with gardens; *Royal Beacon*, pens. 6–9 gs.; *Cranford*, at Littleham, 1¼ m. E., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–8 gs. — Unlic.: *Atlantic*, *Bow House*, *Pencarwick*, *Seagull*, *Summers*, pens. 5–9 gs.) is a popular watering-place (14,584 inhab.) enjoying a fine view across the mouth of the Exe, with a sandy beach, esplanade, and golf links. Steam-ferry to Starcross (1/3, ret. 2/); excursion-steamers in summer. The road goes on to Budleigh Salterton.

From Exeter to *Barnstaple* and the N.W., see Rte. 28; to *Taunton* and *Bristol*, see Rte. 18; to *Tiverton* and *Exmoor*, see p. 216; to *Torquay*, *Plymouth*, and the W., see Rte. 22.

18. FROM LONDON TO TAUNTON

Road, 144½ m. — From London to (85½ m.) *Wilton*, see Rtes. 16, 17. — B 3089. 100 m. *Willoughby Hedge*. — A 303. 111 m. **Wincanton**. — 116 m. *Sparkford*. — A 372. 130½ m. *Langport*. — 144½ m. **Taunton**.

Railway, 143 m. from Paddington in 2½–3 hrs. Principal Stations: To (36 m.) *Reading*, see Rte. 19. — 53 m. **Newbury**. — 61½ m. *Hungerford*. — 70¼ m. *Savernake*, junction for *Marlborough* (5 m.). — 75¼ m. *Pewsey*. — 81 m. *Patney & Chirton*, junction for *Devizes* (4¾ m.). — 95½ m. **Westbury**, junction for *Trowbridge* (4 m.) and for *Warminster* (4¾ m.). — 101¼ m. **Frome**, junction for Bristol viâ *Radstock* (8¼ m.). — 106½ m. *Witham*, junction for *Shepton Mallet* and *Wells* (14¼ m.). — 111¾ m. *Bruton*. — 115¼ m. *Castle Cary*, junction for *Yeovil*, *Dorchester*, and *Weymouth*. — 125¾ m. *Somerton*. — 130 m. *Langport East*. — 135 m. *Athelney*. — 143 m. **Taunton**. Through trains go on viâ (150 m.) *Wellington*, (158¾ m.) *Tiverton Junction* (for Tiverton, 4¾ m.), and (161 m.) *Cullompton*, to (173¾ m.) **Exeter** (3–3½ hrs. from London).

From London viâ Salisbury to (85½ m.) *Wilton*, see Rtes. 16, 17. Leaving A 30 on the left, we ascend the Nadder valley on B 3069. — At (92 m.) *Dinton*, Hyde's House (1725), next the church, is on the probable site of the birthplace of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the historian (1609–74). Dinton Park (N.T.), built by Wyatville in 1815, is now a Y.W.C.A. rest-home (adm. Wed. 2–5 or 7). Little Clarendon (N.T.; late 15th cent.), a late 15th cent. house with a collection of furniture, is shown on application. The adjoining cottage (no adm.) was the home of William Lawes (d. 1645), the composer, Milton's friend. — 96 m. *Fonthill Bishop*. To the left are the remains of Fonthill Abbey, the fairy palace built by Wm. Beckford (1759–1844), author of 'Vathek.'

Tisbury, 2 m. S., has a large church with Arundell monuments. At *Place House*, an ancient abbey grange, is a huge 15th cent. tithe-barn (188 ft. long). Old *Wardour Castle* (1392), 2½ m. S.W., blown up after a siege in 1643, is open to the public. The present castle (1768; no adm.) has a noted collection of paintings and other works of art.

At (100 m.) *Willoughby Hedge* we join an alternative road from Andover viâ Amesbury, and then descend to (103½ m.)

Mere (Old Ship, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8½ gs.; Talbot, pens. £5), where William Barnes, the Dorset poet, kept school for 12 years. — 106 m. *Zeals.*

To the N. (2 m.) is *Stourton* (Spread Eagle, P.R., R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4 gs.), with the 18th cent. mansion of **Stourhead**, presented to the Nat. Trust by Sir Henry Hoare in 1947 (adm. 1/, Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2.30–dusk or 5.30). Its *Pleasure-grounds (adm. 2/, Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. 11–dusk or 7, Sun. from 2) contain a lake, the six sources of the Stour, and the old High Cross of Bristol, brought hither in 1766. In the house are notable paintings and furniture. To the W. of the park (4 m. from Bruton) is *Alfred's Tower* (800 ft.), damaged by an aircraft in 1944. — *Gillingham* (Phoenix, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/), 3½ m. S. of Mere or Zeals, is a busy little town, with the National Stud (removed from Kildare, Ireland in 1944) at *Sandley*, 2½ m. W.

111 m. **Wincanton** (*Greyhound*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/; *White Horse*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/; *Bear*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Holbrook House*, 1½ m. W., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7 gs.), an old coaching town (2050 inhab.), is at the head of the broad *Blackmore Vale*, with its rich pasture-lands. In the church porch is a curious relief of the legend of St. Eligius, the patron saint of smiths.

In the church of *Maperton*, 4 m. S.W., is a memorial to Brigadier Nicholson (d. 1943), the defender of Calais in 1940, who lived in the manor-house.

From Wincanton to Bristol, 34 m. — 5 m. **Bruton** (*Blue Ball*, R. & B. 10/, pens. 4½ gs.), a charming old town, has a Perp. church, a Grammar School dating from 1519, and a packhorse bridge (Bruton Bow). Sexey's Hospital (1638), adjoins the Court House (1684), now a school. — 9 m. *Evercreech* has one of the best church towers in Somerset; another fine church of an earlier type is at *Ditcheat* (Manor House Inn), 3 m. S.W. — We join A 37 just before (13 m.) **Shepton Mallet** (*Hare & Hounds*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), with 4108 inhab., a market-cross of 1500, and a good panelled roof in the church. To Wells, see Rte. 19. — We ascend the Mendip Hills to a height of 889 ft.

A 367 (the Roman and pre-Roman *Fosse Way*) diverges on the right at the summit for (17 m.) Bath, viâ (5½ m.) *Stratton-on-the-Fosse* (St. Dunstan's, L. 4/6) and (9 m.) *Radstock* (3622 inhab.) the centre of the Somerset coal-field, with the adjoining town of *Midsomer Norton* (7490 inhab.). — At Stratton is the Benedictine abbey of *Downside*, founded here in 1814 by a community expelled from Douai in 1793. The buildings include a beautiful church (1874–1935), with the shrine of the Blessed Oliver Plunket, and a well-known boys' school.

To the left of A 37 is *Masbury Castle* (958 ft.) a British camp of 6 acres. At *Stowey*, 2 m. W. of (24 m.) *Clutton*, is *Sutton Court* (Lord Strachie), partly built by 'Bess of Hardwick' and often visited by John Locke. — Buses run from (27½ m.) *Pensford* to (1½ m. W.) *Stanton Drew*, with three remarkable stone circles (adm. 3*d.*), and the 'Cove' (3*d.* extra) of three standing stones; also a fine medieval parsonage. — 34 m. *Bristol*, see Rte. 19.

The Taunton road runs S.W. and at 113 m. passes between *North Cadbury* (r.), with a fine church and manor-house, and *Cadbury Castle* (l.), a British hill-fort 30 acres in area, one of the claimants to be the *Camelot* of the Arthurian legend. — 116 m. *Sparkford* (Sparkford Inn, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), at the junction of the road from Frome viâ Bruton (see Rte. 19). *Queen Camel*, 1½ m. S.W., has another fine church.

From Sparkford to Exeter, 51½ m. Following the Taunton road for 3 m. we then bear left, and soon join the *Fosse Way* (see above). — 5½ m.

Ilchester (Ivelchester, private, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4 gs.) was the birthplace of Roger Bacon (1214–94). — We pass S. of the attractive little towns of *Martock* (White Hart, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/) and *South Petherton*, both with good 14th cent. churches, and quit the Fosse Way. — At (18 m.) *Ilminster* (Shrubbery, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6 gs.; George, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.) the church has a noble Perp. central tower and contains the tomb of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham (d. 1609 and 1618), founders of Wadham College, Oxford. The picturesque grammar school dates from 1586. **Barrington Court* (N.T.), 5 m. N.E., is a Tudor mansion (Wed. 10.15–12.15, 2–5; 1/). — We approach hilly country and enter Devon, soon after (30 m.) joining A 30. Thence to (51½ m.) *Exeter*, see Rte. 17A.

We cross the Fosse Way, and, beyond (126½ m.) *Long Sutton*, with an interesting church and court-house, reach (129 m.) *Huish Episcopi*, with one of the finest church towers in Somerset. — 130½ m. *Langport* (Langport Arms, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.), overlooking the marshes of the Parrett, has a fine Perp. church, and was the birthplace of Walter Bagehot (1826–77).

The so-called 'Hanging Chapel,' an ancient Perp. chapel above an archway near the church, is now a masonic temple. About 1 m. S. is *Muchelney*, with a 14th cent. priest's house (N.T.) and the mainly 15th cent. remains of an abbey of Saxon foundation (adm. 6*d*., closed Sun. till 2). — *Low Ham* and *High Ham*, 1¾ and 3 m. N. of Langport, both have notable churches, the one a 17th cent. Gothic work with many strange features, the other containing splendid woodwork.

We ascend to a ridge overlooking the marshes. On the right is the *Parkfield Monument*, 140 ft. high, erected by the Earl of Chatham to Sir Wm. Pynsent who bequeathed to him the neighbouring mansion of *Burton Pynsent*.

In the drained marshes on the right is the *Isle of Athelney*, where King Alfred gathered his forces for the final struggle with the Danes in 878 (memorial pillar). The scene of the burned cakes is laid here, and Alfred's Jewel (now at Oxford) was found in the vicinity.

144½ m. **Taunton,** see Rte. 22.

19. FROM LONDON TO BATH AND BRISTOL

Road, 118 m. A 4. From London by the Great West Rd. to (20½ m.) *Slough*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. — 26½ m. *Maidenhead*. — 38½ m. **Reading.** — 56 m. *Newbury*. — 74½ m. *Marlborough*. — 93 m. *Chippenham*. — 106 m. **Bath.** — 118 m. **Bristol.** — Motor Coach from King's Cross or Victoria in 6–6¾ hrs., going on in summer to Weston-super-Mare; connection at Marlborough for Frome and Wells.

Railway, 118¼ m. from Paddington in 2¼–3¼ hrs.; to *Bath*, 20 min. less. Principal Stations: To (77¼ m.) *Swindon*, see Rte. 35. — 87¾ m. *Dauntsey*. — 94 m. **Chippenham,** junction for *Calne* (5½ m.) and *Trowbridge* (11¾ m.). — 98½ m. *Corsham*. — 106¾ m. **Bath.** — 118¼ m. **Bristol.**

From London to (38½ m.) *Reading*, see Rte. 35. We quit the Thames valley and ascend the tributary vale of the Kennet. — 42½ m. *Theale* (Crown Inn). About 3¼ m. N.W., beyond *Englefield*, the last home and burial-place of the fifth Marquess of Winchester (d. 1674), is *Bradfield College* (St. Andrew's College; founded in 1850), a public school noted for the Greek plays annually performed by the boys in an open-air 'Greek' theatre in an old chalk-pit. — 47 m. *Aldermaston* station (Hare & Hounds, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4 gs.), with a wharf on the disused Kennet and Avon canal.

A by-road on the left leads to (1¼ m.) *Padworth*, with a small Norman church, ¾ m. E. of which is *Ufton Court*, an Elizabethan mansion, once the home of Arabella Fermor, the lovely heroine of 'The Rape of the Lock.' — *Aldermaston* (Hind's Head, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½ gs.), a pretty village 1½ m. S.W. of its station, has a 14th cent. wall-painting in its church.

From (48½ m.) *Woolhampton* a road ascends N. to *Douai Abbey*, a Benedictine house (1903) with a boys' school transferred from Douai in France, and to (3 m.) *Bucklebury Common*, an open sandy heath. — 55½ m. *Speenhamland* is the N. suburb of Newbury, adjoining *Speen*, the Roman *Spinæ*.

56 m. **Newbury** (*Chequers*, T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 18/; *Hatchet*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *White Hart*, R. & B. 10/6) is a thriving town (13,336 inhab.), once a centre of the cloth trade. The Jacobean *Cloth Hall* is now a museum. 'Jack of Newbury' (John Smallwood, afterwards Winchcombe; d. 1520) was a patriotic clothier, who led 150 men to Flodden in 1513, and his brass is to be seen in the church of *St. Nicholas*, which he rebuilt. The Curteys tomb (1585) in the N. wall is noteworthy. Benj. Woodridge, the first graduate of Harvard, was rector of Newbury.

During the Civil War two indecisive battles were fought near Newbury: the first in 1643, at which the "blameless and the brave" Lord Falkland was killed (monument 1 m. S.W. of the town), the second in 1644, near the 14th cent. gatehouse of *Donnington Castle*, 1 m. N.W. *Shaw House*, a fine Elizabethan mansion, 1 m. N., contains Civil War relics. Newbury racecourse is c. ½ m. S.E.

B 4000 leads N.W. from Newbury up the beautiful valley of the Lambourn. — At (7¼ m.) *East Shefford* John Prince, founder of Princeton University, was appointed rector in 1619. — 11 m. *Lambourn* (Red Lion, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 15/) is an old town with a late-Norman church and important training-stables, separated by the Lambourn Downs from the Vale of the White Horse. B 4001 crosses the downs to (8 m. more) *Wantage*.

From Newbury to Oxford, 25 m. (A 34). — Beyond (9 m.) *East Ilsley* (Swan, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 3½ gs.), once an important sheep-market, we descend into the Vale of the White Horse and cross the main Gloucester road. — 15½ m. *Steventon* and (17 m.) *Drayton* are quaint old villages with pargetted houses. — 19 m. *Abingdon* and thence to Oxford, see Rte. 31b.

From Newbury to *Whitchurch* and *Winchester*, see p. 82.

64 m. *Hungerford* (Bear, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; Three Swans, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), on the Kennet, is an angling resort. *Inkpen Beacon* (1011 ft.), to the S., is the loftiest chalk-down in England.

Ramsbury, 5 m. N.W. on the Kennet, shows little trace of its importance in the 10th cent., when it was the seat of the bishops of Wiltshire, except some remarkable monuments of the period. The by-road up the valley goes on to (11½ m.) Marlborough viâ (10 m.) *Mildenhall* (pron. 'Minall'), the Roman *Cunetio*, where the church, with Saxon and Norman details, is notable for its late-18th cent. woodwork.

We skirt the N. edge of *Savernake Forest*, a beautiful sylvan tract of oaks and beeches, much damaged by military operations in 1939–45.

74½ m. **Marlborough** (*Castle & Ball*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Ailesbury Arms*, *Royal Oak*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 150/6; *Bear*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 4½ gs.) is a pleasant town (3492 inhab.) with a spacious High Street. The old *Castle Inn* here, originally built (probably by Webb) as a mansion for the royalist Lord Seymour (d. 1664), was for a century a famous coaching-inn (comp. *Stanley Weyman's* 'The Castle Inn'); it is now, little altered, part of *Marlborough College*, one of the leading English public schools, founded in 1843. In this house the poet Thomson, while the guest of the Countess of Hertford, wrote part of his 'Spring.' Merlin is said to be buried beneath the Castle Mound.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Avebury* and *Calne*; to *Salisbury* viâ Tidworth or Pewsey; to *Hungerford*; etc.

Roads lead S. over Salisbury Plain to Andover (A 346) and viâ (7 m.) *Pewsey* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) to Amesbury. Along the N. side of the downs between Marlborough and Pewsey runs the *Wansdyke*, a Roman or Roman-British border-entrenchment, stretching for 20 m. from beyond Savernake Forest to the Severn at Portishead.

At (80 m.) *West Kennett* B 4003 (r.) leads in 1 m. to Avebury and we approach one of the most remarkable groups of prehistoric antiquities in England. — 80¾ m. *Silbury Hill* (130 ft. high) is the largest artificial mound in Europe, the purpose of which is still uncertain. — 81½ m. *Beckhampton* stands at the junction of the Bath road with the Swindon-Devizes road.

Just to the N. (6 m. from Marlborough) is the village of *Avebury* (Red Lion, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 18/) situated in the centre of *Avebury Circle (N.T., with 900 acres), a prehistoric monument "as much surpassing Stonehenge," says Aubrey, "as a cathedral doth a parish church." An attractive route for walkers from Marlborough leads viâ *Manton*, famous for its training-stables, and (3 m.) the great dolmen known as the *Devil's Den* and thence over the downs, sprinkled with *Grey Wethers* or 'sarsen stones,' curious boulders left isolated by the denudation of softer strata. — The remains at Avebury consist mainly of a massive circular earthwork, ¾ m. round and about 15 ft. high, with a fosse (originally 30 ft. deep) on its *inner* side, thus suggesting a religious rather than a defensive object for the entrenchment. Fringing the inner edge of the fosse once stood a gigantic circle of unhewn megaliths and in the centre of the enclosed area were two smaller concentric circles. The largest stones weigh about 60 tons. From the circle an avenue of stones (many recently re-erected) led S.E., beyond West Kennett, to a group of small stone and timber circles, called the Sanctuary, long since vanished, and now marked out on the ground. To the S. of the river is a long barrow, and 1½ m. N.W., on *Windmill Hill* (N.T.), is a Neolithic camp. — Avebury church preserves a fine Norman door and tub-font, and a rood-loft of 1460. The 18th cent. stable of the manor-house (late 16th cent.) is now a *Museum* of relics from Avebury and Windmill Hill (6*d*.; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4 Sun. from 2).

FROM BECKHAMPTON TO WELLS, 44 m. (A 361). 8 m. **Devizes** (*Bear*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Castle*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), formerly called *Ad Divisas* ('on the borders'), was once an important cloth-making town and is now a large corn-market and the chief town of North Wilts (6058 inhab.). The old castle has disappeared. **St. John's* and *St. Mary's* are interesting churches (Norman and Perp.). The inscription on the market cross (1814) should be noted.

The museum of the Wiltshire Archæological Society contains the important Stourhead collection of antiquities from the Wiltshire barrows. The father of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, was the landlord of the Bear. At *Potterne*, 2 m. S., are a good E.E. church and the 15th cent. Porch House.

19 m. **Trowbridge** (*Roundstone*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a cloth-making town (12,011 inhab.), has a fine Perp. church (1526), of which George Crabbe was rector from 1813 till his death in 1832 (tomb in the chancel). He wrote the 'Tales of the Hall' in the picturesque gabled rectory. *Bradford-on-Avon* (p. 156) is 3 m. N.W.

At *Edington*, 6 m. S.E., the 14th cent. *Priory Church is a beautiful example of the transition from Dec. to Perp. (good monuments). On *Bratton Down* to the W. is the *White Horse of Westbury*, perhaps commemorating Alfred's victory over the Danes at Ethandune (? Edington) c. 878.

Beyond Trowbridge we enter **Somerset**, one of the larger English counties, which has a somewhat uninteresting coast-line on the Bristol Channel, but includes the picturesque districts of Exmoor Forest, the Mendips, and the Quantocks. It is predominantly agricultural, with a well-marked dialect of its own ('Zummerzetsheer'), and produces excellent cheese (cheddar) and cider. It contains some of the most historically interesting towns in the country, and it is noted for its beautiful Perp. church-towers.

27 m. **Frome** (pron. 'Froom'; *George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Portway House*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 5½ gs.) is a cloth-making town (10,738 inhab.), with steep and narrow streets and a spacious market-place. The parish church, of the 13th and late 14th cent., was elaborately restored c. 1880. Outside the E. end is the tomb of the outspoken Bp. Ken (1637–1711), who died at Longleat.

About 4½ m. S.E. of Frome is ***Longleat** (adm. 2/6 daily Apr.–Sept., 11–1 and 2–4), the seat of the Marquess of Bath, one of the most splendid country houses in England, erected in 1568–80 by Sir John Thynne. It contains a marvellous collection of portraits, sporting scenes by Wootton (mid-18th cent.), and a fine library. — Other excursions may be made to (1 m.) *Vallis*, a romantic glen; to the noteworthy church of (2½ m. N.) *Lullington*, with a Norman font and N. doorway; and to (3½ m. W.) the picturesque village of *Mells*, with a beautiful 15th cent. church (containing remarkable memorials by Burne-Jones and Sir A. Munnings). The stately late-Perp. manor-house belongs to the Horner family, of which 'Little Jack Horner' is said to have been a member. — *Witham*, 5 m. S., was the site of one of the first Carthusian monasteries in England (1175–80; founded in expiation of Becket's murder), of which the sole relic is the simple church.

FROM FROME TO TAUNTON, 44 m. — Following A 359 to (11 m.) *Bruton* (p. 136), we there bear to the right (W.) for (14¼ m.) *Castle Cary* (George, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.). — 16¾ m. *Alford* has a beautiful Perp. church, with good glass. — We cross the Fosse Way before (21 m.) *Keinton Mandeville*, birthplace of Sir Henry Irving (Henry Brodribb; 1838–1905). From *Barton St. David*, 1 m. N., the first member of the presidential family of Adams emigrated to the United States (tablet in the church). — 26 m. *Somer-*

ton (Red Lion, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 17/6), an old-fashioned little town with a fine Dec. church and a 17th cent. market-cross, was once the capital of Somerset and the residence of the West Saxon kings. — *Lytes Cary* (N.T.; no adm. at present), 3 m. S.E., is a notable 14–15th cent. mansion, well restored. — 31 m. *Langport*, and thence to Taunton, see Rte. 18.

The Wells road passes (30 m.) *Nunney*, with a moated castle of 1373 (adm. 3*d*.; 10–4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11–3 or 4). — 38 m. *Shepton Mallet*, see Rte. 18. — 40½ m. *Croscombe* has fine Jacobean woodwork in its church. — 44 m. **Wells**, see Rte. 21.

The BATH ROAD beyond Beckhampton ascends over the downs. — 87½ m. *Calne* (3463 inhab.; Lansdowne Arms, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), noted for Wiltshire bacon, has a Trans. & E.E. church. Dr. Priestley lived here in 1770–80, S. T. Coleridge in 1814–16. — 93 m. **Chippenham** (*Angel*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Bear*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6 gs., commercial), is a busy country town (8493 inhab.) on the Avon.

About 3½ m. S.E. (2 m. S.W. of Calne) is *Bowood Park* (no adm.), the seat of the Marquess of Lansdowne, designed by the brothers Adam. At Sloperton Cottage, near *Bromham* (Greyhound, P.R., R. & B. 7/6, pens. 4 gs.), 3 m. S. of Bowood, the poet Thomas Moore (1779–1852) passed most of the last 35 years of his life; a Celtic cross marks his grave in the churchyard. — On the Avon, 3 m. S. of Chippenham, is **Lacock Abbey* (N.T.; adm. 1/, in summer daily exc. Fri., 2–6; in winter, Mon. & Wed. only, 2–dusk), founded for Augustinian canonesses in 1232, and presenting one of the most perfect remaining examples of conventual arrangements. The private residence built round it in 1540 (altered 1753 and 1828) was the scene of William Fox Talbot's early experiments in photography (c. 1839; adm. 1/ on Mon. in summer, 2–6).

FROM CHIPPENHAM TO SHAFTESBURY, 33 m. (A 364, 363, 350). — 3½ m. *Lacock* (Red Lion, P.R., R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4 gs.; Angel, private, similar charges) is a very attractive village. For Lacock Abbey, see above. — 7 m. *Melksham* (King's Arms, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 12/6) is an agricultural town (3881 inhab.) with a restored church, originally Norman. — 16 m. **Westbury**, an old town (4044 inhab.), with a handsome Perp. church, is an important railway junction. The White Horse of Westbury (see above) is seen on the downs to the E. — 20 m. *Warminster*, see p. 126. — 27½ m. *East Knoyle* (Seymour Arms, P.R., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 21/) was the birthplace of Sir Christopher Wren (1632–1723). — 33 m. *Shaftesbury*, see Rte. 17.

From Chippenham to *Malmesbury*, and to *Faringdon* (Oxford), see Rte. 23. — An alternative route direct to (22 m.) Bristol (A 430) runs W. over the Cotswolds, viâ (9 m.) the high-lying town of *Marshfield* (633 ft.).

At (97 m.) *Corsham* (Methuen Arms, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.) are a handsome church and *Corsham Court*, the Elizabethan seat of Lord Methuen, containing a fine picture-gallery (adm. 2/ Thurs. & Sat. in summer 11–6, Sat. only in winter 11–4.30; closed 12.30–2). — A long hill leads down to (100 m.) *Box*, with subterranean quarries of 'Bath stone' used in 1939–45 both as an aircraft factory and to house many treasures from the national museums.

106 m. **Bath**, see Rte. 20. We cross the Avon. — At (113 m.) *Keynsham* is *Somerdale*, with Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons' cocoa

and chocolate factory. Opposite the entrance-lodge are important remains of a Roman villa, which can be seen on previous written application to Messrs. Fry's Visitors' Dept. — An alternative road on the N. bank of the Avon passes (112½ m.) *Bitton*, with a notable church.

118 m. **BRISTOL** (396,918 inhab.), a famous old city, an important manufacturing town and seaport, and the see of a bishop, is situated on the Avon, about 7 m. from the Bristol Channel. The city lies mainly in Gloucestershire (here separated from Somerset by the Avon) but forms a county in itself. In the 17th and 18th centuries Bristol was especially noted for its trade with the Americas (comp. Thackeray's 'Virginians') and still does a large Atlantic trade, importing grain, provisions, mineral oils, tobacco leaf, etc. Though its sugar-boiling is now a thing of the past the manufacture of tobacco still ranks high among its varied and important industries.

Railway Stations. *Temple Meads* (E 7; Rfmts.) the principal station. *Stapleton Road* (beyond A 7), for through trains from London viâ Bath to S. Wales, etc. *St. Philip's* (beyond B 7), for local trains to Mangotsfield and Bath.

Airport at *Whitchurch*, on the Wells road, 3½ m. S.

Hotels. In Bristol: **Royal** (D 3), College Green, **Grand** (B 4, 5), Broad St., at both R. & B. 21/. — Commercial: **Grosvenor** (E 6), R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7½ gs., **George & Railway** (E 6), R. & B. 15/, both near Temple Meads Station; **Greyhound** (B 5), Broad Mead, R. & B. 11/6. — At Clifton: **Grand Spa**, with splendid view, R. & B. 21/, pens. 30/, **St. Vincent's Rocks**, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 22/6, both near Suspension Bridge; **Kinbourn**, Queen's Rd. (B 1), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Cambridge House**, Royal York Cres., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 5½ gs., these two unlic.

Restaurants. *St. Stephen's*, Baldwin St.; *Hort's*, Broad St.; *Priory*, St. Augustine's Parade; *Berkeley*, *Berni*, Queen's Rd., Clifton.

Post Office (C 4), Small St.; at Clifton, Regent St. (beyond C 1). — **U.S. Consulate**, 18 Baldwin St. (C 4).

Motor-Buses traverse the city and suburbs and run also: from the Centre (C 4) to *Avonmouth*, *Bath*, *Weston-super-Mare*, *Berkeley*, *Gloucester*, *Cheltenham*, *Malmesbury*, and *Cirencester*; from Prince St. (D 4) to *Bridgwater*, *Cheddar*, *Wells*, and *Glastonbury*; from Old Market (B 7) to *Chippenham*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES from Prince St. to *London*, *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, etc.; and tours to pleasure-resorts.

Steamers in summer from Bristol Bridge (C 5) to *Keynsham* and *Hanham*, and from the Hotwells (beyond D 1) to *Clevedon*, *Weston-super-Mare*, *Penarth*, *Lynmouth*, and *Ilfracombe*.

Theatres. *Royal* (D 4), King St.; *Little*, Colston St. (C 3), repertory.

History. Tradition assigns the foundation of Bristol in the 6th cent. B.C. to the British king Dyfnwal Moelmyd and his sons Brennus and Belinus. At the time of the Domesday Survey it ranked next after London, York, and Winchester. The castle, at the junction of the Avon and Frome, was built in 1126 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and here King Stephen was held prisoner for nine months in 1141. In the 12th cent. the town is described by William of Malmesbury as full of ships from every part of Europe, which ascended the tidal Avon to the very doors of the merchants. Bristol was the great mart of the trade in English slaves carried on before the Conquest, and many centuries later it became the chief centre of the African slave-trade. More honourable is its connection with medieval maritime adventure. On June 24th, 1497, John Cabot and his son Sebastian, who had sailed from Bristol in the 'Matthew,' discovered the mainland of America, and in the following year Sebastian Cabot explored the American coast from Newfoundland to Florida. During the Civil War, Bristol was captured by Prince Rupert in 1643 and became the chief Royalist stronghold in the West; but in 1645 it was stormed by the Parliamentarians under Fairfax and in 1655 its castle was 'slighted' by order of Cromwell. During the Reform riots of 1831 two sides of Queen Sq., with the Mansion House, custom-house, bishop's palace, and gaol, were burned. In 1838 the 'Great Western,' pioneer of the trans-atlantic steam traffic, was launched at Bristol. In 1940–41 Bristol was heavily attacked by German aircraft, with great loss of life and property. — Defoe is believed to have met Alexander Selkirk (or, at any rate, to have heard his story) at Bristol. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. (1769–1830), was the son of a Bristol innkeeper (birthplace No. 6 Redcross St.; B 7). 'Perdita' Robinson (1758–1800), was born in a house adjoining the cathedral, Robert Southey (1774–1843), the son of a mercer, was born at No. 9 Wine St., W. G. Grace (1848–1915) was born at Downend, near Mangotsfield, 3 m. N.E., and lived at 15 Victoria Sq., and W. Friese-Greene (1855–1921), pioneer of the cinema, was born in College St.

The focus of movement in present-day Bristol is the **Centre** (C 4), at the S. end of Colston Av., an ornamental open space formed in 1893 by covering over part of an arm of the Floating Harbour (see below) and now adorned with gardens, a War Memorial, and statues of Edmund Burke (by Havard Thomas; replica in Washington), M.P. for Bristol in 1774–80, and Edward Colston (by J. Cassidy). To the S. is a similar space, St. Augustine's Parade, covering in a further portion of the Harbour. Baldwin St. leads E. direct to Bristol Bridge, but we turn S. and traverse a Georgian quarter, bounded on three sides by the Floating Harbour. In King St. are the *Merchant Venturers' Almshouses* (1699), partly ruined by the bomb which destroyed the adjoining Hall. The Society is traceable back to the reign of Henry II. Also in this street are the former City *Free Library*, founded in 1613 but removed to the Central Library in 1906; the **Theatre Royal* (D 4), a unique 18th cent. building, opened in 1766 and reopened as a State-owned theatre in 1943; *Coopers' Hall*, with a Corinthian front; and the picturesque *St. Nicholas Almshouse*. A new thoroughfare runs diagonally across Queen Sq. (D 4), scene of the riots of 1831, past an equestrian statue of William III by Rysbrack. At No. 16 David Hume was a merchant's clerk in 1734.

By a new bridge across the Floating Harbour we approach ***St. Mary Redcliff** (E 5), described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, the goodliest, and most famous parish church in England." The present magnificent and harmonious Perp. structure replaces an earlier church of the 13th cent., and is mainly due to the munificence of Wm. Canynges the elder (d. 1396) and his grandson Wm. Canynges the younger (1399?–1474), two famous mayors of Bristol. The whole was extensively restored in 1930–33. The chief features of the exterior are the massive Tower (13th cent.), with its rich decoration of pinnacles and ball-flower ornamentation, and a spire 285 ft. high (upper portion recent); and the hexagonal *North Porch (late 13th cent.), almost unique in ground-plan and execution, with an elaborately carved door and an inner porch of 1180. The South Porch dates from 1320.

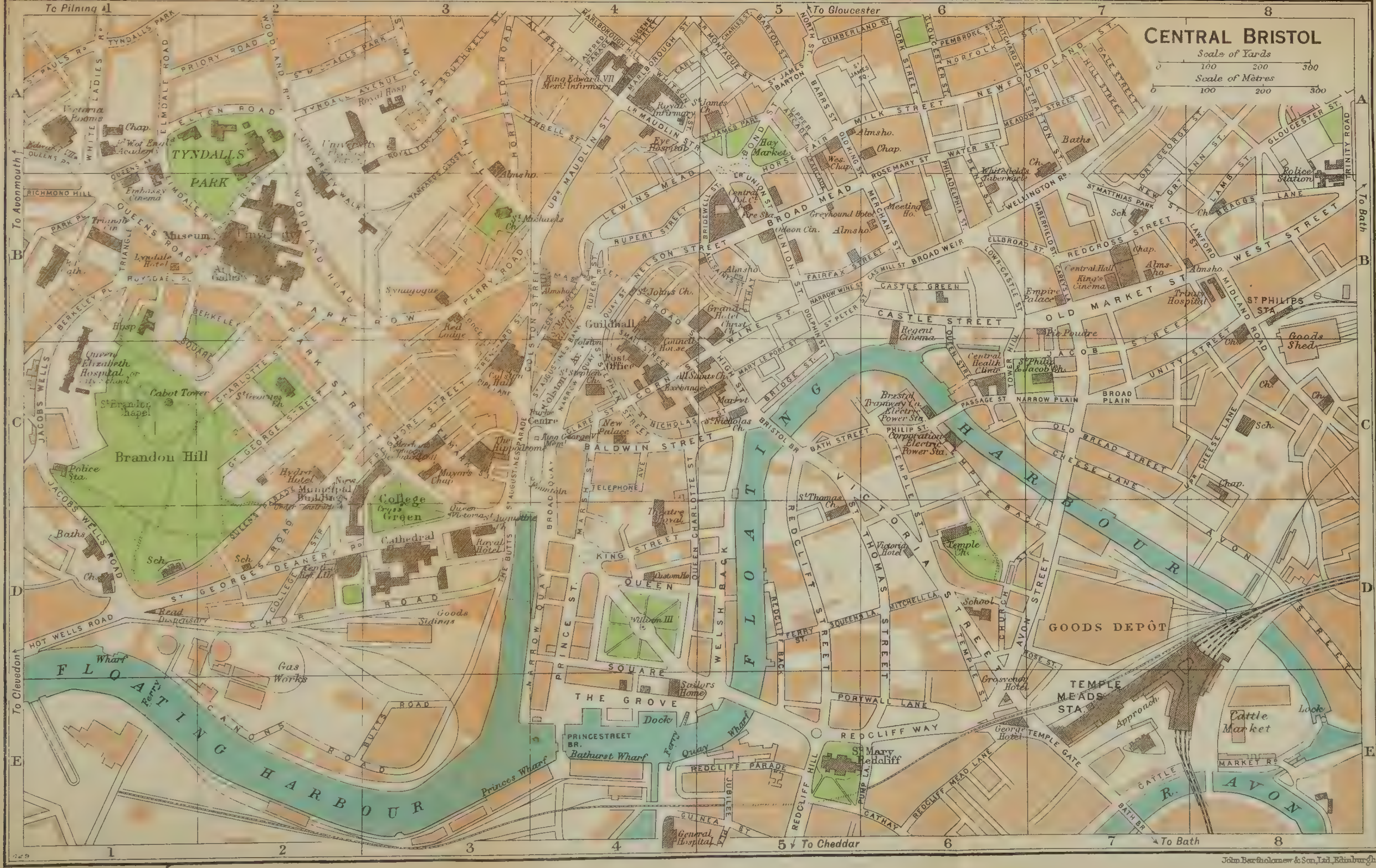
The INTERIOR, 240 ft. in length and 117 ft. wide across the transepts, with elaborate vaulting, large stained-glass windows, and stellate tomb-recesses, produces a general impression of lightness and loftiness, richness of decoration, and harmony of proportions. There is no triforium, and the want of a horizontal string-course is noticeable. The aisled transepts are a feature unusual in parish churches and rare even in cathedrals. The chapel under the tower (N.W.) has a fine grille (1710) and contains the so-called rib of the dun cow slain by Guy of Warwick (really a whale-bone, said to have been presented to the church by Cabot in 1497). In the S. transept are the monuments of Canynges the younger and his wife, and another of Canynges, as Dean of Westbury College. The classical monument of Adm. Sir Wm. Penn (d. 1670), captor of Jamaica and father of the founder of Pennsylvania, is at the W. end of the nave, and the canopied monuments of Sir Thos. and Wm. Mede (c. 1475) are in the N. choir-aisle. The Lady Chapel of two bays, one 25 years older than the other, contains some good brasses. There are three fonts, one of c. 1375, one 17th cent. (at the E. end), and one 19th cent., and there is a good brass lectern of 1638. Beneath the sacristy and N. transept are two small crypts.

Above the N. porch (the interior of which deserves careful examination) is a muniment room where the boy-poet *Thomas Chatterton* (1752–70) pretended to have discovered the Rowley MS. in an old chest. Chatterton, who was the nephew of the sexton of St. Mary's, was born in Pile St., near by, and educated at Colston's School (in the dress of which he is represented on the monument in the churchyard). The poets Southey and Coleridge were married in this church to Edith and Sara Fricker in 1795.

To the E. of St. Mary Redcliff are *Temple Meads Station* (E 7) and the ruined *Temple Church* (D 6), a large Perp. building with a tower 5 ft. out of the perpendicular, on the site of a church of the Knights Templar.

Redcliff St. leads N. from St. Mary Redcliff to (⅓ m.) *Bristol Bridge* (C 5), built in 1768 to replace the original structure of 1247. It spans the *Floating Harbour* formed in 1803–9 by furnishing a section of the Avon 2 m. long with a lock at either end and diverting the tidal river to a new channel. On the left, in Baldwin St., is *St. Nicholas* (C 5), a 'Gothick' church of 1762 ruined in 1940, with a 14th cent. crypt (open Tues.–Fri. 1.15–6). To the N. of the bridge lies the old central part of the city, in which still linger a few old gabled houses, some of them with curious crypts. The 'Cross,' the junction of the four streets here (High St., Wine St., Broad St., and Corn St.) was marked until 1733 by the *High Cross* (c. 1373; now at Stourhead).

Bridge St., diverging on the right at the bridge, leads through a devastated quarter, passing near the tower of *St. Mary-le-Port*, to *St. Peter's* (B 5), with a tower of Norman origin and the grave of Richard Savage, the poet, who died in Newgate Prison, close by, in 1743. Both these churches were ruined in Nov. 1940. In Castle Green (B 6) the foundations of the 12th cent. keep



CENTRAL BRISTOL
Scale of Yards
0
100
200
300
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
To Pilning
To Gloucester
To Avonmouth
To Clevedon
To Bath
To Cheddar
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
A
B
C
D
E
St Pauls Rd
Tyndalls Park
Priory Road
Woodland Rd
St Michaels Park
St Michaels Hill
Southwell St.
Alfred Hill
Alfred Parade
Marlborough Hill
Eugene Street
Marlborough St.
La Montague St
St Charles St
Barton St
North St.
Cumberland St
York Street
Gloucester St
Pembroke St
Norfolk St
Pritchard St
Newfoundland St
Hill Street
Dale Street
Whiteladies Rd
Elmdale Road
Victoria Rooms
Chap.
West End Academy
Elton Road
Tyndall Avenue
Royal Hosp.
King Edward VII Mem! Infirmary
Royal Infirmary
St James Ch.
St James Barton
St James Sq.
Barrs St
Upper Arcade
Tyrrell St.
Up! Maudlin St
Lr Maudlin St
Eye Hospital
St James Park
Bond St
Hay Market
Horse Fair
Milk Street
Almsho.
Chap.
Meadow Street
Stratton St
Baths
Water St.
Wes. Chap.
Old King St
Rosemary St
Whitefield's Tabernacle
Philadelphia St
Penn St
Wellington Rd
Haberfield St
St Matthias Park
New St.
Gt Ann St
Lamb St
Gloucester St
Trinity Road
Police Station
Braggs Lane
Queens Rd
Tyndalls Park
University
Royal York Cres.
University Walk
Almsho.
Horfield Road
Richmond Hill
Embassy Cinema
Park Pl
Triangle Cin
Queens Road
Museum
University
Art Gallery
St Michaels Ch.
Lewins Mead
Rupert Street
Central Pol. Ct
Fire Sta.
Lr Union St
Broad Mead
Greyhound Hotel
Odeon Cin.
Almsho.
Merchant St.
Meeting Ho.
Broad Weir
Ellbroad St.
Lower Castle St.
Redcross Street
Chap.
Almsho.
Sch.
Lawford St
West Street
Lyndale Hotel
Royal Pl
Berkeley Pl
Berkeley Square
Hosp.
Queen Elizabeth Hospital or City School
Park Row
Perry Road
Synagogue
Colston Street
Almsho.
Nelson Street
Quay St
St Johns Ch.
Broad St
All Saints St
Fairfax Street
Almsho.
Union St.
Narrow Wine St
Castle Green
Cas Mill St
Central Hall
King's Cinema
Empire Palace
Old Market St
Trinity Hospital
Almsho.
Midland Road
St Philips Sta.
Goods Shed
Red Lodge
Guildhall
Grand Hotel
Christ Ch.
Wine St.
St Peter St
Castle Street
Regent Cinema
Queen St
Tower Hill
Pie Poudre
Jacob Street
Unity Street
Charlotte St
Park Street
Trenchard St
Colston Hall
Pipe Lane
Colston Av.
St Stephens Ch.
Small Street
Council House
Post Office
All Saints Ch.
Exchange
Corn St.
High St
Mary le Port St
Bridge St.
Dolphin St
Central Health Clinic
St Philip & Jacob Ch.
Broad Plain
Narrow Plain
Passage St
Ch.
Sch.
Ch.
Cabot Tower
St Brandon Chapel
St Georges Rd
St Georges Ch.
Brandon Hill
Jacobs Wells
Police Sta.
Frogmore Street
Denmark St
Hippodrome
Centre
King George V Mem!
New Palace
Clare St
St Nicholas St
St Nicholas Ch.
Market
Bristol Br.
Baldwin Street
Bath Street
Bristol Tramway Co. Electric Power Sta.
Philip St.
Corporation Electric Power Sta.
Old Bread Street
Cheese Lane
Upr Cheese Lane
Chap.
Hydro Hotel
New Municipal Building under construction
College Green
Mayor's Chap.
St Augustine's Parade
Fountain
Telephone
Ave
Queen Victoria St
Augustine
Broad Quay
Marsh St.
Queen Charlotte St
St Thomas Ch.
Victoria St.
Temple St.
Temple Back
Floating Harbour
Avon
Baths
Sch.
Jacobs Wells Road
Queens Parade
College Road
Cathedral
Royal Hotel
The Butts
Theatre Royal
King Street
Welsh Back
Redcliff St.
Thomas Street
Victoria Hotel
Temple Ch.
Ch.
Sch.
Ref. Lib.
Deanery
St Georges Road
Chor
Road
Goods Sidings
Hot Wells Road
Narrow Quay
Prince St.
Queen Square
William III
Custom Ho.
Redcliff Back
Ferry St.
Queens La.
Mitchell La.
School
Church St.
Avon Street
Goods Depôt
Read Dispensary
Wharf
Floating Harbour
Gas Works
Ferry
Square
Sailors Home
The Grove
Portwall Lane
Rose St.
Grosvenor Hotel
Temple Meads Sta.
Approach
Cattle Market
Lock
Street
Cumberland Road
Butts Road
Dock
Princes Street Br.
Bathurst Wharf
Ferry
Quay
Wharf
Redcliff Way
George Hotel
Temple Gate
Market Rd
Princes Wharf
Redcliff Parade
Jubilee St
Redcliff Hill
St Mary Redcliff
Pump La.
Redcliff Mead Lane
Cathay
Cattle
R. Avon
Bath Br.
Guinea St
General Hospital
Floating Harbour

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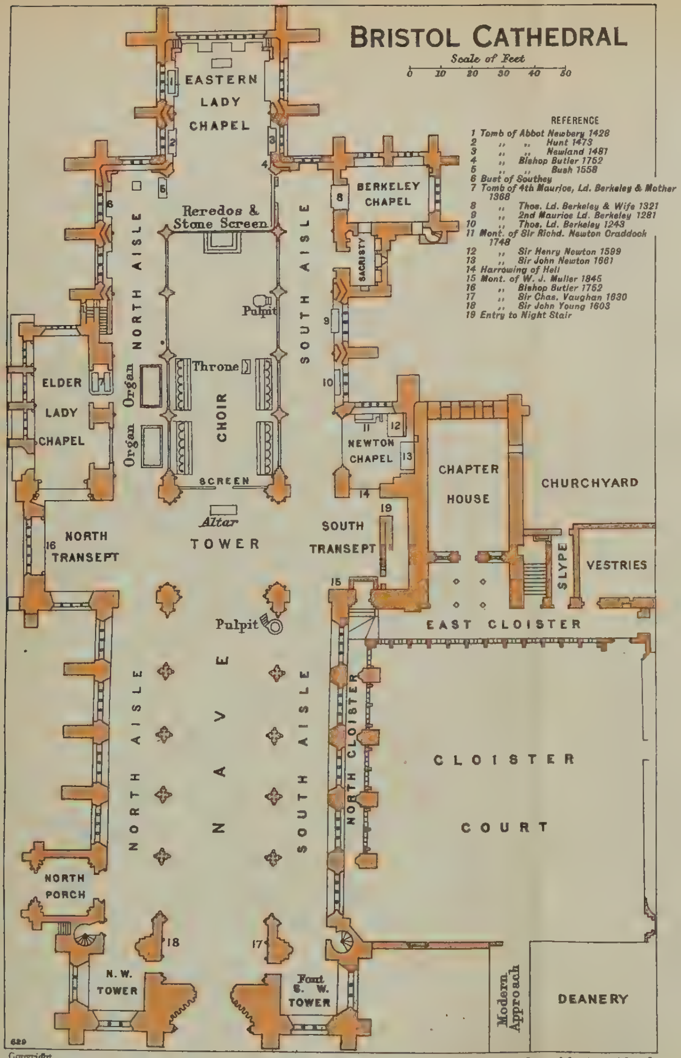

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL

Scale of Feet
0
10
20
30
40
50
REFERENCE
1 Tomb of Abbot Newbery 1428
2 ,, ,, Hunt 1473
3 ,, ,, Newland 1481
4 ,, Bishop Butler 1752
5 ,, ,, Bush 1558
6 Bust of Southey
7 Tomb of 4th Maurice, Ld. Berkeley & Mother 1368
8 ,, Thos. Ld. Berkeley & Wife 1321
9 ,, 2nd Maurice Ld. Berkeley 1281
10 ,, Thos. Ld. Berkeley 1243
11 Mont. of Sir Richd. Newton Craddock 1748
12 ,, Sir Henry Newton 1599
13 ,, Sir John Newton 1661
14 Harrowing of Hell
15 Mont. of W. J. Muller 1845
16 ,, Bishop Butler 1752
17 ,, Sir Chas. Vaughan 1630
18 ,, Sir John Young 1603
19 Entry to Night Stair
EASTERN LADY CHAPEL
BERKELEY CHAPEL
SACRISTY
Reredos & Stone Screen
NORTH AISLE
SOUTH AISLE
Pulpit
Throne
Organ
Organ
CHOIR
ELDER LADY CHAPEL
NEWTON CHAPEL
CHAPTER HOUSE
CHURCHYARD
SCREEN
Altar
TOWER
NORTH TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
SLYPE
VESTRIES
EAST CLOISTER
Pulpit
NAVE
NORTH AISLE
SOUTH AISLE
NORTH CLOISTER
CLOISTER COURT
NORTH PORCH
N.W. TOWER
Font
S. W. TOWER
Modern Approach
DEANERY
1
2
3
4
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629

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of the *Castle* have been exposed. — Off Broad Weir, to the N., is the *Friends' Meeting House* (1749), on the site of the one where Penn married his second wife in 1696. To the left (shown by the caretaker) are *Cutlers' Hall* and *Bakers' Hall*, relics of a 13th cent. Dominican friary (now schoolrooms, etc.). — Farther on is Penn St. (l.), with a Tabernacle opened by George Whitefield in 1753. — In Merchant St., leading N. from Broad Weir to Broad Mead, the Weights & Measures Office occupies an attractive almshouse of 1701.

On the E. (r.) at the Cross, at the corner of Wine St., is *Christ Church*, rebuilt by W. Paty in 1786–90, with a striking rood-screen, a 17th cent. font from St. Ewen's (now replaced by the Council House), in which Southey was baptized, and two quarterjacks (1728) from the old church. On the left, at the corner of Corn St., stood the bookshop of Joseph Cottle, the friend and publisher of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, while at the opposite corner is the *Council House* (C 4), by Smirke (1827), containing portraits (*Earl of Pembroke, by Van Dyck; James II, by Kneller).

From Wine St., which leads N.E. from the Cross, Union St. diverges on the left for *St. James's* (A 5), the nave of a late Norman priory church built in 1130 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1157), whose tomb is here preserved. To the right, in Broad Mead (A, B 5), is the oldest Methodist chapel in England, the 'New Room' built by John Wesley in 1739, and well restored in 1930. His statue, by A. G. Walker (1933), stands in the courtyard, and his rooms are shown from 10 to 4 (closed Sun. & Wed.). Opposite is the old *Greyhound Hotel*.

Beyond the Cross High St. is continued by Broad St., on the left in which is the *Guildhall* (B 4; 1843), since 1940 little more than a shell. Spanning the end of the street is *St. John's Gate*, with statues of Brennus and Belinus surmounted by the spire of *St. John's* (B 4), a 14th cent. church.

Beyond the gate Christmas St., with the porch of the vanished *St. Bartholomew's Priory* on the right, leads to *Christmas Steps*, a quaint alley ascending to Colston St. and to *St. Michael's* (B 3), dating from 1774, with a 15th cent. tower. At the top of the steps are some stone seats, an old inscription (l.), and *Foster's Almshouse* (rebuilt in 1884), with a 16th cent. chapel dedicated to the Three Kings of Cologne.

To the S.W. from the Cross runs Corn St., with *All Saints* (C 5), a good 15th cent. church with two Norman bays, in which is the monument, by Rysbrack, of Edward Colston (1636–1721), the most princely benefactor of a city noted for its public spirit. — Farther on is the *Exchange* (C 4; 1743), now a corn-market. In front are the 'Nails,' four bronze tables from the old Tolsey, formerly used by the merchants for their cash transactions (whence, perhaps, 'to pay on the nail'). Corn St. is continued by Clare St., to the right of which rises the elaborate tower (133 ft.) of *St. Stephen's* (C 4), a church of 1450–90. Clare St. ends at the Centre.

St. Augustine's Parade leads S. from the Centre, past *St. Augustine's* (closed), a church of 1480, to COLLEGE GREEN (C, D 3), the former burial-ground of the abbey, with a modern copy of the High Cross.

The ***Cathedral** (D 3), originally the church of an abbey founded in 1142 for Augustinian canons by Robert Fitzhardinge, provost of Bristol, was built on the traditional site of Augustine's Oak, where St. Augustine conferred with the British Christians. Services on weekdays at 8 & 5.15 (not Thurs.); on Sun. 8, 11, 3.30 & 6.30.

HISTORY. Of the Norman buildings the chief relics are the chapter-house and the gateway. The choir was rebuilt in the early Dec. style, mainly by Abbot Knowle (1306–32), who connected with his choir the previously detached E.E. Elder Lady Chapel (early 13th cent.). The Norman nave was finally pulled down in the 16th cent., and the church remained naveless until 1868–88, when the present nave, with its two W. towers, was built by G. E. Street, on the lines of Knowle's choir, with slight modifications. The central tower dates from c. 1450. Much of the colour on the stonework has recently been revived by E. W. Tristram. After the Dissolution the abbey-church became the cathedral of the new see of Bristol, created in 1542. From 1836 to 1897 this see was united with that of Gloucester.

Interior. The chief feature of the interior is the absence of triforium and clerestory, the aisles, nave, and choir being of equal height, with pier arches rising to the full height of the building. In the aisles of the NAVE Street has copied the extraordinary vaulting of the choir. — The TRANSEPTS belong mainly to the period 1463–1515, but retain fragments of Norman and E.E. work. The N. transept, with rich lierne vaulting, contains a beautiful 14th cent. Annunciation window and a monument to Bp. Butler (d. 1752), with an inscription by Southey. The S. transept, with a groined roof by Abbot Newland or Nailheart (1481–1515), contains a sculptured coffin-lid, possibly Saxon, found under the chapter-house and representing the 'Harrowing of Hell.'

The *CHOIR, in an early Dec. style unparalleled elsewhere, has lierne vaulting and foliage capitals of great beauty. The canopied stalls (assigned to Abbot Elyot, 1515–26) have been restored; some of the old misericords are interesting. The reredos (1899) is by Pearson. The choir-aisles are noteworthy for two almost unique features: the skeleton vaulting, which takes the place of flying buttresses but is considered by some architects to be redundant ("carpentry work in stone"); and the stellate tomb-recesses, paralleled only at St. Mary Redcliff and St. David's. The E. windows of the choir-aisles, of enamelled glass, were presented by Dean Glemham (1661–67). The N. choir-aisle, the earlier of the two, is adjoined by the *ELDER LADY CHAPEL, pure E.E. in style, with Dec. vaulting and E. window and a beautiful arcade with grotesque carvings. On the S. side is the tomb of the 9th Lord Berkeley (d. 1368) and his mother. In the N. choir-aisle are a tablet to Hakluyt, prebendary at Bristol in 1586–1616, the tomb of Bp. Bush (d. 1558; Pl. 5), with a 'cadaver,' and a bust of Southey (Pl. 6) by Bailey. The LADY CHAPEL behind the chancel has a beautiful Dec. *East Window, with original glass of c. 1320 (notable heraldry). The reredos is partly Knowle's and partly Perp. work. The chapel contains beautiful sedilia (restored), tomb of abbots, and a tablet (Pl. 4) marking the grave of Bp. Butler. In the S. choir-aisle, with Berkeley monuments in the tomb-recesses, is the beautiful Dec. entrance to the monastic *Sacristy*, with curious detached vaulting and a hearth for the baking of the sacramental bread. The sacristy is now the vestibule of the *Berkeley Chapel*, which contains a fine chandelier saved from the Temple Church. Note the decoration of ammonites (?) and medlars on the entrance-arch. The *Newton Chapel*, entered from the W. end of the S. choir-aisle, late Dec. in style, contains tombs of the Newton family.

A door in the W. wall of the S. transept leads to the scanty remains (restored) of the CLOISTERS (c. 1480). Off the E. walk opens the *CHAPTER-HOUSE, a relic of Fitzhardinge's building, late Norman in style. It is rectangular, like other early chapter-houses, and the whole of the interior, including the wall-arcades and the quadripartite groining, is enriched with zigzag and cable mouldings. The E. wall was rebuilt after the 1831 riots. Some ancient stained glass has been set up here. The series of vestries, etc., erected in 1923 as a memorial to H. O. Wills, founder of Bristol University, occupy the site and follow the lines of the ancient Dorter and connect with the night-stairs to the S. transept. Beyond them are the ruins of the bishop's palace. The E.E. doorway, at the S.W. corner of the cloister court, was the entrance to the refectory. — To the W. of the cathedral, leading from College Green to College Sq., is the late Norman *Abbey Gateway*, with receding orders enriched by zigzag mouldings. The upper part of the gate is Perp., by Abbot Elyot. In College Sq. is another Norman gateway which led to the abbot's lodgings. — At 54 College St. (D 2) Coleridge and Southey lived in 1794–5.

On the W. side of College Green are the new *Municipal Buildings* (C 3, D 2), by E. Vincent Harris (in construction, 1950), and on the N.E. side is **St. Mark's* or the *Lord Mayor's Chapel* (C 3; open free daily), a gem of Gothic architecture founded in 1220 by Sir Maurice de Gaunt for the support of a chaplain and the relief of a hundred poor daily, converted into a chapel for the Lord Mayor and Corporation in 1722, and restored in 1889. The narrow nave is E.E.; the aisle is Dec.; and the chancel, tower, chapels, and reredos are Perpendicular. The chapel contains 16th cent. French and Flemish glass from Fonthill and many interesting monuments. — In Unity St., close by, is the *Merchant Venturers' Technical College*.

From College Green PARK STREET (C 3, 2), approached by a viaduct, ascends towards Clifton. At No. 43 Hannah More and her sisters kept a boarding-school (1767–74) where 'Perdita' Robinson was a pupil. At No. 7 Great George St. (l.) is *Georgian House* (open weekdays 11–5), a dignified merchant's house of 1789, with 17th to 18th cent. furnishings and paintings. *Brandon*

Hill (260 ft.), beyond, is crowned with the *Cabot Tower* (C 1; 105 ft. high), erected in 1897–98, the quatercentenary of John Cabot's expedition. On the N.W. slope of the hill is *Queen Elizabeth Hospital* (B, C 1; founded 1590), a blue-coat school for 160 boys.

The *Red House* (B 3), in Park Row, E. of Park St., was built in 1590 and contains fine carved woodwork. It is in part the house of the 'Savages,' an artists' club, but part is to be opened to the public, and provided with contemporary furnishings.

In QUEEN'S ROAD, at the top of Park St., is a group of imposing, though ill-assorted buildings. On the right is the municipal **Museum & Art Gallery** (B 2; open 10–6, Sun. 2.30–5).

Notable among the collections, which suffered considerable losses from enemy action in 1940, are the relics of medieval Bristol, and Bristol delft ware, on the ground floor. On the upper floor are the paintings, many by Bristol artists (Rooms I, II), including W. J. Müller (1812–45), the 'Withypool Altarpiece,' by Ant. Solari (1514; R. IV), and works by Blake, Constable, Gainsborough, N. Maes, and A. Brouwer, as well as a good contemporary collection and the Sharples Pastel Portraits (George Washington, and others of American interest). The Schiller Collection of Chinese ceramics is reached from R. I.

On the right rises the commanding Gothic tower (1925) of **Bristol University** (B 2), incorporated in 1909, which owes its existence chiefly to the generosity of the Wills family. It comprises faculties of Arts, Theology (three theological colleges), Science (Fruit Research Institutes at Long Ashton and Campden; Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester), Medicine, and Engineering.

In Tyndall's Park, behind, are the *Grammar School* (A 2), founded by Robert and Nicholas Thorne in 1532, transferred hither in 1879, and the *Baptist College* (B 2), originally established in 1720 in Stokes Croft. The latter possesses a miniature of Cromwell and a unique copy of Tyndale's New Testament (1526). — In Cotham Rd., a little to the N.E. is the *Western Congregational College*, founded by the Independents in 1752 and transferred from Plymouth in 1901.

Farther on in Queen's Rd., opposite the *Victoria Rooms* (A 1; 1842), a well-proportioned classical building, now the University Club Rooms, is the *Royal West of England Academy* (requisitioned 1950).

We are now in **Clifton**, the high-lying residential quarter at the W. end of Bristol (hotels, see above). From the Victoria Rooms, White Ladies Rd. (A 1) leads north to (1 m.) Durdham Down; but the nearest way to (½ m.) Clifton Down is viâ Queen's Rd., Pembroke Rd., and Clifton Park Rd. *Clifton Down* and *Durdham Down* together form a limestone plateau c. 500 acres in area and 250–300 ft. above the level of the city. On the W. they are bounded by the picturesque gorge of the Avon, which is here crossed by the lofty and graceful **Clifton Suspension Bridge* (toll 1*d*.; motor 6*d*.), begun by Brunel in 1831 but not completed till 1864. The chains once formed part of the old Hungerford Bridge in London. It is 1352 ft. in total length (702 ft. between the piers), 31 ft. wide, and 245 ft. above high-tide. The centre of the bridge commands a splendid *View of the gorge, marred at low water by the muddy bed of the river. On the opposite side of the river are the beautiful *Nightingale Valley* and the hanging *Leigh Woods* (158 acres; N.T.).

On the hill adjoining the E. end of the bridge is an 'observatory' with a camera obscura (6*d.*), whence access may be obtained also to a cave (6*d.*) in *St. Vincent's Rocks*, which form the side of the gorge. — From the E. end of the bridge a zigzag footpath descends to the remains of the *Hotwells*, a radio-active spring (70° Fahr.) which attracted crowds of visitors in the 18th cent. (comp. 'Humphrey Clinker' and 'Evelina').

Near the end of the promenade skirting the downs are the **Zoological Gardens* (adm. 9–dusk, Sun. 11–dusk; 1/6, Wed. 1/, children always 6*d.*), noted for their carnivora. Close by is *Clifton College*, founded in 1862 and now one of the great public schools, with 520 boys. Earl Haig (statue in the quadrangle), Sir Wm. Birdwood, and Sir Henry Newbolt were educated here.

At *Westbury-on-Trym*, 3¼ m. N. of Bristol Exchange, where Southey wrote 'Madoc' (1798), is the 15th cent. tower (N.T.) of a college of secular clerks, of which Wyclif was a prebend; an 8th cent. monastery on the site was the first Benedictine colony in England. Near *Henbury*, 1¼ m. N. (bus No. 1A), with a golf course, is *Blaise Castle House*, a mansion of 1795 in a fine park, opened in 1949 as a *Folk Museum* (adm. free, 2–4.30 or 6, Sun. 3–4.30 or 5), to illustrate the crafts of workshop, farm, and home. Blaise Castle itself is a 'sham' built in 1766. On Henbury Hill is *Didsbury Methodist College*, removed from Manchester in 1945. *New Passage*, reached from Westbury in ½ hr. by motor-bus, is a good place to see the Severn 'bore.' *Old Passage Ferry* (1/, car 4/–5/; c. 9 times daily), 2 m. farther upstream, crossing the Severn from Aust to Beachley, is to be replaced by a new Severn bridge, authorised in 1946, the central span of which will be 3300 ft. long. Just below New Passage is the *Severn Tunnel* (4 m. 638 yds.), the longest tunnel in Great Britain, by which the railway crosses the Severn Estuary. It was built in 1873–86 by Charles Richardson, a pupil of Brunel, at a cost of £2 million. — The fine Perp. church tower built by the Merchant Venturers in 1483 on *Dundry Hill*, 4½ m. S. of Bristol, commands an extensive *View.

At **Avonmouth** (*Royal*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Miles Arms*, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), 5 m. N.W. of Bristol Exchange (by railway or motor-bus), are the important *Docks* of the Corporation of Bristol. On the way is (3½ m.) *Shirehampton*, with a fine public park. There are another dock and a National Nautical School at **Portishead** (*Royal*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; motor-bus from Prince St.), a small watering-place on the estuary of the Severn, 11½ m. W. of Bristol (railway viâ Bedminster). Motor-buses run from Portishead to (6 m.) *Clevedon* (see Rte. 24).

From Bristol to *Exeter*, see Rte. 22; to *Cheddar*, *Wells*, and *Glastonbury*, see Rte. 21; to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 40; to *Hereford* and *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 38.

From Bristol to Gloucester, 35 m. (A 38). Railway from Temple Meads Station in c. 1 hr. — At (4 m.) *Filton* are the works of the Bristol Aeroplane Co., with the huge hangar and 1¾-mile runway for Brabazon aircraft. — 9½ m. *Alveston*

(Ship, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.). — 10½ m. *Thornbury* (Swan, R. & B. 9/, pens. 5½ gs.), the early home of Dr. W. G. Grace (1848–1915) and his brothers, has a Perp. church and a large late-Tudor mansion. — 14 m. *Falfield* lies just W. of *Tortworth Court*, with the Tortworth Spanish chestnut (over 700 years old; girth 52 ft.), one of the famous trees of England. — We leave on the left several roads leading to *Berkeley*, conveniently visited from Gloucester (Rte. 23), and pass (17 m.) *Newport Towers Hotel*, and (19 m.) *Berkeley Road Station* (Prince of Wales, R. & B. 14/, pens. 6½ gs.), with (r.) the road to *Dursley* (3 m.) a small machinery-making town. William Tyndale (1484–1536), translator of the Bible, is claimed as a native of *Nibley*, 2 m. S. of Dursley. — 35 m. *Gloucester*, see Rte. 24.

From Bristol to Clevedon, 13 m. (B 3130); railway viâ Yatton in ¾ hr.; road viâ (6 m.) *Portbury*, with its large part-Norman church, and the pleasant Gordano valley. — **Clevedon** (*Walton Park*, at the N. end of the town, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8–10 gs.; *Royal Pier*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.) is a quiet watering-place (7033 inhab.), attractively situated on the Severn estuary at the foot of *Dial Hill* (296 ft.; view). In Old Church Rd., near the station, is a cottage (tablet), doubtfully identified as the 'pretty cot' to which S. T. Coleridge brought his bride, Sara Fricker, in 1795; and in the 'old church' of *St. Andrew* are buried Arthur Hallam (d. 1833), the subject of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' and his father Henry Hallam (1777–1859), the historian.

A mile E. of the station is *Clevedon Court (adm. Thurs. only to house 11–1, 1/, grounds 11.30–4, 6*d*.), the seat of the Elton family and the home of Arthur Hallam's maternal grandparents, an interesting building of the 14th cent., with Elizabethan and later alterations. In the grounds is a pottery where the beautiful 'Elton' ware was made from 1888. 'Castlewood' in Thackeray's 'Esmond' was drawn from Clevedon Court, though located in 'county Hants.' — At *Tickenham*, 3½ m. E., are the remains of a 15th cent. manor-house and a quaint old church dedicated to SS. Quiricus and Julietta. On the hill above (391 ft.) is *Cadbury Camp*, an entrenchment of 7 acres, with a double rampart.

From Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, 20¾ m. (A 370); railway in 25–40 min. — At (4 m.) *Long Ashton* is an important Fruit Research Station, founded in 1903. — 12½ m. *Congresbury* (pron. 'Coomsbury') has a vicarage built in 1445 and an E.E. church with a fine stone spire, and at *Yatton*, 1¼ m. N., is another good church (12–15th cent.). — 20¾ m. **Weston-super-Mare** (*Grand Atlantic*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. from 8½ gs.; *Royal*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. from 8 gs.; *Royal Pier*, pens. 10 gs.; *Imperial*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Claremont*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs., *Cairo*, pens. 8½ gs., *Norfolk*, 7 gs., *Clevedon*, 6 gs., and other unlic. hotels), a frequented seaside resort (28,555 inhab.) on the Bristol Channel, has a Winter Garden, an esplanade, a sandy beach, and two piers, one leading to the rocky islet of *Birnbeck*. It is built partly on the slopes of *Worlebury Hill* (357 ft.; views), encircled by a toll-road (car 1/, motor-cycle 6*d*.). On top are the remains of a British camp. Off the coast are the islets of *Steep Holme* and *Flat Holme*.

About 4 m. N. are the remains of *Woodspring Priory*, founded as an expiatory chapel in honour of Thomas Becket, by a grandson of Reginald Fitzurse, one of his murderers, and 2 m. S. is the ruined *Uphill Old Church*.— On the opposite side of the Axe (ferry) is *Brean Down*, a bird sanctuary.

20. BATH

BATH (68,801 inhab.), the most celebrated of English spas, and notable for its Roman bath, its abbey-church, and its memories of the 18th cent., is the largest town in Somerset. It is situated on the winding Somerset Avon, in a cup or bowl, surrounded by wooded downs up the steep sides of which its buildings climb in tier upon tier of crescent, terrace, and square. These, built in a dignified Palladian style, give Bath an architectural character quite its own, as a unique and harmonious creation of the 18th century. Landor called it "the Florence of England," and W. D. Howells says, with kindly hyperbole, that "the houses of Bath are the handsomest in the world."

Railway Stations (Rfmts.), ¾ m. apart. *W.R.* (F 6), at the end of Manvers St.; *L.M.R.* (D 3, 4), James St.

Hotels. Royal York House, York Bldgs. (C 5), R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8½ gs.; **Lansdown Grove** (beyond A 4), 400 ft. up, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Fernley** (11; E 6), North Parade, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Southbourne**, South Parade (E 6), R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs.; **Francis**, Queen Sq. (D 5), T.H., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs. — Unlicensed: **Westbourne**, Duke St. (E 7), R. & B. 16/, pens. 6 gs.; **Cleveland**, Pulteney St. (C 7), R. & B. 14/, pens. 5 gs.; **Waldron's**, 2 Queen Sq. (D 5), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; **Gay**, North Parade, pens. 7 gs.; **Sherriff's**, North Parade, pens. 5 gs.; and many others. — Commercial: **Christopher** (3; D 6), R. & B. 14/6; **Angel** (1; D 5), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Argyll** (8; F 6), opposite W.R. station, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs. — In the environs: **Limpley Stoke**, 5 m. S., see p. 156; **Brockham End**, Lansdown Battlefield, unlic., 4½ m. N., R. & B. 18/, pens. 7 gs.

Restaurants. *Pump Room* (dinner-dance on Sat.); *Fortt*, 5 Milsom St.; *Red House*, 8 New Bond St.; *Theobald*, 14 Old Bond St.

Post Office (D 5, 6), New Bond St. — ENQUIRY OFFICE, Grand Pump Room, where visitors' tickets for the Pump Room, Roman Baths, parks, concerts, etc., may be obtained. — MUNICIPAL INFORMATION BUREAU, opposite.

Motor-Buses. From Grand Parade (D 6) to *Lansdown, Colerne*, and *Castle Combe*; *Bradford-on-Avon* and *Trowbridge*; *Devizes* and *Salisbury*; *Lacock, Chippenham*, and *Calne*; from Queen's Parade (C, D 4) to *Bristol*; from Old Bridge (F 6) to *Radstock* and *Wells*; *Frome*; etc. — MOTOR COACH to *London* in 5¼ hrs. — In summer CIRCULAR TOURS by motor coach include a round of the City; *Cheddar, Glastonbury* and *Wells, Salisbury* and *Stonehenge, Tintern* and *Wye Valley*, etc.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal, Palace*, both in Saw Close (D 5). — CINEMAS. *Beau Nash*, Westgate St.; *Little Theatre*, Bath St.; *Odeon*, Southgate St.; etc.

Music. A small orchestra plays in the Pump Room during the morning drinking hour. During the summer season, concerts in the Pavilion, N. Parade Rd. (E 7), and in the parks and gardens (6*d.*–1/).

Golf Links at *Lansdown* to the N.; *Sham Castle*, to the E.; and *Kingsdown*, farther E.

Baths. The *Hot Springs Physical Treatment Centre* gives all recognised forms of hydrotherapy and physiotherapy, including free treatment under the National Health Scheme. The baths are open weekdays 9–6 (Sat. 9–1; shown to visitors at 2.15 exc. Sat.). — SWIMMING BATHS. *Royal Baths*, Stall St., and *Old Royal Baths*, Bath St. (1/, children 6*d.*); *Beau St. Bath* (9*d.*, children 6*d.*); all day weekdays, Sun. 8–10 a.m. — The *Cross Bath*, Bath St., with a hot pool, was the fashionable bath in the 17th century.

History. According to the legend, Bath was founded by the British swineherd-prince Bladud (father of King Lear), expelled from court as a leper, who, imitating his leprous swine, regained health by rolling in the warm mud where the mineral waters stagnated. More probably the first discoverers were the Romans, who about A.D. 54 here established an elaborate system of baths, the remains of which are the most important Roman relics in Britain. The name of the Roman settlement was *Aquæ Sulis*, from Sul, a somewhat mythical local deity sometimes identified with Minerva. By the Saxons, who captured Bath in 577, it was known at first as *Akemanceaster* and later as *Aet Bathum*. About 1090 the see established at Wells was transferred to Bath by Bp. John de Villula, but about 1206 it was restored to Wells, though the bishops are still known as Bishops of Bath and Wells. In the middle ages Bath was a centre of the cloth-trade, and Chaucer's 'Wife of Bath' surpassed "them of Ypres and of Gaunt" in cloth-making. The zenith of Bath's prosperity as a fashionable watering-place coincides with the 18th cent., during which it was visited by almost everyone of account in literature, politics, or society (see below). In the same century a new city was designed and built by the two John Woods, father and son (d. 1754 and 1782), supported by Ralph Allen (1694–1764), the wealthy Mæcenas of Prior Park (p. 156) and the original of Squire Allworthy in Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' who exploited the rich quarries of Bath stone. Beau Nash (1674–1762), appointed Master of Ceremonies in 1704, introduced order and method into the gaieties and social life of the place, of which pictures have been drawn for us by innumerable authors—Smollett, Sheridan, Fanny Burney, Jane Austen, Thackerary, and (as regards a later period) Dickens. Nor should Christopher Anstey's amusing satire 'The New Bath Guide' (1766) be forgotten. — In 1942 Bath was wantonly attacked by German aircraft, with considerable loss of life and damage to many historic buildings.

Many houses associated with illustrious names of the past are marked by mural tablets (historic map by T. S. Cotterell, 1/). At the Garrick's Head (now a storehouse), next the theatre in Saw Close (D 5), lived *Beau Nash* in 1705–61. *General Wolfe* left 5 Trim St. (D 5) in 1759 in order to take command of the forces against Quebec. At Rosewell House in Kingsmead Sq. (D, E 5) *Bp. Butler* died in 1752. No. 41 Gay St. (C 4, 5) was the residence of *Fanny Burney*, who is buried in Walcot Cemetery (A, B 6); at No. 8 lived *Mrs. Piozzi*; No. 34 was *Friese-Greene's* first photographic studio (1874–84). In the Circus (C 4, 5): at Nos. 7 and 8, in 1755–63, *Wm. Pitt*, Earl of Chatham, who represented Bath in Parliament; at No. 13, *Livingstone*; at No. 14, *Clive*, broken in health, in 1774; at No. 17, *Gainsborough*, who here won his early fame; at No. 27, *Parry*, the Arctic voyager. At 35 St. James's Sq. (A 3) Dickens, Forster, and Maclise were the guests of *Landor* in 1840. *Wm. Beckford* lived at 20 Lansdown Crescent (beyond A 4) in 1822–44. No. 9 New King St. (D 3, 4) was the residence of *Sheridan*, No. 22 that of *W. H. Hudson*, and at No. 19 the planet Uranus was discovered in 1781 by *Sir Wm. Herschel*, then organist of the Octagon (a fashionable proprietary chapel; now a shop in Milsom St.). No. 11 North Parade (E 6, 7) was the residence of *Burke*, and *Goldsmith* stayed here in 1771; No. 9 was visited by *Wordsworth*. To No. 2 Pierrepont St. (E 6) came *Nelson* in 1780 after the expedition to Central America; at No. 4 *James Quin*, the actor, was visited by Handel. At 15 Johnstone St. (D 7) lived *Wm. Pitt* the younger, in 1802. At 6 South Parade (E 6, 7) *Scott* lived in early youth with his uncle (1777); at No. 9 *Lord Roberts*, 'the idol of Bath'; No. 14 was a residence of *Fanny*

Burney (see above); *Jane Austen* lived at 4 Sydney Place (B, C 8) in 1801–5. *Dr. Johnson* and *Boswell* put up in 1776 at the 'Three Cups' in Walcot St. (demolished) and *Mrs. Thrale* married Mr. Piozzi in St. James's Church (E 6; destroyed by fire) in 1784. *Mrs. Siddons* dwelt for some years at 33 The Paragon and achieved her first real stage success in 1775 in the Bath Theatre (now Freemasons' Hall in Old Orchard St.). At No. 19 Bennett St. (B 5) *Adm. Phillip* (1738–1814), first Governor of N.S. Wales, spent his last years. *Frederic Harrison* died at No. 10 Royal Crescent in 1923, and *Geo. Saintsbury* at No. 1 in 1933. A tablet on No. 10 New Bond St. commemorates *John Rudge* and *Wm. Friese-Greene*, originators of cinematography in England.

Bath has given its name to bath-chairs, Bath stone, Bath brick, Bath chaps, Bath buns, and Bath Oliver biscuits.

The **Grand Pump Room** (D 5, 6; open 9–5 or 6, Sun. 11.45–12.45 and 3–5; adm. 4*d*., 1/ incl. Roman Baths), rebuilt in the classic style by Reveley and others in 1792–96, bears on its architrave the Pindaric motto *ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΥΔΩΡ* ('water best of elements'). The handsome interior, a favourite lounge of visitors, contains a fountain supplying mineral water for drinking, and at the end of the room is a statue of Beau Nash flanked by the famous Tompion clock mentioned in 'Pickwick.' In the annexe are relics from the excavations, including a fine series of intaglios and a small leaden Saxon cross which belonged to the queen of Edward the Elder. One of the windows commands a view of the *King's Bath*, open to the sky, preserved in its 18th cent. condition, with the spring rising in the centre.

The Mineral Springs, three in number, to which Bath owes its name and its prosperity, are the only really hot springs in Britain and yield over half a million gallons per day, at a temperature of 120° Fahr. They are available for patients at the various Bathing Establishments belonging to the Corporation, which are fitted up with every comfort and even luxury as well as with every scientific requirement. The highly radioactive waters contain metallic sulphates and chlorides, as well as other salts. Used both for bathing and drinking, they are beneficial in all forms of rheumatism and gout, nervous and digestive disorders, tropical and skin diseases, anæmia, and for restoring muscular tone after wounds and injuries.

Adjoining the Pump Room is the modern building containing the ***Roman Baths**, used from the 1st to the 4th cent. The corridor on the street level, flanked by a handsome concert-hall, reading and drawing rooms, and passing the descent to the baths, leads to the *Roman Promenade*, an open gallery overlooking the great bath and embellished with modern busts of famous Romans. These thermæ were rediscovered in 1755, but the most important excavations have been made since 1878.

We descend a staircase to the great rectangular bath, which once occupied a pillared hall 110 ft. by 68 ft., its water surface measuring 82 ft. by 40 ft. It is now 20 ft. below the street level and open to the sky. The bath is in a remarkable state of preservation, with the original pavements, exedræ or recesses, and flooring of lead from the Mendips (weighing 40 lb. per ft.), and the ruins of twelve great piers that once supported the roof. Other Roman remains include a large circular bath, some smaller baths and hypocausts, and the only dipping well for drinkers ever found in a Roman bath. Visitors are shown the spring, where the water gushes out at 120° Fahr. Distributed around are various sculptured relics, including the pediment of a temple of Sul-Minerva, and a fine Medusa's head.

BATH STREET (E 5) is one of the very few perfect examples in England of a colonnaded street. Citizen House, at the end of this street, was Horace Walpole's residence.

The **Abbey Church** (D 6), situated on a paved square, is a cruciform building in a late and not wholly satisfactory Perp. style (daily 9–5). The W. front has a magnificent window of seven lights, flanked by turrets on which are carved ladders with angels ascending and descending, commemorating a vision that led Bp. King to build the church. The central tower (162 ft. high), oblong in plan, and the flying buttresses may be noted also. Services on weekdays at 10 & 5.45, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.15, & 6.30.

HISTORY. A nunnery founded at Bath in 676 was converted into a Benedictine monastery by King Edgar, crowned there in 973. John de Villula rebuilt the church on a vast scale (1107), but his Norman structure fell into ruin after the bishopric was restored to Wells, and on its site the much smaller present church was begun in 1500 by Bp. Oliver King. The dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 delayed its completion, and it was not consecrated until 1616, so that it may be regarded as the last of the great English pre-Reformation churches.

Interior. The spacious church is remarkable for the size and number of its windows, which have earned for it the title of 'Lantern of the West.' The stained glass is modern. There is no triforium and the clerestory windows are unusually high. The rich fan-tracery roof, originally confined to the choir, was extended by Scott over the nave. At the S.E. angle of the choir is the small chantry of Prior Bird, begun in 1515 but completed only in recent years; it is notable for its exquisite stone carving. The interior of the church is sadly crowded with tasteless monuments ("Messieurs, vous voyez très bien ici Que ces eaux ne sont pas d'eaux de vie"). N. side of the nave: altar-tomb of Bp. Montagu (d. 1618); Thomas Robert Malthus (d. 1834), political economist (in the porch); Thomas Pownall (d. 1805), governor of Massachusetts and S. Carolina. S. side of the nave: Hon. Wm. Bingham (d. 1804), American senator, by Flaxman; Beau Nash (d. 1672), a plain marble tablet. S. transept: Lady Waller, wife of the Parliamentary general. N. choir-aisle: James Quin (d. 1766), with an inscription by Garrick. S. choir-aisle: Dr. Sibthorp (d. 1796), botanist, by Flaxman; Mary Frampton (d. 1676), with epitaph by Dryden; Wm. Hoare (d. 1792), portrait-painter, by Chantrey.

In Terrace Walks, S. of Orange Grove, the open space E. of the Abbey, stood the Old Assembly Rooms, the scene of Beau Nash's glory. In the passage behind the Empire Hotel building are some fragments of the medieval East Gate. Farther on are the *Parade Gardens* (adm. 6*d.*), entered from North Parade, at the W. end of which (backing on York St.) is *Ralph Allen's Town House*, built by the elder Wood (1727), with good E. façade. Near North Parade Bridge is the so-called *Sheridan's Grotto*, a stone alcove once used as a 'post-office' for lovers' clandestine letters.

High St. leads N. from the Abbey to Bridge St., passing the MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS (D 6), the nucleus of which is the *Guildhall*, built by Baldwin in 1768–75 and containing some interesting portraits. In the N. wing is the *Victoria Art Gallery* (free weekdays 10–1, 2–5 or 7.30), with views of Old Bath, a good show of Bohemian glass, and loan exhibitions. The *Public Reference Library* (9–7.30), in the same building, includes the Bath Abbey Library of Bp. Lake (1619), a library of Napoleonic literature, many incunabula, and a unique collection of books, prints, etc., relating to Bath.

Pulteney Bridge (D 6), a charming little bridge flanked with shops, crosses the Avon. Pulteney St. leads straight on to the HOLBURNE OF MENSTRIE ART MUSEUM (C 8; open free 11–1 & 2–4; closed on Wed. & Sun.), a charming building in the Adam style.

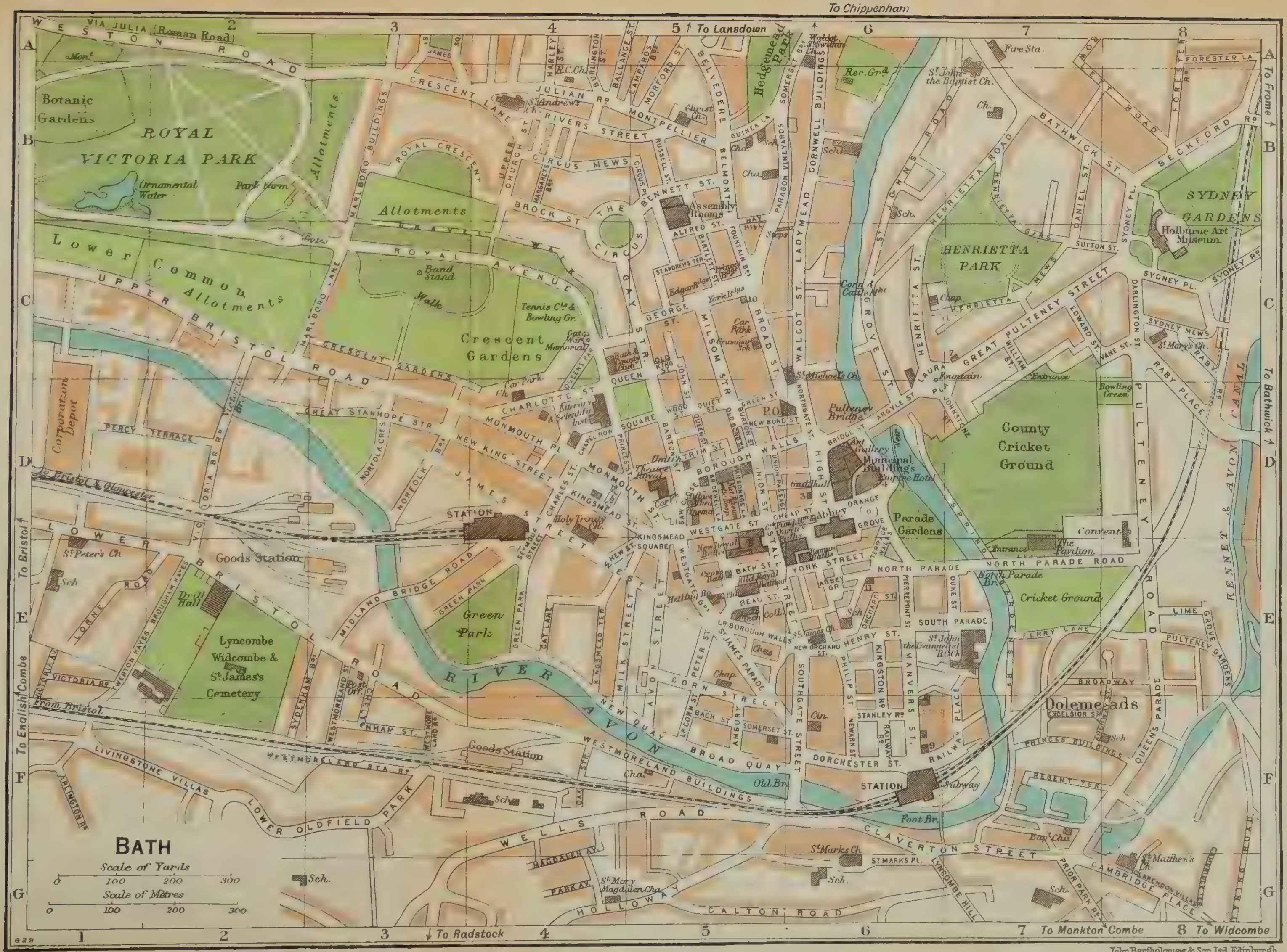
The collections, formed by Sir Thos. Holburne (d. 1874) and bequeathed to the town by his sister in 1882, include paintings and miniatures, Wedgwood ware and Oriental and European china, gold and silver plate ('potato'-rings; Apostle and seal-top spoons; two candelabra doubtfully ascribed to Cellini), a small library of rare books, and miscellaneous antiquities. — Behind the museum lie the shady *Sydney Gardens*, laid out in 1795, formerly the 'Vauxhall' of Bath.

In the N.W. residential quarter we find the 18th cent. Bath, with its characteristic architecture, practically unaltered. From *Milsom Street* (C, D 5), the chief shopping centre, Quiet St. leads to Queen Sq., Gay St., and the Circus, all the work of the elder Wood. In Queen Sq. is the *Royal Literary & Scientific Institution* (D 4; library and museum still 'requisitioned'). The ingenious planning of the *CIRCUS (C 4, 5), with a true crescent facing each of its three openings, should be noted. Close by (E.), in Bennett St., are the *Assembly Rooms* (B 5; N.T.), built by the younger Wood (1771), restored in 1938 and gutted by fire in 1942. To the W. is Wood's chef-d'œuvre (1769), the monumental *ROYAL CRESCENT (B 3), the segment of an ellipse over 600 ft. in length. It was here that Mr. Winkle, on a famous occasion, found himself on the wrong side of the door. Thence we may make our way N. to the high-lying *Lansdown Crescent* (beyond A 4) and *Camden Crescent* (by Reveley; c. 1795), both commanding fine views of the city. — Of the numerous parks and gardens of Bath the largest is the charming *Victoria Park* (B 1, 2; nearly 50 acres), with a botanic garden.

ENVIRONS. The best near view of the city is obtained from **Beechen Cliff* (beyond G 5, 6), a finely wooded escarpment on the S., 390 ft. above the river, reached either viâ Holloway (G 4, 5) or by the steps ascending from Lyncombe Hill (G 7). — To the N.W. of Bath rises *Lansdown* (813 ft.) with *Kingswood School*, founded by Wesley in 1748 and transferred from Bristol in 1852. *Beckford's Tower* (2 m.), a classical structure 130 ft. high, commands one of the finest prospects in the West Country (adm. 6*d*.). Adjacent is the tomb of the eccentric millionaire (d. 1844). About 2½ m. N. was fought the battle of Lansdown, in which Sir Bevil Grenville (monument) defeated Waller in 1643, but was himself killed. From **Prospect Stile*, 2 m. W. of the tower and situated on a well-defined Roman road, both Bath and Bristol are visible. — Another favourite view-point is *Sham Castle*, on Bathwick Hill, 1 m. E., an artificial ruin built in 1760 by Ralph Allen. Farther N. is *Bathampton*, where W. R. Sickert (1860–1942) died at St. George's Hill. In the churchyard is the grave of Adm. Phillip (p. 153). *Hampton Down* (672 ft.), above, and *Little Solsbury* (625 ft.; N.T.) across the river, both crowned by 'camps,' are good points of view. About 2 m. S. of Bath is *Prior Park, the magnificent Palladian masterpiece of the elder Wood, built in 1743 for Ralph Allen, who here entertained Pope, Fielding, and other distinguished men. The mansion, impaired by fire and alterations, is now a Roman Catholic school. Allen's son-in-law and successor was Bp. Warburton, who erected the memorial tower close by. We may continue to the top of *Combe Down* (550 ft.; view) and return (on foot) by 'Pope's Walk' and the ivy-clad *Widcombe Church*, close to which is the house in which Fielding wrote part of 'Tom Jones' (1749); or drive on to *Englishcombe* with a fine tithe-barn and a church with grotesque Norman sculpture (N. side) and an unexpected figure of a swaddled child above the chancel arch. — Other walks may be taken viâ *Bathford* to the astronomical tower known as 'Brown's Folly' on the top of *Kingsdown* (620 ft.), or viâ *Batheaston* to (4½ m. N.E.) *St. Catherine's*, with a 16th cent. grange and church.

Bradford-on-Avon, 9¼ m. S.E. of Bath by the Trowbridge road (motor-bus) should on no account be overlooked. It may be pleasantly reached by the *Avon valley (road or rail) viâ (5 m.) *Limpley Stoke* (Hotel, R. & B. 16/6, pens. from 5½ gs.), near which is *Monkton Combe*, with a well-known boys' school, noted for its rowing. — In **Bradford-on-Avon** (*Swan*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Old Court*, unlic., at Avoncliff, in charming grounds, R. & B. from 9/6, pens. 5 gs.), a quaint little town (4735 inhab.), is the early Romanesque **Church of St. Laurence*, built c. 1050, described by Freeman as "the most ancient unaltered church in England, showing the singular analogy between the earlier and later imitations of Roman architecture" (11th cent.; restored). The nave is only 26 ft. in length. Until 1856 it was used as the schoolhouse kitchen. **The Hall*, or *Kingston House* (1580), recalling the style of Longleat (p. 140), is "full of beautiful Italian feeling in an English environment" (W. D. Howells); its lovely gardens are usually open to strangers on application. The *Town Bridge*, with its almost unique 'lock-up,' and the *Parish Church* (Norman, Dec., and Perp.; restored) should be noticed. The dining room of the Swan Hotel was the Court Room of medieval Bradford, and here the Duke of Monmouth slept in 1685. *Barton Farm*, to the S., has a remarkable tithe-barn, 168 ft. long (early 14th cent.; adm. 3*d*.; key at farmhouse). At *South Wraxall*, 3½ m. N., is a fine 15th cent. manor, and at *Great Chalfield*, 3 m. N.E., is another fine house of the same period (N.T.; adm. 1/ on Wed. in summer, 12–1, 2–5), and a church with 15th cent. wall paintings. This last may be reached viâ (2½ m.) *Holt*, where The Court (N.T.; adm. 1/ on Wed. in summer, 2.30–5.30) is a notable house of c. 1700, with William IV associations. — The return to Bath may be made viâ (3 m. S.W.) the ruined *Farleigh Castle* (1383; adm. 6*d*., 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), with a chapel containing Hungerford tombs, and (2 m. farther) *Norton St. Philip*, where the picturesque George Inn (15th cent.) claims to be "the oldest licensed house in England."

The road from Bath to *Wells* (20 m.; A 39) follows a rather uninteresting route across the Mendip Hills (summit level 855 ft.); the railway routes are slow and circuitous. — From Bath to *London* and *Bristol*, see Rte. 19; to *Salisbury*, see p. 126.



To Chippenham
BATH
Scale of Yards
0 100 200 300
Scale of Metres
0 100 200 300
829
To Lansdown
To Frome
To Bathwick
To Bristol
To English Combe
To Radstock
To Monkton Combe
To Widcombe
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
A B C D E F G
VIA JULIA (Roman Road)
WESTON ROAD
Botanic Gardens
ROYAL VICTORIA PARK
Ornamental Water
Park Farm
Allotments
Lower Common Allotments
UPPER BRISTOL ROAD
CRESCENT LANE
ROYAL CRESCENT
Crescent Gardens
Band Stand
Walk
Tennis Cl. & Bowling Gr.
GRAVEL WALK
ROYAL AVENUE
MARLBORO BUILDINGS
MARLBORO LANE
CRESCENT GARDENS
JULIAN RD
RIVERS STREET
CIRCUS MEWS
BROCK ST
THE CIRCUS
BENNETT ST
Assembly Rooms
ALFRED ST
GAY STR.
GEORGE ST
MILSOM STR.
BROAD ST
QUEEN SQUARE
Bath & County Club
CHARLOTTE ST
MONMOUTH ST
NEW KING STREET
JAMES STREET
STATION
Goods Station
KINGSMEAD SQUARE
WESTGATE ST
Theatre Royal
Holy Trinity Ch.
Green Park
MIDLAND BRIDGE ROAD
LOWER BRISTOL ROAD
Lyncombe Widcombe & St. James's Cemetery
Drill Hall
St. Peter's Ch
Sch
Corporation Depot
GREAT STANHOPE STR
PERCY TERRACE
NORFOLK CRES.
To Bristol & Gloucester
From Bristol
VICTORIA RD
LIVINGSTONE VILLAS
LOWER OLDFIELD PARK
WESTMORELAND STA. RD
Goods Station
Post Off.
RIVER AVON
NEW QUAY
BROAD QUAY
Old Br.
WELLS ROAD
HOLLOWAY
MAGDALEN AV.
PARK AV.
St. Mary Magdalen Cha.
CALTON ROAD
CLAVERTON STREET
St. Marks Ch.
ST MARKS PL.
LYNCOMBE HILL
PRIOR PARK RD
CAMBRIDGE PLACE
St. Matthew's Ch.
STATION
Subway
Foot Br.
RAILWAY PLACE
DORCHESTER ST.
SOUTHGATE STREET
MANVERS ST.
PHILIP ST
Cin.
CORN STREET
ST. JAMES PARADE
MILK STREET
AVON STREET
KINGSMEAD TER
HENRY ST.
SOUTH PARADE
NORTH PARADE
NORTH PARADE ROAD
St. John the Evangelist R.C.Ch.
Cricket Ground
Dolemeads
BROADWAY
QUEENS PARADE
FERRY LANE
YORK STREET
Abbey
ORANGE GROVE
Parade Gardens
Guildhall
HIGH ST
Municipal Buildings
Art Gallery
Empire Hotel
Pulteney Bridge
ARGYLE ST
GREAT PULTENEY STREET
Laura Place
Fountain
County Cricket Ground
The Pavilion
Entrance
Convent
PULTENEY ROAD
Bowling Green
RABY PLACE
KENNET & AVON CANAL
SYDNEY GARDENS
Holburne Art Museum
SYDNEY PL.
SYDNEY RD
BECKFORD RD
BATHWICK ST.
HENRIETTA PARK
HENRIETTA ST.
HENRIETTA RD
St. John the Baptist Ch.
Fire Sta.
FORESTER RD
FORESTER LA.
Rec. Grd
Hedgemead Park
WALCOT ST.
LADYMEAD
CORNWALL BUILDINGS
PARAGON VINEYARDS
St. Michael's Ch.
P.O.
Corn & Cattle Mkt
NORTHGATE ST.
BOROUGH WALLS
UNION ST
STALL STREET
CHEAP ST
BATH ST
Old Royal Baths
New Royal Baths
Mineral Water Hospital
BELVEDERE
MONTPELLIER
LANSDOWN
St. Andrews Ch.
R.C.Ch.
Christ Ch.
Edgar Bldgs
Milsom St
Bath Spa

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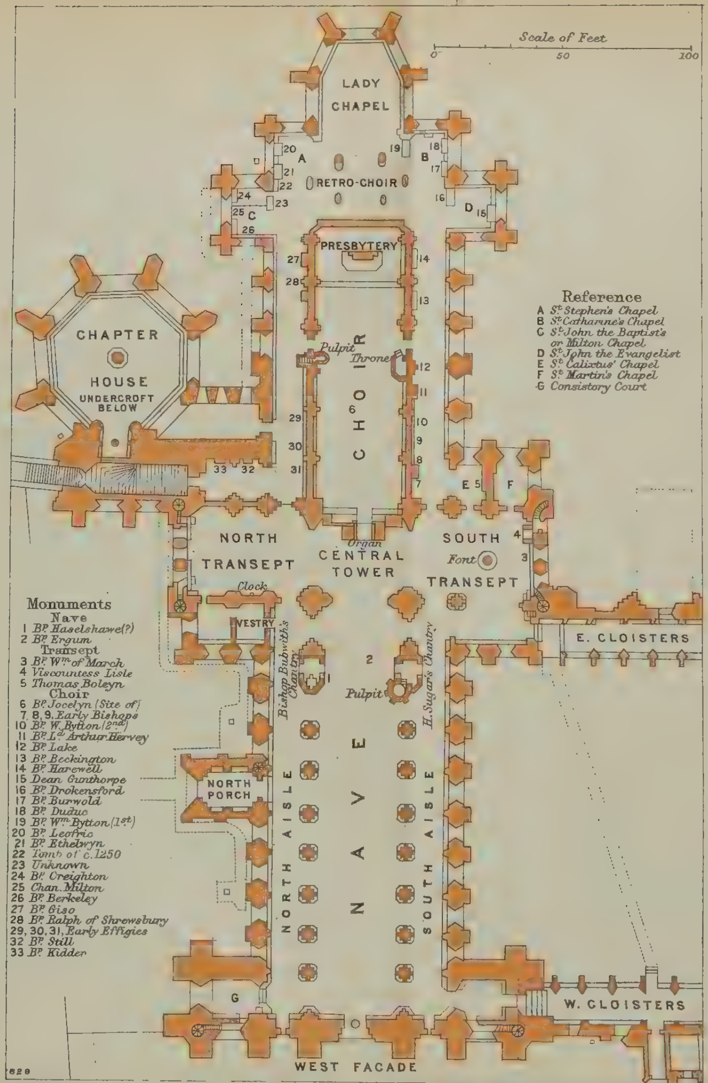
WELLS CATHEDRAL


Scale of Feet
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50
100
LADY CHAPEL
RETRO-CHOIR
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B
C
D
E
F
G
PRESBYTERY
CHOIR
Pulpit
Throne
CHAPTER HOUSE
UNDERCROFT BELOW
NORTH TRANSEPT
CENTRAL TOWER
SOUTH TRANSEPT
Organ
Font
Clock
VESTRY
Bishop Bubwith's Chantry
H. Sugar's Chantry
Pulpit
NAVE
NORTH AISLE
SOUTH AISLE
NORTH PORCH
E. CLOISTERS
W. CLOISTERS
WEST FACADE
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629

Reference

A St. Stephen's Chapel
B St. Catharine's Chapel
C St. John the Baptist's or Milton Chapel
D St. John the Evangelist
E St. Calixtus' Chapel
F St. Martin's Chapel
G Consistory Court

Monuments

Nave
1 Bp. Haselshawe(?)
2 Bp. Ergum
Transept
3 Bp. Wm. of March
4 Viscountess Lisle
5 Thomas Boleyn
Choir
6 Bp. Jocelyn (Site of)
7, 8, 9, Early Bishops
10 Bp. W. Bytton (2nd)
11 Bp. Ld. Arthur Hervey
12 Bp. Lake
13 Bp. Beckington
14 Bp. Harewell
15 Dean Gunthorpe
16 Bp. Drokensford
17 Bp. Burwold
18 Bp. Duduc
19 Bp. Wm. Bytton (1st)
20 Bp. Leofric
21 Bp. Ethelwyn
22 Tomb of c. 1250
23 Unknown
24 Bp. Creighton
25 Chan. Milton
26 Bp. Berkeley
27 Bp. Giso
28 Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury
29, 30, 31, Early Effigies
32 Bp. Still
33 Bp. Kidder

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21. FROM BRISTOL TO CHEDDAR, WELLS, AND GLASTONBURY

ROAD. To Wells and Glastonbury direct, 26 m. A 37 to (12 m.) *Farrington Gurney*, thence A 39 over the Mendips to (20 m.) Wells and (26 m.) Glastonbury. — Viâ Cheddar, 34 m. A 38 to (18 m.) *Axbridge*; thence A 371 viâ (20 m.) Cheddar and (28 m.) Wells.

RAILWAY. From Bristol (Temple Meads Station) to (29¼ m.) *Wells* (Tucker St. Station), in 1¼–1½ hrs. From Wells (Priory Rd. Station, ¼ m. from Tucker St.) to (5½ m.) *Glastonbury*, in 10 min.

Leaving Bristol by Redcliff St. and (1¼ m.) *Bedminster*, in a small coalfield, the road ascends, with Dundry Hill and tower on the left. — 10 m. *Cowslip Green.*

About 1½ m. N.W. is *Wrington*, with perhaps the finest of the celebrated Perp. church-towers of Somerset. This was the birthplace of John Locke (1632–1704; tablet in the churchyard wall), Sir Walford Davies (1869–1941) died here, and in the churchyard lies Hannah More (1745–1833). *Barley Wood*, the pretty cottage (now modernised and enlarged), to which Hannah More removed in 1800 from Cowslip Green, is c. 1 m. N.E.

From (11¾ m.) *Langford* a road ascends the Yeo valley to the left for Burrington (1½ m.) and Blagdon (3 m.).

In a combe with numerous caves near *Burrington* Augustus Toplady was inspired during a thunderstorm to write 'Rock of Ages.' — From *Blagdon* (400 ft.), on the N. slope of the Mendip Hills beside the large Yeo Reservoir, a very fine walk or drive crosses the hills to (9 m.) *Cheddar.*

From (15 m.) *Sidcot* a road leads r. to *Winscombe* (1 m.) and *Banwell* (3 m.), both with fine churches, notably the latter. — 18 m. *Axbridge* (Lamb, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), with another good church, is the centre of a strawberry-growing district beneath the abrupt S.W. face of the Mendips.

20 m. **Cheddar** (*Cliff*, with garden, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Bath Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Valley*, R. & B. 10/6–12/6, pens. 5–6 gs.), a considerable village, crowded at fine week-ends, is situated at the foot of the famous *CHEDDAR GORGE, a narrow, winding pass, 2 m. long, through which a steep road ascends between perpendicular limestone cliffs (at one point 430 ft. high), presenting striking rock-scenery unsurpassed in England. From the top the road goes on to Wells viâ (7 m.) *Priddy*. The cliffs are perforated with remarkable stalactite caves, the chief of which are *Cox's Cavern* (adm. 2/; closed on Sun. morn.) and the larger *Gough's Cavern* (Cave Man Restaurant; same charge).

The MENDIP HILLS, a limestone chain about 25 m. long, running from N.W. to S.E., with many caves and 'swallet holes' and with numerous traces of Roman lead-mines, culminate in *Blackdown* (1068 ft.), 3 m. N. of Cheddar. At *Charterhouse-on-Mendip*, on its slope, are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. — *Wedmore*, 4 m. S. of Cheddar, has given its name to the peace concluded in 879 between King Alfred and Guthrum the Dane after the battle of Ethandune (perhaps Edington in Wilts). The church contains mural paintings of 1480 and 1560.

25 m. *Easton*, 1 m. W. of which is *Wookey Hole* (adm. 9–8, Sun. 10–6, 2/), said to be the oldest known bone cavern in Great Britain, whence the river Axe gushes forth. Three caverns are shown; eight more have been explored. A swimming-pool, restaurants, and other popular attractions are provided in summer.

28 m. **WELLS** (*Star*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Swan*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.; *Ancient Gate House*, unlic., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.; *Tor*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a quiet and beautiful cathedral city and market-town (4833 inhab.), is finely situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills. Wells is wholly ecclesiastical in its origin and development, still remaining almost as it was in the middle ages. The best view of the city is obtained from *Milton Hill*, 1 m. N.W. (footpaths).

From the market-place the *Bishop's Eye* leads to the episcopal palace, and *Penniless Porch* (where alms were distributed) to the cathedral close, rivalled in its calm beauty only by that at Salisbury. This, however, is better entered by *Browne's Gate*, or the *Dean's Eye*, in Sadler St., where the astonishing façade of the cathedral bursts on the view. All these gates were built by Bp. Beckington (1443–65).

The ****Cathedral**, one of the smaller but certainly one of the most beautiful of English cathedrals, is complete in all its parts and is "the best example to be found in the whole world of a secular church, with its subordinate buildings" (Freeman). "There was a loveliness in it," writes W. D. Howells, "for which there was no word but feminine." Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 4; on Sun. at 7.45, 11, & 3.

HISTORY. Tradition says that a church of St. Andrew was founded by King Ine in 704 near the springs which have given the city its name. In 909 Wells became the seat of the new bishopric of Somerset, but John de Villula, the 16th bishop (1088–1122), transferred the see to the walled town of Bath. Under Bp. Savary (1192–1205) the title of the see was 'Bath and Glastonbury.' Bp. Jocelin (1206–42) returned to Wells and in 1219 surrendered the claim to Glastonbury, retaining the title 'Bath.' His successors ever since 1244 have been bishops of 'Bath and Wells,' and the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells had equal voices in the election of the bishops until the suppression of the Abbey of Bath in 1539.

The present cathedral was begun under Bishop Reginald de Bohun or Fitzjocelin (1174–91) about 1186. The three W. bays of the choir, the transepts, and the E. bays of the nave were probably finished soon after 1200. The N. porch was built by Bp. Jocelin (see above), who also completed the nave and erected the famous W. front, the church being consecrated in 1239. To the Decorated style belong the chapter-house (1293–1319), with its staircase and earlier undercroft (1286), and the central tower, raised to its present height in 1321. The present 'Lady Chapel behind the high altar' (as it was called to distinguish it from an earlier 'Lady Chapel next to the cloister'), the three E. bays of the choir, and the retro-choir were rebuilt under Dean Godelee and completed about 1325. The Perp. W. towers were built from the legacies of Bp. Harewell (d. 1386; S.W. tower) and Bp. Bubwith (d. 1424; N.W. tower). The cathedral has suffered from Puritan vandalism, damage done by Monmouth's rebels in 1685 (comp. *Conan Doyle's* 'Micah Clarke'), and the restorations of Ferrey (1842) and Salvin (1848–54).

Exterior. The **WEST FAÇADE, challenging comparison with Reims and Chartres, is the finest existing example of pure E.E. work. The W. towers, Perp. in their upper parts, are not in continuation of the aisles but stand beyond them, thus providing a wide façade (147 ft.) as a vast screen or reredos for the display of statuary. The three W. portals were meant to be subsidiary, the main entrance being by the S. transept or the N. porch. The front is divided vertically by six buttresses, at the angles of which are slender shafts of Kilkenny marble, Ferrey's poor substitute for the original shafts of blue lias. The minor sculptural details, however, and the superb ***Statuary*, carried in six tiers across the whole of the façade and round the sides of the W. towers, are far and away the finest collection of medieval sculpture in England, and are the creations of a good local school of craftsmen. These beautiful figures, over 300 in all (originally over 400), 152 of which are either life-size or larger, present an epitome of sacred and profane history, with ecclesiastics on the S. half, temporal powers on the N. half. Traces of the original polychrome colouring are still visible. The identification of the figures is in many cases very doubtful. In the tympanum of the main portal are the seated Virgin and Child; in the niche above, the Coronation of the Virgin. In the gable are the nine orders of angels, the twelve apostles, and the Saviour (highest of all; figure mutilated).

On the N. side of the nave we note the Trans. Norman walls with their elegant Dec. parapet (c. 1326) and Perp. window-tracery. The **North Porch*, unspoilt by restoration, was built c. 1213 by Bp. Jocelin. The exquisite carving of the Martyrdom of St. Edmund (on the capitals of the E. side) and the other details, of a most delicate and refined workmanship, merit careful examination. On the N. transept, which is similar in style, is the dial of the 14th cent. clock (see below), with two figures in armour striking the quarters with their battle-axes. We now pass under the *Chain Gate*, an elegant Perp. bridge built by Bp. Beckington (1443–65) to connect the chapter-house with the Vicars' Close. From the wells beyond the gate we obtain a good view of the finest E. end in England, with the Dec. central tower, octagonal chapter-house (fine gargoyles), and pentagonal Lady Chapel standing clear of the choir.

Interior. As we enter from the W. end our eye is at once attracted to the remarkable inverted arch beneath the tower which, together with the organ, greatly obstructs the view of the choir. Over this arch stands the Rood, replaced in this position in 1920, after the lapse of 400 years. The Transitional architecture of the NAVE, lighter and richer than Norman, more massive and severe than E.E., makes it look higher than it is (67 ft.), and the unbroken row of lancets in the triforium greatly increases its apparent length. The chief decorations are the elaborate *Capitals, and the medallions and carvings in the tympana of the lancets in the triforium. In the S. clerestory is an early Perp. music-gallery, and below the triforium are carved brackets for another. On the N. side is the hexagonal Perp. *Chantry of Bp. Bubwith* (d. 1424), and opposite is that of *Hugh Sugar* (d. 1489). In the W. window the side-lights contain remains of Bp. Creyghton's enamel-painted glass (1670–72). The TRANSEPTS, with E. and W. aisles, are somewhat earlier in date than the nave, but some at least of the *Capitals may have been finished later; several on the W. side are said to refer to the cures of toothache for which the tomb of Bp. William Bytton II (see below) became famous. In the E. aisle of the S. transept are the *Chapel of St. Calixtus* (Pl. E), containing the *Monument of Thomas Boleyn (?; d. after 1460), with unique representations of medieval choir vestments and an alabaster *Panel of the Annunciation, and the *Chapel of St. Martin* (Pl. F), with the tomb of William Biconyll, chancellor in 1454. By the S. wall of the transept are the brass of Viscountess Lisle (d. 1464; Pl. 4) and the tomb of Bp. William of March (d. 1302; Pl. 3). The last chapel has been refitted as a War Memorial by Sir Chas. A. Nicholson (1922). The position of the font (Jacobean cover) is unusual. — The space beneath the tower, which is E.E. with fan-tracery vaulting, is bounded on three sides by the remarkable inverted arches in the form of a St. Andrew's Cross that were inserted c. 1338 in order to support the weight of the central tower. On the fourth side is the screen (14th cent.), altered by Salvin in order to carry the organ. In the N. transept is the *Clock constructed by Peter Lightfoot of Ottery before 1392, with astronomical indications and a tournament of knights (original works in the Science Museum in London). In the E. aisle of the N. transept (reached through the choir-aisle) are the tombs of Bp. Still (d. 1607; Pl. 32), Bp. Kidder (d. 1703; Pl. 33), and Thomas Cornish, suffragan bishop (d. 1513).

Of the CHOIR the first three bays (Transitional, end of the 12th cent.) formed the original presbytery, the ritual choir occupying the space beneath the tower and the first bays of the nave. The E. portion of the choir is in a rich Dec. style (Geometrical). The triforium is masked by tabernacle work. The stone vaulting is lierned, in the style of the wooden roofs common in Somerset churches. Behind the altar is a low modern screen, over which a charming *Vista is obtained of the retro-choir and Lady Chapel ("a glimpse of fairyland"). The E. end of the choir is formed by three arches surmounted by the E. window, of unusual design, which, like the adjoining window on either side, is filled with old glass (c. 1330; Tree of Jesse). The choir fittings are early Victorian, except the bishop's *Throne (18th cent.) and the 64 *Misericords. In the S. choir aisle are the tombs of Bp. Wm. Bytton II (d. 1274; Pl. 10), with the oldest incised slab in England, and Bp. Beckington (d. 1465; Pl. 13), with an exquisite canopy and iron screen and a 'memento mori.' The S.E. transept contains French glass from Rouen (S. window) and the quaint brass of Sir Humphrey Willis (1618; W. wall). The 4th window in the N. aisle commemorates Bp. Ken (d. 1711), who held the see from 1685 to 1690. The effigies of the earlier bishops in the choir-aisles were probably set up early in the 13th cent. with the view of vindicating the priority of the see of Wells over that of Bath. — The *RETRO-CHOIR or 'procession path' behind the high-altar is Dec. throughout (before 1325). Note the ingenious manner in which it unites the Lady Chapel with the presbytery, by four supporting pillars within the line of the choir-piers. — The *LADY CHAPEL, a pentagonal apse in the Dec. style, was completed before 1326. The vaulted work connecting it with the retro-choir is especially remarkable. The large windows, with geometrical tracery, are filled with fragments of stained glass (c. 1330), superb in colouring. — We now pass the *Chapel of St. John the Baptist* (Pl. C), or N.E. transept, containing a sculpture of the Ascension and the monuments of Bp. Creyghton (d. 1672; Pl. 24), Chancellor Milton (d. 1337), and Bp. Berkeley (d. 1581; Pl. 26; curious inscription). In the N. choir aisle is the fine alabaster effigy of Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury (d. 1363; Pl. 28). From this aisle a passage leads to the late E.E. UNDERCROFT of the chapter-house, which has good ironwork on its door, and contains the wooden canopy of the pyx (13th cent.) and an ancient cope-chest. — An exquisite early-Dec. staircase leads from the E. aisle of the N. transept (see p. 158) to the *CHAPTER-HOUSE, which is in the full Dec. style, the finest of its date in England. The double-arched doorways, the old glass in the upper lights of the beautiful windows, the corbels of the vaulting and the carved heads on the springs of the arcade formed by the 51 stalls should be noticed. The staircase goes on to the Chain Gate.

From the S. transept a staircase ascends the CENTRAL TOWER (182 ft.; 6*d*.; fine view). — Another doorway leads to the CHAPTER LIBRARY, built over the E. walk of the cloisters in 1425. It contains 3000 vols. (Aldine Aristotle, annotated by Erasmus; 14th cent. MS.), the papal bull to Bp. Giso, and a crozier with 13th cent. Limoges work. — From the S. transept we enter the three-sided CLOISTERS (mostly Perp.). The E. walk was formerly adjoined by a Perp. Lady Chapel, destroyed in 1552. The walls are lined with tablets removed from the cathedral, including one to Thos. Linley (d. 1795) and his daughters Mrs. R. B. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell (E. side). The central space is known as the 'Palm Churchyard,' a corruption of 'Pardon Churchyard.'

From the cloisters we proceed to the ***Bishop's Palace** (no adm.), built by Bp. Jocelin after 1206, with walls and moat added by Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury (1329–63). Beyond the 14th cent. gatehouse are the ruins of the magnificent *Great Hall*, built by Bp. Burnell (1274–92) and dismantled under Bp. Barlow (1549–54). The *Chapel* (Bp. Burnell) is a beautiful example of Dec.

work. In the lovely gardens of the palace is the 15th cent. well-house. — To the S.W. is the long, buttressed *Bishop's Barn*, a perfect specimen of the early 15th century.

On the N. side of the Cathedral Green is the **Deanery*, partly rebuilt by Dean Gunthorpe in 1472–98. Adjoining it on the E. is the *Archdeaconry*, dating from c. 1280 but entirely modernised; the hall, now used as the library of the theological college, has a 15th cent. timber roof. The *Prebendal House*, at the N.E. corner of the cathedral, assigned to the principal of the college, is a 15th cent. house with a beautiful porch. — The *Museum* (11–5.30, closed 12.30–2, in winter 3–4 only; adm. 6*d*.), in a corner of the Green, contains finds from Wookey Hole and local antiquities.

On the N. side of the cathedral, and connected with it by the bridge over the Chain Gate, lies the unique *Vicars' Close, built by Bp. Ralph (c. 1348) and his successors for the College of Vicars Choral, the deputies of the canons, and now partly occupied by theological students. It consists of two rows of 21 houses, each with two rooms and a little garden in front. At the entrance is a much-copied oriel window and the common dining-hall, with a pulpit and an interesting painting. At the farther end of the close is the tiny chapel, containing fragments of 13th cent. sculpture and sgraffito paintings by Heywood Sumner.

The civic church of **St. Cuthbert,** in High St., has a very fine Perp. *Tower of the Somerset type, and contains two well-carved, though mutilated, reredoses (one a Jesse Tree) in the transepts. Close by are *Bp. Bubwith's Almshouse* (1424) and the *Byre Theatre* of the Mendip Players, opened in 1938 in the converted cow-house of an old farm.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Wookey Hole, Glastonbury, Burnham, Cheddar* and *Weston-super-Mare, Shepton Mallet, Bristol, Bath,* etc.

From Wells to *Shepton Mallet, Frome*, etc., see p. 141; to *Bath*, see p. 156.

The road from Wells to (6 m.) Glastonbury crosses a level marsh alongside the railway.

GLASTONBURY (*George & Old Pilgrims' Inn*, R. & B. 12/, pens. 7 gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.), an ancient town (4515 inhab.) at the base of Glastonbury Tor, owes its origin and its fame to its celebrated abbey. The road from the station to (½ m.) the market-place passes the church of *St. Benignus*, built on older foundations by Abbot Bere, to whom are due also the *Almshouses* with their chapel (1512) behind the Abbot's Gate (see below) and the *Abbot's Tribunal* in High St. (adm. 3*d*., 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), with fine old woodwork. In High St. are also a pilgrims' hostelry of the 15th cent. (now a hotel), and the church of *St. John the Baptist* (1465), with a fine tower and a 15th cent. sarcophagus from the abbey. The *Museum* (adm. 6*d*., 10–6, Wed. 10–1, closed Sun.; caretaker at 18 Magdalen St.) contains interesting finds from the lake-village of Meare.

The ***Abbey** (adm. 6*d*., 9.30 or 10 to 6, 7, or 8; closed Sun.), "the first and greatest house of the oldest and most famous monastic order," entered by the Abbot's Gate in the market-place, represents the earliest Christian foundation in England, which survived the storms of Saxon, Danish, and Norman conquest and presents a continuity of religious life elsewhere unparalleled.

According to the romantic legend, St. Joseph of Arimathea with eleven companions brought to Glastonbury the chalice of the Last Supper (or, according to another tradition, the phials that held the blood of the Crucifixion; comp. Abbot Bere's shield in St. Benignus's Church, see above); and here, in the Druidic Isle of Avalon or Ynyswytryn, the 'Blessed Isle,' built the 'Vetusta Ecclesia,' or primitive church of wood and wattle-work. Refounded by Pope Eleutherius in A.D. 166, the settlement was visited by St. Patrick (who, according to one legend, died here in 463) and by St. Bridget (488). The Saxon kings Edmund the Magnificent (d. 946), Edgar (d. 975), and Edmund Ironside (d. 1016) were buried in this sacred spot. Another church was built by St. David in 530, though the first actual record of the abbey dates from 601. Larger churches, always with the careful inclusion of the Vetusta Ecclesia, were raised successively by Ine, King of the West Saxons, in 708; by St. Dunstan (d. 968), who was born and educated at Glastonbury; and by Thurstin and Herlewin, the first Norman abbots after the Conquest. Under Dunstan, who became abbot in 940 and introduced the Benedictine rule, the abbey became a centre of light and learning and gave England many great ecclesiastics. Until 1154, when precedence was given to St. Albans, the mitred abbot of Glastonbury was the premier abbot of England. The remains of King Arthur and Guinevere, reputed to have been discovered here in 1191, were finally reinterred in front of the high altar in 1276, in the presence of Edward I.

In 1184 the whole abbey, including the Vetusta Ecclesia, was burned to the ground. The rebuilding was begun at once and was completed in 1303 (except for a few later additions). The first part to be finished (1186) was the Chapel of the Virgin (now commonly called St. Joseph's Chapel), on the exact site of the old wooden chapel and (so it is said) in strict fidelity to the ancient plan. The abbey was suppressed in 1539, the last Abbot, Richard Whiting, being executed on the Tor (see below). After the Reformation the buildings were neglected and until about 1830 they were used as the stone-quarry of the neighbourhood. The ruins were bought for the Church of England in 1908 and vested in trustees, since when much notable excavation work was carried out by F. Bligh Bond (1864–1945).

Of the vast Church the sole remains, "appalling in their dead eloquence," are the two E. piers of the central tower (with portions of the transeptal walls attached), one of the N. transeptal chapels, parts of the S. aisle-walls of the nave and choir, and the W. door. The last leads into the 13th cent. Galilee connecting the church with **St. Joseph's Chapel* (walls still standing), "a jewel of late-Romanesque," with rich carvings and interlacing arcades. Beneath is a 15th cent. *Crypt* connecting with a well of unknown antiquity. The length of the whole range of buildings was proved to be c. 590 ft. by the discovery (1909) of the apsidal *Edgar Chapel*, built by Abbot Bere, at the extreme E. end. The foundations of *St. Dunstan's Chapel*, at the extreme W., and of the *North Porch* and the *Loretto Chapel* (N. side of nave) are marked on the ground, and the site of the *Chapter House, Cloisters*, and the sub-vaults of the *Refectory* and *Dormitory* have also been determined.

Within the Abbey enclosure is the **Abbot's Kitchen* (1435–40), with a high octagonal stone roof and lantern; it contains a small museum of Abbey antiquities. The 15th cent. *Lower Gateway*, formerly an inn, was restored in 1928. In Bere Lane (to the N.E.) is the *Abbot's Barn* (14th cent.), with symbols of the Evangelists.

The **Tor** (550 ft.), crowned with the 14th cent. tower of a chapel of *St. Michael* (destroyed by a landslip in 1271), commands a famous *View of Glastonbury, Well, and the Bristol Channel. — At the foot of Tor Hill, in the garden of Chalice Well, is the chalybeate *Blood Spring*, formerly of repute for its healing virtues. — On Wyrral Hill, W. of the town, grew the original '*Glastonbury Thorn*' (Cratægus præcox), which sprang from St. Joseph's staff. The tree was hacked down by the Puritans, but offshoots, with the unimpaired virtue of blossoming at Christmas-tide, may be seen in the abbey grounds and in St. John's churchyard. — *Sharpham* (2 m. S.W.), a manor-house built by Abbot Bere and the scene of Abbot Whiting's arrest, was the birthplace of Henry Fielding (1707–54). — At *Butleigh*, 4 m. S. of Glastonbury, Adm. Lord Hood (1724–1816) was born (monument in church, with epitaph by Southey). — *Meare* (Ring of Bells Inn, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½ gs.), 3½ m. N.W., has the Fish House and Manor of the abbots of Glastonbury (both 14th cent.) and the remains of ancient lake-dwellings.

From Glastonbury to *Bridgwater* (15 m.) the road (A 39) goes on through the boot-making town of (1¾ m.) *Street*, and thence follows the low ridge of the *Polden Hills*, overlooking the levels of *Sedgemoor*. — Other buses run to *Wells* and *Bristol*; *Weston-super-Mare*; and *Somerton*.

22. FROM BRISTOL TO EXETER

ROAD 76 m. (A 38). — To (15 m.) *Sidcot*, see Rte. 21. — 33 m. *Bridgwater*. — 44 m. **Taunton.** — 51 m. *Wellington*. — 63 m. *Cullompton*. — 76 m. **Exeter.** — MOTOR COACH from Prince St. in 3½–4 hrs.

RAILWAY, 75¾ m. in 1¾–2¾ hrs. Principal stations: 11¾ m. **Yatton,** junction for *Clevedon* (3½ m.) and for **Cheddar** (9½ m.) and **Wells** (17½ m.). — 19¼ m. **Weston-super-Mare.** — 24½ m. *Brent Knoll*. — 27 m. *Highbridge*, junction for *Burnham* (2¾ m.) and for **Glastonbury** (12 m.). — 33¼ m. **Bridgwater.** — 39¼ m. *Durston*, where we join the direct line from London. — 45 m. **Taunton.** — 52 m. *Wellington*. — 60¾ m. *Tiverton Junction*, for *Tiverton* (4¾ m.) and for *Hemyock* (7¼ m.). — 63 m. *Cullompton*. — 75¾ m. **Exeter** (St. David's).

From Bristol to (15 m.) *Sidcot*, see Rte. 21. We leave the Wells road on the left and descend to the rich grazing flats or 'levels' of N. Somerset. At 23½ m. the isolated *Brent Knoll* (457 ft.) breaks the monotony of the landscape. — At (26 m.) *Highbridge* a road leads r. for (1¾ m.) Burnham.

Burnham-on-Sea (*Manor*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 6 gs.; *Burnham Golf*, unlic., R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8½ gs.) is a golfing resort (5120 inhab.) at the mouth of the Parrett. In the church is a white marble altarpiece designed by Inigo Jones for Whitehall Chapel and once in Westminster Abbey. The famous Burnham & Berrow Golf Links lie to the N.

33 m. **Bridgwater** (*Royal Clarence*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Bristol*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), a red brick town (17,139 inhab.), on the Parrett. Its capture by Fairfax in 1645 was a heavy blow to the Royalists. Adm. Blake (1599–1657; statue in Cornhill) was born in a house (now a museum) in Blake St. *St. Mary's Church*, with a slender spire 174 ft. in height and good woodwork, dates from 1420, but was ruthlessly restored in 1851. 'Bath brick' is manufactured only at Bridgwater, from the clay and sand deposited by the Parrett. A 'bore' or tidal wave, 4–6 ft. high at spring-tides, passes up the river twice daily.

At SEDGEMOOR, in the marshes 3 m. E. (1 m. E. of *Weston Zoyland*), the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion was crushed on July 6th, 1685, a fortnight after he had been proclaimed king at Bridgwater. A flagstaff and a stone of memory, with four 'stedale' stones, mark the 'graveyard' field where the slain lie buried, and a memorial in Weston church (which has a fine roof, c. 1500, put up by Abbot Bere of Glaston), recalls the temporary imprisonment here of 500 rebel peasants, some score of whom were hanged in chains from the belfry battlements.

FROM BRIDGWATER TO MINEHEAD, 25½ m., motor-bus in 2 hrs. — 4 m. *Brymore House*, birthplace of John Pym (1584–1643). — 8½ m. **Nether Stowey** (*George Inn*), birthplace of the Jesuit Robert Parsons (1546–1610). S. T. Coleridge occupied a cottage here (N.T.; adm. 6*d.*; relics) in 1796–98, and in 1797 he was joined by Wm. Wordsworth (comp. below). It was as a result of their constant companionship, by which Wordsworth was profoundly influenced, that the 'Lyrical Ballads' (to which Coleridge contributed 'The Ancient Mariner') were produced. Nether Stowey is a stag- and fox-hunting centre, and a good starting-point for walks over the charming *Quantock Hills* (1261 ft.; 150 acres N.T.), with their clear springs, wild red deer, heather, and bilberries: to *Crowcombe* (see below) about 5 m. *Stogursey*, 3 m. N., has a notable Norman church. — 10 m. *Dodington*, with a beautiful Elizabethan manor-house, now a farm. — Near (11½ m.) *Holford* is *Alfoxden* or *Alfoxton House*, occupied by Wordsworth in 1797, seen from a path through the grounds. — At (17 m.) *Williton* we join the road from Taunton (p. 166).

From Bridgwater to *Glastonbury*, see Rte. 21.

36 m. *North Petherton* has a fine church tower.

44 m. **TAUNTON** (*Castle*, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 9 gs.; *County*, T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Royal Ashton*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 23/6; *Great Western*, at the station, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), the county town of Somerset, is an agricultural centre (25,177 inhab.) on the Tone, in the beautiful vale of *Taunton Dean*, noted for its apples and cider. **St. Mary Magdalen's*, one of the finest Perp. churches in England, has double aisles and a magnificent, richly sculptured tower, 163 ft. high, reconstructed in 1858–62. *St. James's* (rebuilt) has a good font and a fine original tower. In Middle St., between the churches, are the *Almshouses* (1637), and to the E., behind Priory Lodge, is the *Priory Barn*, a relic of an important 12th century priory. **Taunton Castle*, parts of which date from the early 12th cent., was heroically defended by Blake against the Cavaliers in 1645; it contains the *Somerset County Museum* (open 9.30–5.30; adm. 6*d.*), with objects from Meare lake-village, and a prehistoric oak *Boat from Shapwick. Among the Sedgemoor relics is a letter from Col. Kirke of 'Kirke's Lambs.' The great hall was the scene of the 'Bloody Assize' held by Judge Jeffreys after the battle of Sedgemoor, when 385 persons were sentenced to transportation and 97 to death. The Devon & Somerset Stores, at the corner of the market-place (where Monmouth was proclaimed king) and High St., was formerly the White Hart Inn, occupied in 1685 as the headquarters of Col. Kirke, who butchered 100 of the rebels, and later by the Mannings, the notorious murderers (executed in 1849). *Wilton House*, at the top of High St., was the birthplace of the historian A. W. Kinglake (1809–91). Near by are the fine buildings of Taunton School.

Trull, 2 m. S., has a small church containing a large number of 16th cent. wood-carvings and a remarkably fine pulpit; and *Kingston St. Mary*, 3 m. N., has another fine Perp. church.

FROM TAUNTON TO MINEHEAD, 23¾ m., motor-bus in 1¾ hr. (railway in 50–70 min.; through-carriages on Sat. from London in c. 4 hrs.). Beyond (2 m.) *Norton Fitzwarren*, with a fine church-screen (c. 1500), the road skirts the S.W. flank of the *Quantock Hills*, which stretch from Taunton to the sea and culminate in *Will's Neck* (1261 ft.), above Crowcombe. — 5 m. *Bishop's Lydeard* has a Perp. church (good wood-carvings) and a good 14th cent. churchyard cross. At *Combe Florey*, 1½ m. N.W., Sydney Smith was rector from 1829 to 1845. On the left appear the *Brendon Hills*. — 9 m. *Crowcombe* (r.) has a Perp. church and two 14th cent. crosses. — 13 m. *Bicknoller* church has another good screen (1726) and carved bench-ends. — At (15¼ m.) *Williton* (Egremont, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) we join the road from Bridgwater. The buses make a detour to *Watchet* (West Somerset, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½ gs.), a small port on the Bristol Channel, 2 m. N. — 17¼ m. *Washford* (Dragon House, Railway, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) lies just N. of the ruins of ***Cleeve Abbey**, founded for Cisterician monks in 1188 (adm. 1/; closed on Sun.), which include the gatehouse (Richard II), the excellently preserved dormitory (E.E.), the refectory (16th cent.), and the foundations of the church. The numerous fine doorways and tiled pavements should be noticed. — 18½ m. *Carhampton* is 1 m. S. of *Blue Anchor* (Blue Anchor, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), a little bathing resort. — 21¾ m. **Dunster** (*Luttrell Arms*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6–15/6, pens. 5½–8 gs., an interesting old house; *Foresters' Arms*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), an exceedingly quaint old town, has many interesting buildings, including the *Yarn Market* (c. 1600). **Dunster Castle*, a splendid castellated mansion, built by Mohun, Earl of Somerset, c.1070, and held by the Luttrells from 1376 to 1949, dates in its present form from the 13–18th cent.; it was in 1645 held by Col. Wyndham for 160 days against the Parliamentarians under Blake (grounds open weekdays, by ticket, 1/; guide conducts parties every ¾ hr., 10.15–11.45, 2.15–4.30). The interior of the old conventual church (E.E. & Perp., with traces of Norman) is highly interesting. *Conegar Hill*, conspicuous on the left, is a landmark for sailors. — 23¾ m. *Minehead*, see p. 215.

FROM TAUNTON TO BARNSTAPLE, 49¾ m., motor-bus to Bampton. (Railway in 1½–2 hrs.; through carriages from London to Ilfracombe.) This route passes through magnificent scenery. — 2 m. *Norton Fitzwarren*, see above. — The fine Perp. church at (7 m.) *Milverton* has good wood-carvings. — 11 m. *Wiveliscombe* (Lion, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.). — We enter Devon before (20¾ m.) *Bampton* (see p. 216). — From (38¼ m.) *South Molton* (George, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; Unicorn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) a road crosses Exmoor to (11 m.) Simonsbath, and another leads N. to (24 m.) Ilfracombe, passing (6 m.) *Charles*, with the rectory where R. D. Blackmore (1825–1900) spent his boyhood. — 44¾ m. *Barnstaple*, see p. 207.

From Taunton to *Yeovil*, see Rte. 17; to *London*, see Rte. 18.

MOTOR-BUSES from Taunton to *Bridgwater* and *Burnham*; *Bampton* and *Tiverton*; *Minehead*; *Honiton* and *Sidmouth*; *Chard*; *Axminster* and *Seaton*; *Somerton* and *Yeovil*; *Glastonbury*; *Wellington*; etc.

51 m. *Wellington* (Squirrel, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.) is a woollen-making town with 7128 inhab., whence the great duke derived his title. To the S. rise the *Blackdown Hills*, crowned by (2½ m.) the Wellington Monument (900 ft.). — We soon enter Devonshire, and at (58 m.) *Waterloo Cross* leave the Tiverton road on the right. On the left is the Culm valley, ascending to *Hemyock* (7 m.) at the S. foot of the Blackdowns. We descend the river, past (63 m.) *Cullompton* (Cullompton, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; White Hart, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; Manor House, unlic., pens. 6 gs.), the fine Perp. church of which contains the beautiful Lane Chapel (16th cent.), and has

a magnificent tower and roof. — At (68½ m.) *Beare* we enter a large and finely wooded N.T. property (6210 acres), mainly presented by Sir Richard Acland in 1943, including *Killerton House* (r.), the gardens of which, with notable trees and shrubs, are open to the public. — 71 m. *Broadclyst* (Red Lion, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.). — 76 m. **Exeter,** see Rte. 17.

23. FROM EXETER TO PLYMOUTH

Devonshire, or **Devon** (within which Rtes. 23 and 24 lie), one of the most beautiful of English counties and, in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth, one of the most famous, ranks in size next to Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The moorland scenery of Dartmoor and Exmoor occupies a considerable part of its hilly surface, but the remainder, except some districts in the N., is well wooded. South Devon is renowned for its mild climate, its rich vegetation, with a wealth of ferns and wild flowers, its luxuriant hedgerows, its picturesque deep winding lanes, and its lovely combes. The S. coast, interrupted by estuaries, presents charmingly vivid contrasts of red rocks, blue seas, and verdant woods; while the N. coast has steep slopes and bold cliffs cleft by narrow ravines. Devonshire cider and clotted cream are highly esteemed. The South Hams district was turned into a battle-training ground by the U.S. military forces in 1942–44, and many villages and farms were evacuated. For the Normandy invasion Plymouth was the chief port of embarkation for these troops.

A. Viâ Ashburton

ROAD, 43 m. (A 38). — 9½ m. *Chudleigh.* — 19 m. *Ashburton.* — 21½ m. *Buckfastleigh.* — 32 m. *Ivybridge.* — 43 m. **Plymouth.** — MOTOR-BUS from Exeter (Paul St.) in 2 hrs. 20 mins.; COACH from London (Victoria) in c. 11 hrs.

RAILWAY viâ Newton Abbot, 52 m., W.R. in 1½-2 hrs. — The *Cornish Riviera Express* runs (non-stop in summer) from London (Paddington) to *Plymouth* (North Road), 225¾ m. in 4½ hrs. (Sat. non-stop to Truro in 6 hrs.); the *Torbay Express* to *Torquay*, 199¾ m. in 4 hrs. — Principal Stations: 12 m. *Dawlish.* — 15 m. *Teignmouth.* — 20 m. **Newton Abbot,** junction for **Torquay,** etc. (Rte. 23B); also for *Moretonhampstead* (12½ m.). — 28¾ m. **Totnes,** junction for *Ashburton* (9½ m.). — 35¾ m. *Brent,* junction for *Kingsbridge* (12½ m.). — 41¼ m. *Ivybridge.* — 48 m. *Plympton.* — 52 m. **Plymouth** (North Rd.).

Crossing the Exe Bridge, A 38 turns sharp left, and at (1½ m.) *Alphington* (Peamore House, 1 m. S., pens. 7 gs.), the church of which has a notable Norman font, it leaves the coast road on the left. — 3½ m. *Kennford* (Anchor, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 16/6). At 5½ m. we bear right, ascend the steep Haldon Hill (view), and pass (l.) Haldon racecourse. — 9½ m. *Chudleigh* (Clifford Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 5 gs. Unlic.: Rock House, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4–6 gs.; Swanston, Parkway Mill, pens. 5½ gs.; Orchard House, R. & B. 10/–15/, pens. 5 gs.), with the picturesque **Chudleigh Rock.*

A pleasant route to Exeter (14½ m.) ascends the Teign valley. Above the E. side of the valley are *Higher Ashton,* where the Perp. church has fine rood and parclose screens (painted), and *Doddiscombsleigh,* noted for the wealth of old stained glass in its church (5 m. and 6 m. from Chudleigh respectively).

Leaving on the right the roads to Bovey Tracey and Moretonhampstead (Rte. 24), and on the left those to Newton Abbot and Torquay (see below), we cross the Teign and Bovey and come into view of Dartmoor. — 19 m. **Ashburton** (*Golden Lion*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 6–7 gs., with swimming-pool; *Holne Chase*, 3 m. N.W., unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 5–8 gs.), a 'Stannary' town (p. 180; 2505 inhab.), with many old houses and a fine 14–15th cent. church, is a good starting-point for the moor E. and W. of the Dart, below Dartmeet.

The lovely woods of *Holne Chase* are open to the guests of Holne Chase Hotel. — A favourite excursion from Ashburton is a circular tour (c. 9 m.) skirting Holne Chase. We follow the Tavistock road N.W. for c. ¾ m., then take the r. branch at the fork. After c. 3½ m. we reach *Buckland-in-the-Moor* (E.E. church, with Perp. screen and Norman font), at the foot of *Buckland Beacon* (1282 ft.; view). We then descend (l.) to (4½ m.) *Buckland Bridge*, where the *Webburn* joins the Dart, ½ m. above the crag called the *Lovers' Leap*. Hence we follow the road to the S.W., with the Dart on our left, to (5½ m.) the *New Bridge*. Crossing this we proceed E. to (6¾ m.) *Holne Bridge*, 2 m. from Ashburton.

Excursions on Dartmoor (see Rte. 24) may be made to *Widecombe-in-the-Moor*, 6½ m.; *Rippon Tor*, 4½ m.; *Hay Tor*, 6 m.; *Dartmeet*, 8 m., viâ New Bridge and Pound's Gate; *South Brent* viâ Holne (11½ m.); and *Chagford* viâ Beetor Cross or Lustleigh (12¾ m. or 21¾ m.).

We cross (20¾ m.) *Dart Bridge* and turn r. for (½ m.) **Buckfast Abbey,** founded before the 10th cent., refounded in 1136, and colonised by French Benedictines in 1882.

Nothing remains of the original building but the Saxon crypt and the foundations of the Cistercian church which succeeded it and dictated the plan of the new building. The present cruciform church (adm. daily), modelled on Kirkstall and Fountains, with a square central tower, was built by the monks with their own labour in 1907–38. The dignified interior has a magnificent mosaic pavement, and a chandelier and a plaque to Abbot Vonier (d. 1938) by Benno Elkan. — *Hembury Castle*, an ancient camp, lies 1 m. N.W., surrounded by woodland (327 acres, N.T.).

From Dart Bridge the road goes on to (21½ m.) *Buckfastleigh* (White Hart, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 21/ or 5½ gs.; King's Arms, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4½ gs.; Croppins Park, unlic., R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.), a tweed- and blanket-making town (2406 inhab.). At (23½ m.) *Dean Prior*, a charming village, Herrick (1591–1674) was rector in 1629–47 and again from 1662, and here he is buried (modern tablet and window in the church). — 26½ m. *South Brent* (r.) has a Norman church tower and font. **Brent Hill* (1017 ft.), 1 m. N., is a good point of view and the romantic scenery of the **Dean Burn Valley*, 3 m. N., repays a visit.

Syon Abbey, 1½ m. E., is a Brigittine nunnery formerly at Isleworth, which has never been dispersed since its foundation by Henry V in 1414.

32 m. **Ivybridge** (*London*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7½ gs.; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½ gs.), a well-situated village (1609 inhab.), derives its name from the old bridge over the Erme. It is a good hunting centre and convenient for excursions on S. Dartmoor.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the beautiful *Ivybridge Woods* and to (2 m.) *Hanger Down*, (1½ m.) *Western Beacon* (1088 ft.), and (2 m.) *Harford Bridge*. From *Harford Church* (Perp.) a fine moorland walk leads along the right bank of the Erme to (3 m.) the *Stall Moor Circle*, and thence follows the stone row to the N. till it crosses the river near *Erme Pound* (left bank). Close by are some fine examples of hut circles. — *Modbury* (p. 173) is 5 m. S. (motor-bus). — The road from Ivybridge to (8 m.) *Shaugh Prior* (Rte. 24C) leads to (3 m.) *Cornwood* and thence N.W., viâ (5 m.) *Tolch Moor Gate*, with the fine heights of *Pen Beacon* (1407 ft.) and *Shell Top* (1546 ft.) on the right. — To *Okehampton* over the moor, see Rte. 24G.

38 m. *Plympton* (Devon Greswolde, 1½ m. N.E. at Elfordleigh, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 21/, with golf course), a 'Stannary' town (p. 180), is the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723–92), with the old grammar-school (1671) attended by him and his brother-artists Haydon (1786–1846) and Northcote (1746–1831). — 43 m. **Plymouth,** see Rte. 23C.

B. By the Coast Road

ROAD, 70½ m. (A 379). — 13 m. *Dawlish.* — 16 m. *Teignmouth.* — 24 m. **Torquay.** — 27 m. **Paignton.** — 35 m. **Dartmouth.** — 49½ m. *Kingsbridge.* — 57¼ m. *Modbury.* — 63½ m. *Yealmpton.* — 70½ m. **Plymouth.** The direct road to Torquay (22½ m.) runs viâ Newton Abbot. — MOTOR COACH from London (Victoria) to Torquay in 10¼ hrs., going on to Paignton and, in summer, to Dartmouth.

RAILWAY to Kingswear, 34¾ m., W.R. in 1½–1¾ hr. Principal stations: To (20 m.) *Newton Abbot*, see Rte. 23A. — 25¾ m. **Torquay.** — 28 m. *Paignton.* — 31 m. *Churston*, junction for *Brixham* (2 m.). — 34¾ m. **Kingswear** (ferry to *Dartmouth*, 10 min.).

At (1½ m.) *Alphington* we diverge l. from the direct road. Skirting the grounds of Powderham Castle, we pass (7¾ m.) *Kenton* (Court Hall, R. & B. 15/, pens. 21/–25/), where the church has a wonderful rood-screen (c. 1480; loft partly modern) and an elaborate pulpit. — From (9 m.) *Starcross* (Courtenay Arms), a ferry plies to Exmouth (see p. 135). — 13 m. **Dawlish** (*Grand*, R. & B. 25/6, pens. 8–9 gs., unlic.; *Royal Court*, R. & B. 21/, pens. 7–12 gs.; *Brooklands*, pens. 8 gs.; *Great Cliff*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–7 gs.; *Oak Cliff*, at Dawlish Warren, pens. 7 gs.), where the railway passes between the town and the sea, is a seaside resort with 4578 inhab., sheltered by the *Haldon* range (821 ft.). At Dawlish Warren (1½ m. N.E.) is an 18-hole golf course amid the sand-hills. — 16 m. **Teignmouth** (*Royal*, R. & B. 21/, pens. from 10 gs.; *Marina*, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 6–12 gs.; *Seacroft*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–9 gs.; *Beach*, pens. 5–8 gs.; *London*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–7 gs.; *Courtenay House*, unlic., pens. 6–7 gs.), a noted watering-place (10,019 inhab.), with a sandy beach and a pier, is well situated at the mouth of the Teign. Keats stayed here in 1818, correcting the proofs of 'Endymion.'

The walk by the *Sea Wall* (N.) to (2 m.) the curiously formed red rocks known as the *Parson and Clerk* should be taken, and also that to (2 m.) *Little Haldon* (811 ft.; motor-bus), with golf links. — A 381 ascends the Teign to (6 m.) Newton Abbot (Rte. 23C), leaving on the right (2½ m.) *Bishopsteignton* (Huntly, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–10 gs.; Tapley, unlic., R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4–8 gs.), with a Perp. church (Norman doorway and 13th cent. tympanum).

A long bridge (557 yds.) and a ferry (1½*d.*) cross the estuary to *Shaldon* (Dunmore, pens. 12 gs.; Round House; Undercliff, R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.), situated under a bold headland called the *Ness*. The hilly Torquay road skirts the cliffs above Babbacombe Bay.

24 m. **TORQUAY** (46,165 inhab.) is charmingly situated on seven hills rising from the N. shore of *Tor Bay*, at the convergence of two valleys. The beauty of its position, the luxuriance of its semi-tropical vegetation, the equability of its climate, its protection against all winds except those from the genial south, and its attractive environs, have won for "la coquette ville de Torquay" (as Max O'Rell calls it) a high reputation as a watering-place, health-resort, and winter residence. The temperature seldom reaches freezing-point in winter or rises above 70° Fahr. in summer. Mrs. Browning lived in 1838–41 at Bath House, now the Regina Hotel.

Hotels. Imperial (120 R.), well situated on the E. side of Tor Bay, R. & B. 30/, pens. 14–18 gs.; **Palace**, at Anstey's Cove, R. & B. similar charges; **Grand** (180 R.), close to the station, R. & B. 25/, pens. 12–18 gs.; **Osborne** (120 R.), Meadfoot, pens. 8–14 gs.; **Torbay**, nr. the harbour, R. & B. 20/, pens. 7½–12 gs.: all the above first class. **Lincombe Hall**, with garden, Meadfoot Rd., R. & B. 18/6, pens. 7–10 gs.; **Queens**, nr. harbour, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 10–12 gs.; **Belgrave**, nr. Abbey Gdns., pens. 8–12 gs.; **Riviera**, Park Hill Rd., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7.–12 gs.; **Regina**, by harbour, R. & B 15/, pens. 7–10 gs.; **Rosetor**, nr. Torre Abbey, pens. 6–10 gs., **Livermead House**, similar charges. — Unlic.: **Roslin Hall**, Belgrave Rd., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7–11 gs.; **Wellswood Hall**, Wellswood Ave., pens. 7–10 gs.; **Devonshire**, Park Hill Rd., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–9 gs.; etc.

At *Babbacombe*: **St. George**, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 27/6 or 8 gs.; **Babbacombe Cliff**, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8–10 gs.; **Cary Arms**, 6–9½ gs.—Unlic.: **Glen**, 7½–10 gs.; **Sefton**, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6–10 gs.

Restaurants. *Pavilion*, Vaughan Rd., *Derrett's*, Fleet St., *Cockington Court*, at Cockington, with garden.

Bathing at Tor Abbey, Meadfoot, Redgate, and Oddicombe beaches. — *Swimming and Medical Baths*, Marine Spa.

Post Office. Fleet St.

Motor-Buses from the Station to *Babbacombe*; from the Strand to *Paignton; Newton Abbot; Teignmouth* viâ Shaldon; *Chelston* (for Cockington); from the New Town Hall to *Totnes, Ivybridge*, and *Plymouth*; from Castle Circus to *Exeter*; from Marine Sq. to *Brixham* viâ Churston. — Motor Coach Station, Lymington Rd.

Motor Launches from Princess Pier to *Brixham* every 45 min. (2/, ret. 3/3); to the River Dart.

Amusements. Concerts in the *Pavilion*, *Marine Spa* (mornings only), *Princess Gardens*, and *Babbacombe Concert Hall*. — Plays and Variety: *Pavilion*, *Princess Pier* and *Babbacombe Concert Halls*. — Cinemas: *Regal*, Castle Circus; *Odeon*, Abbey Rd.; *Electric* (restaurant), Union St.; etc. — Dancing: *Marine Spa*, *Town Hall*, etc. — Regatta of the Royal Torbay and Corinthian Yacht Clubs in August. — Tennis Courts in Abbey Gardens, Upton, Cary Park, and Palace Hotel (covered). — Golf at Petitor, Preston, and Churston.

Torbay Road leads E. from the station, at the S.W. end of the town, along the coast, leaving on the left the 12–14th cent. buildings of *Torre Abbey*, now restored to house the Art Gallery (adm. 1/; 9–1, 2–5, Sun. 10.30–12.30, 2.30–4.30). In the grounds is a fine tithe-barn. The road ends at (c. 1 m.) the *Inner Harbour*, the N.E. side of which is skirted by the promenade known as the *Strand*. The *Outer Harbour*, bounded on the N. by the Princess Gardens, with the *Pavilion*, a handsome concert-hall and café, is protected on the W. side by the *Princess Pier*, and on the S.E. side by the *Haldon Pier*. Near the shore end of the latter are the *Marine Spa* and the *Royal Torbay Yacht Club*, beyond which a public walk (view) leads to the *Land's End* and the natural limestone arch known as *London Bridge*. The Strand is continued N.W. by Fleet St. and Union St., the main thoroughfare of the town, with many of the principal buildings, to *Torre Station*. A little beyond this is *St. Michael's Chapel* (E.E.; view).

From the Strand, Torwood St. and Babbacombe Rd. lead N.E., passing the *Museum* (adm. 6*d*.; weekdays 10–5), which contains remains found in Kent's Cavern and a collection of Devon seaweed. Near *St. Matthias's Church* (c. 1 m.) we diverge to the right to visit KENT'S CAVERN (open 10–5 or 8; adm. 1/6), a limestone cave in which important discoveries of bones and flint implements were made.

From the cavern we make our way N. to (½ m.) **Anstey's Cove**, a pretty little bay, frequented for bathing and boating, and thence either proceed to the N. to (1 m.) Babbacombe (see below), or follow Ilsham Drive to the right, passing (1 m.) *Ilsham Grange*, a 15th cent. farmhouse once owned by Torre Abbey, and returning below *Lincombe Gardens* to (2 m.) *Meadfoot Sands*. Thence we may reach (¾ m.) the harbour across the elevated *Daddy Hole Plain* (view).

About 1¼ m. N.E. of the harbour as the crow flies, but nearly 2 m. by the winding Babbacombe road or over *Warberry Hill* (448 ft.), lies **Babbacombe**, a suburb of Torquay, above *Babbacombe Bay*, notable for its lovely colouring. A good view of the coast is obtained from Babbacombe Down. Adjoining Babbacombe are *St. Mary Church* and *Petitor*, whence a fine coast walk leads along the cliffs to (1¼ m.) *Watcombe*, with its *Giant Rock* and interesting terra-cotta works, and to (2 m.) *Maidencombe*.

Among the points of interest on the landward side of Torquay are (1½ m.) *Cockington*, with its E.E. and Perp. church, picturesque forge, and thatched houses; *Marldon* (3½ m.), in the Perp. church of which are monuments of the Gilberts of Compton, one of whom (Sir Humphrey) was half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh and coloniser of Newfoundland (1583); and (5 m.) *Compton Castle*, a castellated mansion of the 14–15th cent. (partly ruined), with a chapel. Longer excursions may be made to (7½ m.) *Berry Pomeroy Castle* and (10½ m.) *Totnes* (Rte. 23C); to (9 m.) *Dartmouth*; and to *Dartmoor* (Rte. 24).

Almost continuous with Torquay is (27 m.) **Paignton** (*Palace*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7–12 gs.; *Hydro*, pens. 10–12 gs.; *Redcliffe*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7–12 gs.; *Park*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7–9 gs.; *Gerston*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; *Coverdale*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), a residential seaside resort (18,405 inhab.) in the middle of Tor Bay, with fine sands. The church has a Norman doorway, the Kirkham screen and chantry (c. 1500), and an old stone pulpit. The picturesque fragment of the old palace of the Bishops of Exeter is known as *Bible*

Tower from its association with Bp. Miles Coverdale, translator of the Bible (1535). The *Zoo* and *Botanical Gardens* (adm. 1/6, daily from 10) are on the Totnes Rd.

28 m. *Goodrington Sands.* — 30½ m. *Churston Ferrers* (Lupton, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½–9 gs.; Railway, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), with an 18-hole golf course.

Here B 3203 leads l. for (2 m.) **Brixham** (*Bolton*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 18/; *Smugglers' Haunt*, R. & B. 12/6), a fishing-town (8147 inhab.), with an attractive harbour long noted for its trawlers and a busy fish-quay. William of Orange landed here in 1688, an event commemorated by a statue and by the preservation of the stone on which he stepped from his boat (at the pier). The Rev. H. F. Lyte (d. 1847), who wrote 'Abide with me' at Berry Head House, is commemorated by the bells of *All Saints'*.

From (34½ m.) *Kingswear* (Royal Dart, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), we cross the Dart by steam ferry (1*d*.; car 1/6–2/6; floating bridge, with same charges, better for cars, higher upstream) to (10 min.) **Dartmouth** (*Raleigh*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7–8 gs.; *Royal Castle*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 24/; *Queen's*, similar charges; unlic.: *Gunfield*; *Norton Park*, 1½ m. W., pens. from 9 gs.), the 'Dertemouthe' of Chaucer's Prologue, a picturesque little seaport (6707 inhab.) on a safe and landlocked *Estuary (regatta in August), in which American troops embarked for Normandy in 1944. Thomas Newcomen (1663–1729), inventor of the atmospheric steam engine, was born here. The 14–15th cent. church of *St. Saviour* has a handsome rood-screen (early 15th cent.), a carved stone pulpit, a brass to John Hawley, who built the chancel (1408), and a gallery bearing the arms of the old merchant families of Dartmouth. The grotesquely carved *Butter Walk* (17th cent.; damaged by bombs) recalls the rows of Chester. At the mouth of the harbour are *St. Petrock's Church* (Norman font) and the small *Castle* erected in 1481 (adm. 6*d*.; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2). On Mount Boone, to the N., is the *Royal Naval College* (c. 500 cadets), to which the cadets from Osborne were transferred in 1921 and those from the 'Britannia' in 1925.

The favourite trip ascends the river *Dart* to (10 m.) *Totnes* (steamer in summer in 1¾ hr.; 3/, ret. 5/6). Opposite (3 m.) *Dittisham* (right bank) is *Greenway*, the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1539?–83). In the stream, visible at low water, is the *Anchor Rock*, on which (according to tradition) Sir Walter Raleigh used to smoke his pipe. Beyond *Stoke Gabriel* (left bank; Gabriel Court, pens. from 18/6 or 5 gs.) and (6½ m.) *Duncannon* we skirt the hanging woods of *Sharpham* (right bank). The landing-place at Totnes is short of the bridge and c. 1 m. from the station.

Beyond Dartmouth A 379 climbs steeply, passes (36¾ m.) *Stoke Fleming* (Endsleigh, unlic., pens. 6 gs.), with its conspicuous church, and reaches the shore at *Blackpool* (good bathing). — 39 m. *Strete* (Tallis Rock, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.). The road follows a strip of shingle separating the sea from *Slapton Ley*, a narrow freshwater lagoon 2 m. long (good coarse fishing in winter; permits from Mr. Heard, Manor Cottage, Strete). It is divided by the road to *Slapton*, ½ m. beyond which is *Pool*, the home of Sir John Hawkins. At Slapton Sands is an obelisk erected by the U.S. Army (see p. 167). At (42½ m.) *Torcross* (Torcross, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.) the road turns abruptly inland.

From Torcross good walkers may follow the coast (fine cliff scenery) to (4 m.) *Start Point* (lighthouse), *Prawle Point* (9 m.), and (14½ m.) *Portlemouth* (ferry to Salcombe, 3*d*.). There are small hotels at *Hallsands*, 1¼ m. N. of the Start, and at *East Prawle*, a little inland before reaching Prawle Point.

49½ m. **Kingsbridge** (*Albion*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7–8 gs.; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–9 gs.), a market-town (2978 inhab.), is prettily situated at the head of the lake-like *Salcombe Estuary*.

A motor-bus plies S. to (6½ m.) **Salcombe** (2383 inhab.; *Marine*, pens. 8–14 gs.; *Bolt Head*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10 gs.; *Salcombe*, pens. 7–12 gs.; *Tides Reach*, unlic., pens. 8–12 gs.), a delightful holiday resort amid charming scenery. J. A. Froude (see below) is buried here. Ferry to *Portlemouth* (Gara Rock, 1½ m. S.E., pens. 8–9½ gs.), where the 15th cent. church has a magnificent screen, and thence to Prawle Point, etc., see above. — About 6 m. N.W. is *Thurlestone* (Thurlestone, pens. 7–14 gs.; Links, pens. 9–12 gs.; Resthaven, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. from 24/ or 7 gs.; Rock House, unlic., pens. 6–8 gs., the latter on the shore), a bathing and golfing resort, and 2 m. S. is *Bolt Head* (1198 acres of N.T. property with *Portlemouth Down*, opposite). *Hope Cove* (Cottage, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8½–10 gs.; Grand View, similar charges), just N.E. of Bolt Tail, 2 m. farther W., is another little bathing resort.

The branch railway from Kingsbridge to *Brent* (12½ m.; see Rte. 23A) ascends the charming roadless valley of the Avon.

At (53½ m.) *Aveton Gifford*, where the church was almost destroyed by a German bomb, the Plymouth road crosses the Avon. — 57¾ m. *Modbury* (Modbury Inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a quaint little slate-built town.

Off *Bigbury-on-Sea* (Bay, unlic., pens. 6 gs.), 5 m. S. at the mouth of the Avon, is *Burgh Island* with a luxurious summer Hotel (R. & B. from 20/, pens. 10–21 gs.).

We cross the Erme and the Yealm, before reaching (63½ m.) *Yealmpton* (pron. 'Yamton'; Hotel, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.) at the head of the Yealm estuary.

By bus, or preferably by boat, we may descend the Yealm to (4 m.) *Newton Ferrers* (Cliffside, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7-10 gs.; River Yealm, similar charges; Beacon Hill, unlic., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7–10 gs.), an attractively situated village with an interesting church.

67½ m. *Plymstock* (Inn, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4 gs.). — 70½ m. **Plymouth,** entered by Laira Bridge, see Rte. 23C.

C. Viâ Newton Abbot and Totnes

ROAD, 48½ m. A 380. 16 m. *Newton Abbot*. — A 381. 24½ m. *Totnes*. — A 385. 32 m. junction with A 38; thence to Plymouth, see Rte. 23A.

From Exeter we follow A 38 for 5½ m., then bear left and ascend Telegraph Hill (763 ft.; 1 in 7). — 16 m. **Newton Abbot**

(*Queen's*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Commercial*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Globe*), a railway centre (15,003 inhab.), is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Teign and the Lemon. Near the station, in the Torquay road, is *Forde House* (1610; adm. 1/; café), visited by Charles I (1625) and by William of Orange (1688), and in the centre of the town is the old *Tower of St. Leonard*, where William is said to have been proclaimed king (stone with inscription). To the W. is *Bradley Manor* (15th cent.; N.T.; adm. 6*d*., Tues. 2–6).

The church at *Haccombe* (E.E.; c. 1240), 3 m. E.S.E., has interesting effiges and brasses (15–17th cent.) of the Carew family. — A 382, the road ascending the Teign valley parallel with the railway, past Newton Abbot golf links, to (6 m.) Bovey Tracey and (12½ m.) Moretonhampstead (see Rte. 24) is an important approach to Dartmoor from the Torbay coast. — MOTOR-BUSES run to *Buckfastleigh* viâ Dart Bridge; *Torquay*; *Totnes*; and in summer to *Haytor* and *Widecombe*; and *Princetown*.

19 m. *Ipplepen* (r.) has a noble 15th cent. church. At *Torbryan*, 1 m. W., the church contains a fine screen, a carved pulpit, and much old glass. — 22½ m. *Little Hempston* (r.) has a 14th cent. parsonage (now a farmhouse), enclosing a square court and containing a fine hall.

24½ m. **Totnes** (*Seymour*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 10 gs.; *Royal Seven Stars*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/; *Castle*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½–7½ gs.; *Château Bellevue*, 1 m. N., R. & B. from 15/6, pens. 7–12 gs.), one of the oldest boroughs in England (4525 inhab.), lies on the side of a hill and consists mainly of one long street with piazzas and many old houses with interesting interiors. At the upper end of the town are the *North Gate* and the keep of the Norman *Castle* (adm. 3*d*.; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), which consists of two circular stories, with a walk round the upper one (*View). Lower down is the *Church*, a 15th cent. building with a noble red tower. It contains a coloured and gilt stone *Rood Screen (restored), formerly ascended by a unique stone staircase on the N. side, and a good choir screen. Near the church is the colonnaded *Guildhall*. Below the *East Gate*, in the pavement (l.) is the '*Brutus Stone*,' where (we are invited to believe) Brutus of Troy first set foot on English soil (indicator on adjoining house). Near the Dart Bridge is a monument to W. J. Wills (1834–61), one of the first explorers to cross Australia. Salmon and trout fishing is good (permits from the Dart Angling Assoc., Totnes).

About 2½ m. E. is **Berry Pomeroy Castle** (10–7, Sun. 2–6; adm. 6*d*.), a picturesque ivy-clad ruin, dating largely from the 16th cent. but going back in part (great gateway) to the 13th. — J. A. Froude (1818–94) was born at *Dartington*, 2 m. N. of Totnes. *Dartington Hall* preserves part of a 14th cent. mansion but is better known as the centre of a successful modern experiment in rural economics, which includes a school, a theatre, forestry, fruit-growing and agricultural estates, and cider and textile mills. Tours of the estate may be made on application, in writing, to the Public Relations Office.

From Totnes a railway and by-roads ascend the pretty valley of the Dart to (9½ m.) *Ashburton* (Rte. 23A) viâ (3¼ m.) *Staverton*, noted for its picturesque bridge, and (7 m.) *Buckfastleigh*. Steamer to *Dartmouth*, see Rte. 23B.

At (30 m.) *Avonwick* (Avon, P.R., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 5½ gs.), we cross the Avon and 1½ m. farther on we join the main road (A 38). Thence viâ (37½ m.) *Ivybridge* to (48½ m.) *Plymouth*, see Rte. 23A.

PLYMOUTH, one of the chief seaports of England, lies at the mouths of the Plym and Tamar and at the head of Plymouth Sound, a capacious and sheltered roadstead, to which (with its various arms and inlets) the importance of the place is mainly due. Along with the contiguous **Stonehouse** and **Devonport**, Plymouth forms one large community known as the 'Three Towns' and containing a joint population of 208,166 (incl. the garrison). It is a fortress of the first rank and as an arsenal it is second to Portsmouth alone. It carries on also a large foreign and coasting trade (copper and lead ore, tin, china-clay, etc.).

Railway Stations. *North Road* (A 5; Rfmts.), for all services to the N.; *Friary* (B 6; Rfmts.), terminus of the S.R., in E. Plymouth; *Devonport* (B 3; Rfmts.; S.R.); *Devonport* (A 2; W.R.).

Hotels. Duke of Cornwall (B, C 4), Millbay Rd., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 27/6 or 7 gs.; **Grand** (a; C 5), on the Hoe, with view of the Sound, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 27/6; **Continental**, T.H. (B 4), Millbay Rd., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **Colorado**, St. Michael's Terr., near North Rd., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Houndiscombe**, 68 North Rd. (A 5), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 115/, these two unlic.

Restaurants. *Genoni's*, 38 George St.; *Imperial*, 34 Union St.; *Malcolm's*, 27 Russell St.; *Café Royal*, *Lockyer*, Lockyer St.; *Cabin*, 68 North Rd.

Post Office (B 5), Tavistock Rd. — Information Bureau, 3 Lockyer Pl. (City Centre).

Motor-Buses mostly starting at the City Centre run to all the suburbs; also from St. Andrew's Cross (B 5) to *Tavistock* or *Buckland* viâ Yelverton; *Dousland*; *Shaugh Prior*; *Newton Ferrers* and *Noss Mayo*, etc.; from North Road Sta. to *Kingsbridge* and *Dartmouth*; and to *Yealmpton* and *Bigbury*; from the Technical College (D 5) to *Exeter* or *Torquay* viâ Ivybridge; etc. — Motor Coach to *London* in 11½ hrs.

Steam Ferries: from *Admiral's Hard* (C 3) c. every ½ hr. to *Cremyll* (Mt. Edgcumbe; bus in connection to *Cawsand*); from *Phœnix Wharf* (C 6) to *Turnchapel* (every ½ hr.; 2*d*.) and *Oreston* (7 times daily); from *North Corner* (B 1) 12 times daily to *Millbrook* (4*d*.). Vehicle ferries: from Ferry Rd. (B 1) to *Torpoint* (every ¼ hr., 1½*d*., motor-cycle 2*d*., car 1/–2/); and from *St. Budeaux* to *Saltash* (every ¼ or ½ hr. 3*d*., motor-cycle 4*d*., car 1/–1/9). — Motor Launches from the Barbican to *Cawsand* and to *Boveysand* (10*d*. return), and from the Barbican or Phœnix Wharf round the warships and dockyard (2/6).

Steamers run more or less regularly in summer to *Looe* (5/ ret.), *Fowey* (7/), *Burgh Island* (5/), *Dodman Point* (12/), etc. Other excursion steamers, see p. 177.

Amusements. *Palace* (variety; B 4), Union St.; *Gaumont Palace Cinema* (B 4), Union St.; *Odeon Cinema* (B 5), Frankfort St. — Tennis, Putting, and Bowls on the Hoe, in Central Park, etc. — Bathing in swimming-pools beneath the Hoe (C 5) and at Mount Wise (C 2). — Boats for hire at W. Hoe Pier.

History. Plymouth was first fortified in the 14th cent. and has ever since played an important part in the maritime and naval history of England. It supplied seven ships to fight the Armada (1588), and it was in Plymouth

Sound that the British fleet awaited the arrival of the Spaniards. It was the starting-point of many of the expeditions of Drake, Humphrey Gilbert, Cook, and Hawkins (a native of the town). It was the last port touched by the Pilgrim Fathers on their way to America (comp. p. 85); and here, standing on the 'Mayflower' slab (see below), the mayor welcomed, in June 1919, the crew of the American seaplane NC 4, the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic (viâ the Azores). In the Civil War Plymouth sided with the Parliamentarians, and it was the only town in S.W. England that escaped capture by the Royalists. In 1913, at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Plymouth, the suggestion was first made that resulted in the union of the three Methodist Churches in 1932. In 1941 the city was severely damaged by German air bombardment, and the new plan for rebuilding the city centre is now (1949) under way.

The ***Hoe** (C 5) is a fine elevated esplanade overlooking the Sound, on which Drake is said to have been playing bowls when the Spanish Armada hove in sight. Here stand the unsatisfactory *Armada Tercentenary Memorial* (1890), the *National Naval War Memorial* (1923), a statue of *Sir Francis Drake* (1884; a replica of that at Tavistock), and *Smeaton's Tower* (adm. 2*d.* on Sun. in summer), the upper part of the third Eddystone Lighthouse (comp. below). The striking view from the Hoe (best from Smeaton's Tower) extends in clear weather to the Eddystone, 14 m. S. To the E. of the Hoe are the *Citadel* (C 5), erected in 1666, with a statue of George II, and (below) the *Marine Biological Laboratory*, with an aquarium (open weekdays, 10–6, 6*d.*). Adjacent is the *Royal Marine War Memorial.*

From the Citadel we make our way to the picturesque quay known as the *Barbican* (B 6), where the trawlers land their fish. The sailing hence of the 'Mayflower' in 1620 is commemorated by a slab in the roadway, an arch, and an inscription on the parapet of the pier at the S. end. Another slab refers to 'NC 4' (see above). Among many ancient buildings near by may be noted the remains of the gatehouse of the 14th cent. *Castle* (foot of Lambhay St.) and the *Old Custom House* (1586), on the Parade. From the Barbican we ascend through a quaint bit of old Plymouth, viâ New St., with an Elizabethan house (adm. free 10–1, 2.15–5.15, Sun. 3–5), Notte St., and St. Andrew's St., to **St. Andrew's** (B 5), the mother church of Plymouth, a 15th cent. structure with a good tower.

The nave, ruined by enemy action in 1941, has been laid out as a garden. The heart of *Admiral Blake* (1599–1657) is said to have been interred behind the S. choir-stalls. — Behind St. Andrew's is *Prysten House* (slightly damaged), a late 15th cent. monastic hostel with a galleried courtyard. The doorway leading to the cemetery has been restored as a 'Door of Unity' and a memorial to two American officers killed in the war of 1812–13.

To the W. of the church, at the intersection of Royal Parade and Armada Way, two broad avenues, the main thoroughfares of the new city centre, is a steel flagstaff, erected 1947, with a bronze representation of Drake's drum.

About ⅓ m. N., in Tavistock Rd., are the *Free Library* and *Museum & Art Gallery* (daily 10–6, Sun. 2–4 or 3–5), containing paintings by Reynolds, a portrait of Sir John Hawkins, by Zuccari, and prints and drawings by old masters.

To the W. of Plymouth proper lies **Stonehouse,** the main object of general interest in which is the *Royal William Victualling Yard* (C 3; no adm.), an immense establishment, 13 acres in extent, laid out by Rennie in 1826–35 and containing everything necessary for the commissariat of the navy. It is entered by a gate surmounted by a colossal statue of William IV.

In Wyndham St. in the N. part of Stonehouse is the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (B 4), a 19th cent. Gothic building with a lofty spire.

Devonport (B, C 2, 3) lies to the W. and N. of Stonehouse Creek, and is easily reached by motor-bus or (more attractive) by small boat (fare 3*d.*) from the *Admiral's Hard* (C 3) in Stonehouse to the *Admiral's Stairs*, below Mount Wise (C 2).

The *Dockyard* (B, C 1, 2; adm. Mon.–Fri. 9–12, 1.30–5, Sat. 9–12), with accommodation for the largest vessels, covers 240 acres and fronts on the *Hamoaze*, or estuary of the Tamar, which is reserved as a harbour for vessels of war. Farther N. are the *Gun Wharf* (A 2), with an interesting armoury, and the *Keyham Steam Yard* (A 1; adm. as for the Dockyard), for the refitting of vessels. In Keyham likewise is the *Royal Naval Engineering College* (350 cadets). — In Fore St. is the *Sailors' Rest*, with accommodation for 1000 men, founded by Miss Agnes Weston (d. 1918). Excellent views are obtained from *Mount Wise* (C 2, 3), on which are the official residences of the General in Command and the Port Admiral; the monument (1925) to Capt. R. F. Scott (1868–1912; born at Devonport) and his companions in the Antarctic; and the United Services Cricket ground.

Devonport Museum, in Duke St. (open weekdays, except. Wed., 10–1, 2–5) contains interesting ship models. The *Devonport Column*, adjoining the Town Hall (B 2), commemorates the change of name from 'Plymouth Dock' to Devonport (1824).

The granite ***Breakwater** (1812–41), 1 m. long, protecting the entrance of Plymouth Sound may be visited (2¼ m.) by small boat, passing *St. Nicholas* or *Drake's Island*, where John Lambert, Cromwell's general, was confined from 1664 till his death in 1683.

STEAMERS in summer from Great Western Docks (C 4) make the trip round the ***Eddystone Lighthouse,** 14½ m. S. (5/, viâ Looe 7/, viâ Fowey 12/; visitors not landed at the lighthouse). The present lighthouse, 135 ft. high, was built by Sir James Douglas in 1878–82, at a cost of £80,000; its light (two flashes every ½ min.) is visible for 17 m. Of its three predecessors, the first, built by Winstanley in 1696–1700, was swept away by a storm in 1703; the second, of wood, was destroyed by fire in 1755, and the third, Smeaton's lighthouse (94 ft. high), was removed in 1882 owing to the action of the sea on the reef supporting it.

On the Cornish peninsula opposite Stonehouse (ferry from Admiral's Hard to Cremyll, 3*d.*) is ***Mount Edgcumbe** (D 2), formerly the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The mansion-house (16th cent.) was destroyed by enemy action in 1941, but the finely wooded park, commanding beautiful views, is open free on Bank Holidays, on the last Sat. of every month, and on Wed. (except the Wed. before the last Sat.). From Cremyll a motor-bus climbs to

(2½ m.) the fishing-villages of *Kingsand* (Halfway House Inn, R. & B. 12/6–15/, pens. 5–7 gs.) and its neighbour *Cawsand*, once a noted smugglers' haunt. A fine cliff walk goes on thence viâ Penlee Point to *Rame Head* (2½ m.), with the Chapel of St. Michael (15th cent.).

The attractive excursion up the *Tamar* to (19 m.) *Weir Head* takes c. 5½ hrs. by steamer from Barbican or Phœnix Wharf (5/ return). Steering through the *Hamoaze* between Devonport (r.) and Torpoint (l.) we leave the mouth of the Lynher (see below) on the left, and enter the Tamar proper, the boundary between Devon and Cornwall. We pass under the *Royal Albert Bridge* of the railway (built by the younger Brunel in 1859; nearly ½ m. long, 100 ft. above high water), at the W. or Cornish end of which lies (4 m.) *Saltash*. Above the bridge the river expands into a lake ¾ m. wide, with the Tavy estuary to the right and Great Mis Tor visible in the distance to the N. At *Landulph* (l.) is the tomb of Theodore Palæologus (d. 1636), a descendant of the Byzantine emperors. On the same side, round the next bend, is *Pentillie Castle*, with its charming grounds. — 12 m. *Cotehele Quay* (l.), where the river narrows, is the landing-place for **Cotehele House**, a finely preserved medieval mansion (1485–1539), acquired by the Treasury in 1947 from its owner, Lord Mount Edgcumbe, in lieu of death duties, and handed over to the National Trust (adm. 2/; Wed., Sat., Sun. 2–6). Notable features are the chapel (1490) and the 17–18th cent. furniture, lent by Lord Mount Edgcumbe (Cotehele may be reached also by motor-bus from Saltash to *St. Dominick*, ¾ m. S.W.). — 14 m. *Calstock*, see p. 191. The river makes a wide loop (3 m.) to the right to (17 m.) *Morwellham Quay* (Inn), about 1 m. short of the **Morwell Rocks* (r.; 300 ft.). At (19 m.) *Weir Head* we are within 3½ m. of Tavistock (Rte. 24; to the N.E.). The fine scenery higher up is accessible by small boat only.

Another steamer ascends the *Lynher River* (return 3/). Soon after quitting the Hamoaze we see *Antony House* (1721) on the left and *Trematon Castle* and *Ince Castle* on the right. About 4 m. farther on the beautifully wooded river splits into several arms, and on a point between two of these lies the little town of *St. Germans*, where the striking church, with two W. towers and a deep-set Norman porch, served as the cathedral of Cornwall until 1049.

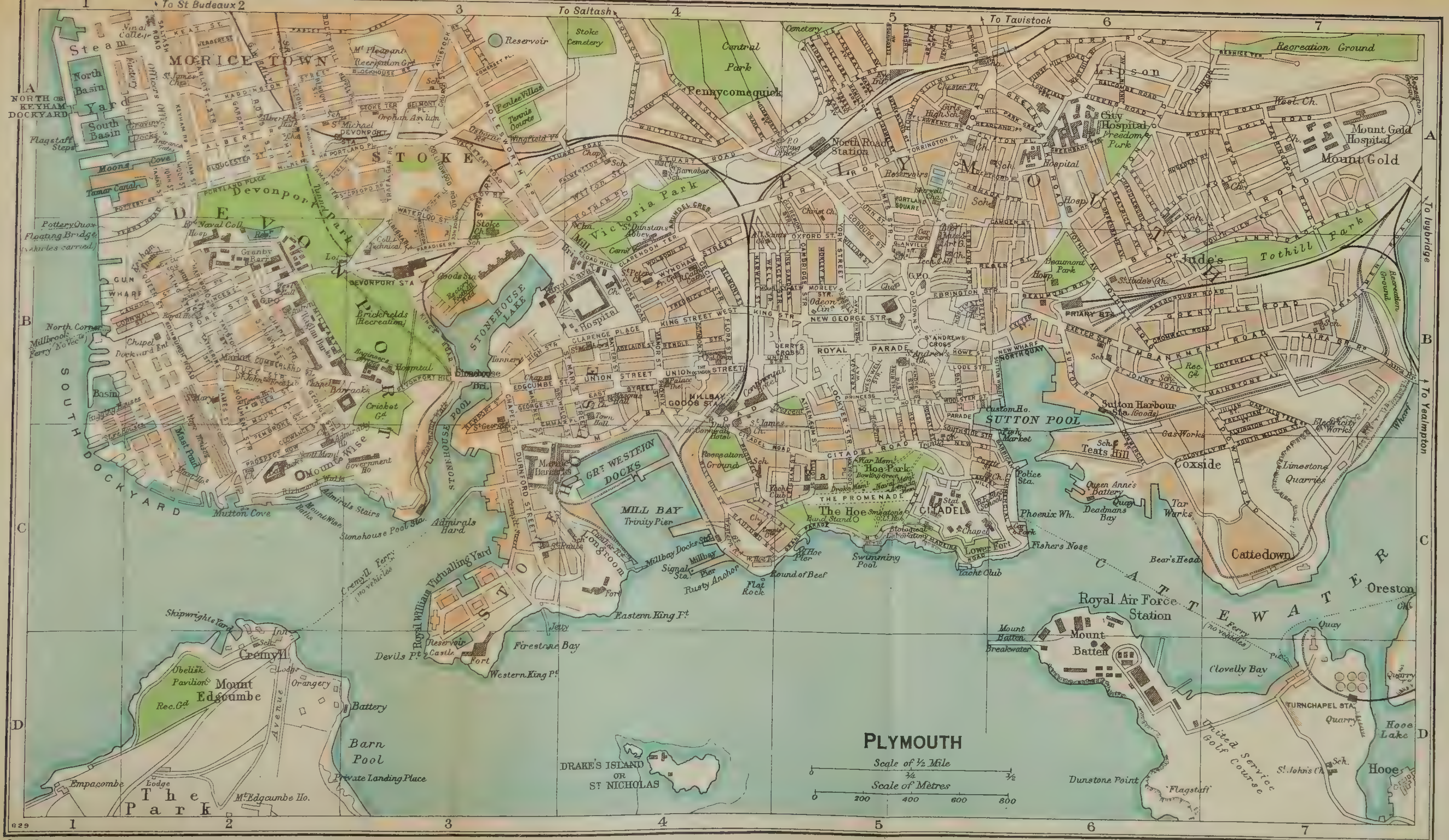
Another steamer (c. 3 hrs.; return 4/) rounds the coast to the S.E., passing the Breakwater and the *Mewstone Rock* on the right, with the pleasant bays of *Heybrook* (Seahorse) and *Wembury* on the left (motor-bus from East St.). It then ascends the *Yealm* estuary with Newton Ferrers on the right, to *Kitley*, about 1½ m. below Yealmpton (p. 173).

From Plymouth to *Truro* and *Penzance*, see Rte. 25; to *Princetown* (Dartmoor), see Rte. 24C; to *Newquay*, see Rte. 27A.

24. DARTMOOR

DARTMOOR is an elevated district in Devonshire rather over 200 sq. m. in extent, measuring 23 m. from N. to S., and 10–12 m. from E. to W. The mean elevation is about 1400 ft., but some of the hills are over 1800 ft. high and two of them exceed 2000 ft. The masses of granite known as 'Tors,' which crown many of the hills, are characteristic features. The streams are many, bright, and rapid, with numerous pools and 'stickles', and afford good trout fishing. Cattle and sheep are pastured on Dartmoor during summer, and the semi-wild Dartmoor ponies roam over it all the year round. The central portion (about 50,000 acres) forms what was anciently the royal 'Forest of Dartmoor,' and is an appanage of the Duchy of Cornwall. Henry III gave it to his brother Richard, and it then became a 'chase' (comp. p. 97), though it is still always referred to by its ancient title. The air on Dartmoor is pure and bracing, the scenery wild and romantic, and its antiquities include the rude stone remains of a primitive population, traces of early Saxon immigration, vestiges of the 'tinners,' and stone crosses indicating the way to other-day religious houses on its borders.

Two main roads, intersecting at Two Bridges, cross the moor: one leading from Tavistock to Ashburton, and the other from Plymouth to Moretonhampstead. It is to the N. and S. of the district through which these roads run that the wilder parts of Dartmoor are situated. The pedestrian is advised to provide himself with a good map and compass; to refrain from attempting to cross swampy spots (beware of bright green grass); to make for a valley


PLYMOUTH
Scale of ½ Mile
0 ¼ ½
Scale of Metres
0 200 400 600 800
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
A B C D
629
To St Budeaux
To Saltash
To Tavistock
To Ivybridge
To Yealmpton
MORICE TOWN
STOKE
DEVONPORT
STONEHOUSE
PLYMOUTH
North or Keyham Dockyard
Steam Yard
North Basin
South Basin
Flagstaff Steps
Moon Cove
Tamar Canal
Pottery Quay
Floating Bridge (vehicles carried)
Gun Wharf
North Corner
Millbrook Ferry (No Vecs.)
South Dockyard
Basin
Mutton Cove
Mount Wise
Admirals Stairs
Stonehouse Pool Sta.
Admirals Hard
Cremyll Ferry (no vehicles)
Royal William Victualling Yard
Devils Pt.
Western King Pt.
Firestone Bay
Eastern King Ft.
Millbay Docks Sta.
Signal Sta.
Rusty Anchor
Flat Rock
Round of Beef
Swimming Pool
Yacht Club
Lower Fort
Fishers Nose
Phoenix Wh.
Devonport Park
Devonport Sta.
Brickfields (Recreation)
Cricket Gd.
Stonehouse Lake
Stonehouse Pool
Victoria Park
Central Park
Stoke Cemetery
Pennycomequick
Reservoir
Penlee Villas
Tennis Courts
North Road Station
Mount Pleasant Recreation Gd.
Grt. Western Docks
Mill Bay
Trinity Pier
Millbay Goods Sta.
Royal Naval Hospital
Royal Parade
Derrys Cross
St. Andrews Cross
Union Street
King Street West
New George Str.
G.P.O.
Odeon Cin.
Hoe Park
The Hoe
The Promenade
Citadel
Citadel Road
Recreation Ground
Sutton Pool
North Quay
Custom Ho.
Fish Market
Sutton Harbour Sta. (Goods)
Friary Sta.
Teats Hill
Queen Anne's Battery
Deadmans Bay
Coxside
Tar Works
Gas Works
Electricity Works
Limestone Quarries
Cattedown
Bear's Head
Cattewater
Oreston
Royal Air Force Station
Mount Batten
Mount Batten Breakwater
Clovelly Bay
Turnchapel Sta.
Quarry
Hoe Lake
Hoe
St. John's Ch.
United Services Golf Course
Dunstone Point
Flagstaff
Lipson
City Hospital
Freedom Park
Mount Gold Hospital
Mount Gold
Recreation Ground
Tothill Park
St. Jude's
Beaumont Park
Embankment Road
Laira Br. Rd.
Rec. Gd.
Wharf
Cremyll
Shipwrights Yard
Mount Edgcumbe
Obelisk
Pavilion
Rec. Gd.
Orangery
Battery
Avenue
Barn Pool
Private Landing Place
Empacombe
Lodge
The Park
Mt. Edgcumbe Ho.
Drake's Island or St Nicholas

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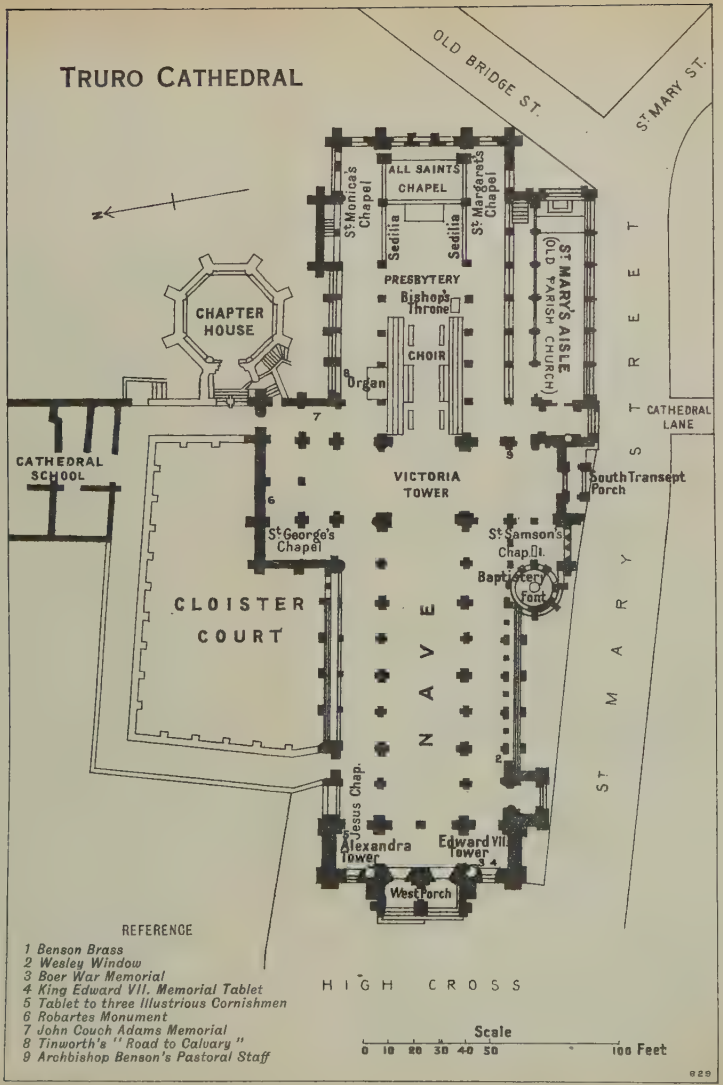
TRURO CATHEDRAL
OLD BRIDGE ST.
ST. MARY ST.
N
ALL SAINTS CHAPEL
St. Monica's Chapel
St. Margaret's Chapel
Sedilia
Sedilia
PRESBYTERY
Bishop's Throne
CHOIR
8 Organ
ST. MARY'S AISLE (OLD PARISH CHURCH)
CHAPTER HOUSE
CATHEDRAL SCHOOL
CATHEDRAL LANE
VICTORIA TOWER
South Transept Porch
St. George's Chapel
St. Samson's Chap.
Baptistery
Font
CLOISTER COURT
NAVE
Jesus Chap.
Alexandra Tower
Edward VII Tower
West Porch
ST. MARY STREET
HIGH CROSS
REFERENCE
1 Benson Brass
2 Wesley Window
3 Boer War Memorial
4 King Edward VII. Memorial Tablet
5 Tablet to three Illustrious Cornishmen
6 Robartes Monument
7 John Couch Adams Memorial
8 Tinworth's "Road to Calvary"
9 Archbishop Benson's Pastoral Staff
Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 Feet
829

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if overtaken by a mist; and to remember that recent heavy rain is apt to make the streams impassable.

A. From Exeter to Tavistock viâ Okehampton

Road, 38½ m. (A 30 & A 386).

Railway, 42 m., W.R. from the Central or St. David's stations in 1¼–1¾ hr., going on to (59 m.) *Plymouth.* Principal stations: 7¼ m. *Crediton.* — 11¼ m. **Yeoford,** junction for Barnstaple and Ilfracombe. — 19¼ m. *North Tawton.* — 26 m. **Okehampton,** junction for Bude and Padstow. — 32¼ m. *Bridestow.* — 35½ m. *Lydford.* — 42 m. **Tavistock.**

A 30 runs nearly due W. and at (15½ m.) *Whiddon Down* leaves the Chagford road on the left. — At (18½ m.) *South Zeal* (Oxenham Arms, R. & B. 15/, pens. 30/ or 7 gs.; Seven Stars Inn, P.R., R. & B. 7/6, pens. 4 gs., at *S. Tawton,* 1 m. N.), beneath *Cosdon Beacon* (1799 ft.; view), we reach the N. edge of Dartmoor, and at (19½ m.) *Sticklepath* (Rising Sun Inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–7 gs.) we cross the Taw.

22½ m. **Okehampton** (*White Hart*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 21/ or 24/; *Plume of Feathers*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Fountain*, similar charges; *London*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 15/ or 90/), a small town (3352 inhab.), stands at the confluence of the East and West Okement, and is a good centre for exploring North Dartmoor. The *Castle*, ½ m. S.W., has some late-Norman work in the keep (adm. 3*d.*; open daily).

Yes Tor (2028 ft.; *View) and *High Willes* or *High Willhays* (2039 ft.; highest point on Dartmoor) rise c. 4 m. S. of Okehampton and may be ascended thence in 2–3 hrs. A red flag on Yes Tor indicates danger from artillery practice. — An attractive walk leads viâ *Tongue End* to *Belstone* (Tors, R. & B. 15/, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.), 3¼ m. S.E. of Okehampton (fine tors), and thence to (4¾ m.) *Sticklepath* (see above).

From Okehampton to *Ivybridge*, to *Princetown*, and to *Chagford*, across the Moor, see Rtes. 24G, D, E; to *Torrington* viâ Hatherleigh, see p. 203; to *Launceston*, etc., see Rte. 25A.

We now run parallel with the railway to Plymouth, which crosses the W. Okement by the lofty Meldon Viaduct (l.), and after 2¾ m. we leave on the right the main road to Cornwall. — 31 m. *Dartmoor Inn* (R. & B. 12/6–15/, pens. 17/6–21/). About 1½ m. S.W. is **Lydford** (*Manor*, near the station, R. & B. 11/–14/, pens. 6–7 gs.; *Lydford House*, temp. closed; *Castle*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4 gs.), now a mere village, but preserving its ruined *Castle*, where the Forest Courts were believed to act in accordance with the maxim "first hang and draw, and then hear the cause, is Lydford Law." It contained the 'Stannary' prison (p. 180). The beautiful **Lydford Gorge* (N.T., 37 acres; adm. 6*d.*), 1 m. S., is spanned by a single-arch bridge; 1 m. below it is the attractive *Cascade*, c. 100 ft. high. in the grounds of the Manor Hotel (adm. 6*d.*).

To reach ***Tavy Cleave,** a deep rocky valley on Dartmoor, with bold tors on its W. side, we follow a green path leading E. across the common behind the Dartmoor Inn. We cross the Lyd by (2¼ m.) stepping-stones and proceed E. to (3 m.) *Doe Tor* and S.E. to (3¾ m.) *Hare Tor*, whence we descend S.E.

to (4½ m.) the Cleave. — Another pleasant walk, crossing the Lyd ½ m. N.E. of the Dartmoor Inn (stepping-stones), ascends to (1 m.) *Brat Tor*, which is in full view from the stream. This walk may be extended to (1 m. N.E.) *Great Links Tor* (1908 ft.). — A fine moorland walk leads E. from Brat Tor to (2 m.) *Rattle Brook* and thence to (7 m.) *Okehampton* as described in Rte. 24D. From Lydford to *Princetown*, see Rte. 24C.

To the right of (35 m.) *Mary Tavy* rises Brent Tor (see below) and just short of Tavistock is *Kelly College*, a boys' school founded in 1877.

38½ m. **TAVISTOCK** (*Bedford*, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 8–10 gs.; *Queen's Head*, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.; *New Market*, similar charges), a grey-stone market town (4453 inhab.) on the Tavy, offers excellent headquarters for the exploration of W. Dartmoor. Of its ancient *Abbey* (founded in 961) the chief remains are the N. gatehouse (restored), a fragment of the cloisters (in the churchyard), and the Great Gateway and Still Tower. The latter are in the vicarage garden, in which also stands an inscribed Romano-British stone. The church of *St. Eustachius* (14th cent.) contains some curious monuments. Tavistock, the centre of a once important mining-district (tin, copper, and manganese), Chagford, Ashburton, and Plympton were the four 'Stannary' towns appointed by charter of Edward I for the weighing and stamping of tin and the holding of monthly mining courts. The title of Lord Warden of the Stannaries is still borne by the chief member of the Duke of Cornwall's Council.

About ½ m. S., on the Yelverton road, is a statue (by Boehm) of Sir Francis Drake (1542–96), who was born at *Crowndale*, ½ m. farther down the Tavy (house pulled down; tablet on near-by farmhouse). — The conical *Brent Tor* (1100 ft.; view), with its chapel, is 4 m. N. of Tavistock. *Peter Tavy* is 2½ m. N.E. — From Tavistock to *Two Bridges*, see Rte. 24B; to *Liskeard*, see Rte. 25. — MOTOR-BUSES run to *Plymouth*, *Princetown* (Fri., Sat. and Sun.), *Okehampton*, *Calstock*, *Launceston*, *Bideford*, *Bude*, etc.

The road to Plymouth (15 m.; A 386) runs S.E. viâ (4 m.) *Horrabridge* (Moorgate House, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) and joins the Princetown road near Yelverton (Rte 24C); the railway follows a more westerly route on the W. bank of the Tavy, recrossing the river just above its junction with the Tamar.

B. FROM EXETER TO TAVISTOCK VIÂ TWO BRIDGES

ROAD, 32 m. (A 30, B 3212, A 384). MOTOR-BUS to Moretonhampstead in c. 1 hr., going on in summer to Princetown.

We follow A 30 for over 1 m. from the Exe Bridge and then ascend to the left on B 3212. Farther on a descent leads into the attractive upper valley of the Teign, which we cross at (6¾ m.) *Steps Bridge*. — 12 m. **Moretonhampstead** (*White Horse*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/; *White Hart*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5 gs.), a pleasant little town (1587 inhab.), is a starting-point for the moorlands near the Teign, and is the nearest railway station to Chagford (4½ m.).

To *Chagford* and *Okehampton*, see Rte. 24E; to *Lustleigh* and *Bovey Tracey*, see Rte. 24F.

We cross the Bovey and, at (15 m.) *Beetor Cross*, the moorland road from Chagford to Bovey Tracey. — 20 m. *Post Bridge* (East Dart, pens. 21/ or 5–6 gs.; Lydgate House, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–7 gs.), with an admirable example of a 'clapper,' or rude stone, bridge. — 24 m. **Two Bridges** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7½ gs.) is just below the confluence of the West Dart and the Cowsic, the valley of the latter being particularly charming. On the Dart, 1¾ m. N., is *Wistman's Wood*, one of the few old groves of stunted oaks that still linger on the Moor. About ¾ m. N.E. is *Crockern Tor* (1391 ft.), where the 'Tinners' Parliament' was formerly attended by representatives of the four original 'Stannary' towns (p. 180).

Other excursions may be made to **Dartmeet*, about 4½ m. E., where the E. and W. Dart unite; to *Childe's Tomb*, 3 m. S.S.E.; and viâ (1 m.) *Tor Royal* to *Nun's* (or *Siward's*) *Cross*, 3 m. S.S.W., mentioned in 1240, and bearing the inscriptions 'Siward' and 'Boc Lond.' — Good walkers may proceed from Nun's Cross, by (4¼ m.) an old mine on *Harter Tor*, to (5¼ m.) the *Drizzlecombe Antiquities*, on the Plym, which include two fine menhirs, and thence W. to (7½ m.) *Sheepstor* (see p. 182). — From Two Bridges to *Princetown* and *Plymouth* and to *Ashburton*, see Rte. 24C.

At (26 m.) *Rendlestone* we join a road from Princetown. On the left, farther on, are the *Merrivale Antiquities*, which include a menhir and two double stone rows (850 ft. and 590 ft. long). — 27½ m. *Merrivale Bridge* (Dartmoor Inn, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 26/6 or 6–7 gs.). The main road goes on to (32 m.) *Tavistock*, passing *Roos Tor* and the three *Staple Tors* (1482 ft.) on the right, and the sphinx-shaped *Vixen Tor* and *Feather Tor* on the left.

C. FROM PLYMOUTH TO ASHBURTON VIÂ TWO BRIDGES

ROAD, 28 m. (A 386, B 3212, A 384). MOTOR-BUS to Dousland in 40 min. RAILWAY to Princetown, 20¾ m., W.R. in 1½ hr. (views). Carriages are changed at Yelverton. Principal stations: 4¼ m. *Plym Bridge*. — 7 m. *Bickleigh*. — 10¼ m. **Yelverton**, where we leave the Tavistock line. — 11¾ m. *Dousland*. — 20¾ m. **Princetown.**

The Tavistock road runs N. from Plymouth and at (2¼ m.) *Crown Hill* crosses A 374. We pass the Plymouth airport and, at (4½ m.) *Roborough* (George, 1 m. S., R. & B. 10/6, pens. from 5 gs.), leave on the r. the road to *Bickleigh* (1½ m.).

To the N.E. (c. 1½ m.) is the picturesque *Shaugh Bridge*, above the junction of the Meavy and the Plym, below which is the wooded **Bickleigh Vale* (refreshments). The Bickleigh Bridge end of this valley is closed to the public. Beyond Shaugh Bridge is the fine cliff on the Plym known as the *Dewerstone*, and about 1 m. S.E. lies *Shaugh Prior*. Thence to Ivybridge (8 m.), see p. 169.

9 m. **Yelverton** (*Rock*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Moorland Links*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Devon Tors*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) lies on the edge of *Roborough Down* (golf links), and is a good starting-point for W. Dartmoor.

Walks. We follow the road S. past *Roborough Rock*, diverge to the right after 2¼ m. (just beyond the 7th milestone from Plymouth), and in ¼ m. more reach another road turning N.W. past one of the entrances to (1½ m.) *Buckland Abbey* (l.; N.T.), originally a Cistercian house founded in 1278. It was most probably the birthplace of Sir Richard Grenville (1542–91) and was purchased in 1581 by Sir Francis Drake. The remains of the original buildings include the church tower (incorporated in the present house) and the tithe barn. The house is to be opened shortly as a Drake Museum. About 1 m. farther on is the village of *Buckland Monachorum* (fine Perp. church with the tomb of Lord Heathfield, d. 1790, the defender of Gibraltar), whence a field-path runs N.E. to (1 m.) *Roborough Down*, reaching it ½ m. W.S.W. of *Horrabridge Station*.

Another good walk is as follows. A lane near the Rock Hotel leads E.S.E. to (1½ m.) *Meavy*, with an old village cross and an oak 25 ft. in girth. Hence we proceed E. to (1¼ m.) *Sheepstor*, with its 15th cent. priest's house, the tomb of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak (d. 1868), and an ancient bull-ring. In the S. side of the tor (845 ft.) that gives name to the village is the '*Pixies' Cave*.' About 2 m. S.E. are the *Drizzlecombe Antiquities* (see above). To the N.W. of Sheepstor is *Burrator Lake* (a reservoir for Plymouth), which we leave to the right. At the W. end of the dam we turn to the left and follow the road past *Yennadon Down* to (2 m.) *Dousland*.

10½ m. *Dousland* is ½ m. S. of *Walkhampton*, with its 14th cent. church-house adjoining the fine 15th cent. church. *Yennadon Down*, on the right, commands a view of the valley of the Meavy, Sheepstor, and Burrator Lake, with a particularly fine grouping of the tors. — 15 m. **Princetown** (1395 ft.; *Duchy House*, private, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4 gs.), just within the W. boundary of Dartmoor Forest, is an excellent starting-point for its central and W. districts and has the highest railway station in England. It owes its existence to the *Prison* opened in 1809 for French and (after 1813) American prisoners of war, the total number at one period being over 9000. The church was built and fitted up by the prisoners (1814), and a memorial window (1910) and gateway (1928) commemorate the 218 Americans who died on the Moor. In 1850 the building was reopened as *Dartmoor Convict Prison* (not shown), and in a mutiny in 1932 a part of the buildings was burned down. Some of the adjacent district has been brought under cultivation by convict labour.

From Princetown to Lydford, 12 m., an easy walk, partly across the moor. A road, passing the prison, leads N.W. to the Tavistock road, which we follow to (3 m.) *Merrivale Bridge* (Rte. 24b). About 1 m. farther on, at a point where a water-course runs under the road, we strike N.N.W. over the common for (5 m.) *Cox Tor* (1452 ft.; view). A lane on the N. side of the hill on which the tor stands leads to (5¾ m.) a farmhouse whence a path runs W. to (6¼ m.) **Peter Tavy Combe*, with its charming cascades. About ½ m. from the lower end of the combe is the village of *Peter Tavy*, from the church of which a lane runs N. to (7¾ m.) *Mary Tavy*. Beyond this village we follow the road N. through Blackdown for c. 1¼ m., and then take a rough track to the left, which crosses the shoulder of *Gibbet Hill* (1159 ft.) to (10½ m.) a gate near *Lydford Station*. Here we turn (r.) into a road running N.E. to (12 m.) *Lydford*.

From Princetown to *Okehampton*, see Rte. 24d; to *Ivybridge*, see Rte. 24g.

At (16½ m.) **Two Bridges** (Rte. 24b) we keep to the right. — 19 m. *Dunnabridge*. — 21 m. **Dartmeet*, where the E. and

W. Dart unite, is 1¼ m. N.E. of *Hexworthy* (Forest Inn, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 5½–7 gs.), a fine viewpoint. — At (24½ m.) *New Bridge* we cross the Dart and skirt Holne Chase. Thence to (28 m.) *Ashburton*, see p. 168.

FROM HEXWORTHY (see above) TO SOUTH BRENT. We follow the road S.E. above the right bank of the Dart to (4 m.) *Holne* (Church House, P.R., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6 gs.), a picturesque village, the birthplace of Charles Kingsley (1819–75), 1½ m. from Holne Bridge on the main road. From here, beyond the *Moor Gate*, we proceed S.W. across the common to (5½ m.) the *Mardle*. We cross the stream and strike S. to (6 m.) *Pupers* and (7½ m.) *Hickaton Hill*, with its fine pounds and hut circles. To the S. of the hill flows the Avon, which we take as our guide to (9½ m.) **Shipley Bridge*. Hence a lane descends the valley to (12 m.) *South Brent*, where we join the main Exeter–Plymouth road (Rte. 23A).

D. FROM PRINCETOWN TO OKEHAMPTON

16¾ m. This is a fine moorland route for robust walkers. There is no very heavy ground, and the ascents are gradual.

From Princetown to (1¾ m.) *Rendlestone*, see above. We then strike N.N.W. to (3¼ m.) *Great Mis Tor* (1761 ft.), with its fine rock-basin. From the tor we descend N.E. to (4¼ m.) the Walkham, the left bank of which we ascend to (5¼ m.) a bend, where we cross the stream. We then keep a course a little W. of N., which brings us to (7½ m.) the Tavy, just above a ford where it receives a stream from the N.E. Our line now lies N.N.W. to (8½ m.) Rattle Brook, which we ascend to (11 m.) its source. Thence we cross the ridge to the N. and (keeping a little E. of N.) descend to the left bank of the West Okement, under (12 m.) *Black Tor*, which rises high above the right bank, with *Yes Tor* and *High Willhays* behind it (see p. 179). About ½ m. downstream is the **Island of Rocks*, just above which is a fine cascade. We descend the left bank to (13 m.) a point where the river bends towards the E., and about ½ m. farther on we cross to the right bank, and soon reach (14¼ m.) *Meldon Viaduct*, 2½ m. S.W. of Okehampton (Rte. 24A).

Another fine cross-moor route (c. 14 m.) from Princetown to Okehampton viâ *Cranmere Pool* is described in the reverse direction in Rte. 24G.

E. FROM OKEHAMPTON TO CHAGFORD BY THE MOOR

This is an easy walk of 10½ m., over good ground.

We follow the Row Tor road (Rte. 24G) for 1½ m. and then diverge to the left. Keeping the Blackaven to the right, we reach (2 m.) a ford and stepping-stones on the East Okement. Thence we cross the ridge S.E. to (3 m.) the Taw and ascend its left bank to (3¾ m.) its junction with a stream from the S.E. We cross the streams and proceed E. to (4¾ m.) *White Moor Circle*. About 1¾ m. farther on, in the same general direction, we reach the road (see below), which we follow S.E. to (7 m.) *Moortown*. A lane runs hence, first S. and then E., to (8 m.) *Gidleigh* (Gidleigh Park, temp. closed), with the keep of an Edwardian castle. From this point a road leads E. to *Murchington* and (10½ m.) *Chagford*.

Moortown may be reached from Okehampton also by road (11 m.) viâ (3½ m.) *Sticklepath* and thence across the Taw and round the base of *Cosdon* or *Cawsand Beacon* (1799 ft.; view).

Chagford (*Moor Park*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7–9 gs.; *Mill End*, unlic., 1½ m. N.E., similar charges; *Moorlands*, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 5–9 gs.; *Easton Court*, unlic., 1½ m. N.E., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6–8 gs.; *Globe*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–6 gs.; *Three Crowns*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), an old 'Stannary' town (p. 180) with 1640 inhab., is a good starting-point for excursions on N. or E. Dartmoor.

MOTOR-BUSES run to *Moretonhampstead*, *Bovey Tracey*, *Newton Abbot*, *Okehampton*, *Exeter*, etc.

WALKS. A pleasant round may be taken viâ *Teigncombe*, 2½ m. W., to (4 m.) the stone remains near *Kes Tor* (1433 ft.), and thence N. to (5 m.) the *Scorhill Circle* and *Wallabrook Clapper*, and back viâ (6 m. N.E.) *Gidleigh*. — A longer walk leads S.W. to (4½ m.) *Fernworthy* and (6 m.) the *Grey Wethers*, two stone circles near the head of the South Teign. — *Cranmere Pool* (boggy) lies 7½ m. W. of Chagford, and thence the moorland walker may push on to Okehampton (6½ m. N.), Lydford (5½ m. W.), or Two Bridges (7½ m. S.). — *Cosdon* or *Cawsand Beacon* (1799 ft.) rises 6 m. N.W. of Chagford viâ Gidleigh. — Other points of interest are (3 m. N.E.) *Cranbrook Castle* (an ancient camp) and (4 m.) **Fingle Bridge*; and the *Drewsteignton Dolmen*, c. 2½ m. N. **Grim's Pound*, 4½ m. S., is a good example of a British walled settlement, containing a score or so of hut circles.

F. FROM CHAGFORD TO ASHBURTON

1. VIÂ BEETOR CROSS, 12¾ m. The road leads to the S. by *Meldon Hill* to (2½ m.) *Beetor Cross*, on the Princetown road, whence we follow the lane to the S. A turning (3¼ m.) on the left leads to *North Bovey* (1½ m.; Manor House, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 11½ gs.), with its ancient oaks and village cross; and 1 m. farther on, on the same side, is a road leading to *Manaton* (1½ m.; Kestor, pens. 7 gs.; Hound Tor Inn), a delightful village (fine views), near *Lustleigh Cleave* (see below). About ½ m. farther on a road diverges to the right for (3 m.) *Widecombe-in-the-Moor* (Old Inn, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.), a beautifully situated village associated with the song of 'Widdicombe Fair.' Its Perp. church, with a tower 120 ft. high, is known as the 'Cathedral of Dartmoor.' The fair is still held in Sept. Our route continues straight on to the S. We soon reach the common, where we have a view of the curious rock-pile of *Bowerman's Nose* (l.) and farther on of *Hound Tor* and

Hay Tor (l.). We pass (8 m.) *Hemsworthy Gate* and *Rippon Tor* (both on the left), and continue due S. to (10¾ m.) *Welstor Cross*, beyond which we descend S.E. to (12¾ m.) *Ashburton* (Rte. 23A).

2. VIÂ MORETONHAMPSTEAD AND BOVEY TRACEY. The road at first leads N.E. to (1½ m.) *Easton*, where we join the main road and turn right, following it through (4½ m.) *Moretonhampstead* (Rte 24B) to (7½ m.) the turning on the right for (8 m.) **Lustleigh** (*Cleave*), with its interesting church and famous **Cleave*, a moorland valley 1 m. W. of the station. On the tor first reached from the latter is a rocking-stone known as the *Nutcrackers*, about 1 m. W. by N. of which is *Little Silver*, a thatched cottage in a charming nook, whence a path leads up through the wood to (¾ m.) *Manaton* (see above). — From Lustleigh we proceed S. to (11½ m.) **Bovey Tracey** (*Dolphin*, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Edgemoor*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 5–6 gs.; *Dartmoor*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Riverside*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4–5 gs.), a town of 3053 inhab. affording good headquarters for excursions in S.E. Dartmoor and the lower Teign valley (E.). The Perp. church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, contains a remarkable coloured stone screen and pulpit.

John Cann's Rocks, 1 m. N.W., and *Bottor Rock*, 1½ m. N.E., are two good points of view. — MOTOR-BUSES run to *Haytor* and *Widecombe*; *Moretonhampstead* and *Princetown*; etc.

Leaving Bovey Tracey, we ascend W. from the station. The second turning on the right (12½ m.) is the road to **Becky* or *Becka Fall* (3 m.) and Manaton (4 m.). Our road continues to ascend and beyond *Yarner Wood* (N.) reaches (16 m.) **Haytor** (*Moorland*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6–16/6, pens. 6–8 gs.; *Pinchaford Farm*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Haytor*, at *Ilsington*, 1 m. S.E., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.). On the right rises the double-headed *Hay Tor* (1491 ft.) and on the left *Rippon Tor* (1563 ft.), two good points of view. At (16½ m.) *Hemsworthy Gate* we join the route described above. — 21¼ m. *Ashburton*, see Rte. 23A.

G. FROM OKEHAMPTON TO IVYBRIDGE ACROSS DARTMOOR

This long day's walk (c. 27½ m.) leads through the wilder parts of Dartmoor. The ground round the sources of the West Okement and the East Dart is heavy, but in dry weather it presents little difficulty.

We ascend the hill S. of the station and take the left branch at (1 m.) the fork. This leads S., between *Row Tor* (r.) and the Blackaven (l.), and crosses (3 m.) a 'clapper' bridge. From the end of the road, 2 m. farther on, we continue in the same direction (S.) to (6½ m.) *Cranmere Pool*, now drained and simply a boggy hollow. Hence we proceed S.E. to (7 m.) *East Dart Head*, a well-defined hollow in the fen. Following the left bank of the stream for 2 m. we cross it at a point where it turns E. We go on S. to (9¾ m.) the valley of the West Dart, skirt the hillside, with the river to our right, and reach (12 m.) *Wistman's Wood* (r.), from (12½ m.) the S. end of which a path runs S. to (14 m.) *Two Bridges* (Rte. 24B). Thence by road to (15½ m.) *Princetown*, see Rte. 24C. Here we pass on to the common by the opening near the Railway Inn and follow a nearly straight track running S.E. to (17½ m.) *Nun's Cross* (Rte. 24B). An old track, known as Abbot's Way, running first S.E. and thence S.W., leads to (18¾ m.) a ford on the Plym. The path on the other side is ill-defined, but a S.E. course will bring us to (20 m.) *Erme Head* (c. 1530 ft.), with its mining remains. Descending the left bank of the Erme, we reach (21 m.) a stream coming from some clay-works. Crossing this and keeping S.E., we reach (21½ m.) the old railway track, which we follow S. to (23½ m.) the slope of *Three Barrows* (1522 ft.; view) and (25½ m.) a point c. ¾ m. E. of Harford church. About ¼ m. farther on we descend S.S.W. to (26 m.) a gate, from which a lane leads in the same direction to (27½ m.) *Ivybridge* (Rte. 23A).

25. FROM EXETER AND FROM PLYMOUTH TO PENZANCE

A. From Exeter to Penzance

Road, 110 m. A 30. To (22½ m.) **Okehampton**, see Rte. 24A. — 41 m. **Launceston.** — 63½ m. *Bodmin.* — 76¼ m. *Fraddon* (l. after 1 m. for Truro and the Lizard). — 93½ m. *Redruth.* — 97 m. *Camborne.* — 110 m. **Penzance.** — Motor Coach from London (Victoria Coach Station) to *Penzance* in c. 13½ hrs.; from Exeter in 5 hrs.

Railway, 131½ m., W.R. in 3½–5 hrs. Principal stations. To (52 m.) *Plymouth*, see Rte. 23. — 56¼ m. *Saltash.* — 69¾ m. **Liskeard,** junction for **Looe** (8¾ m.). — 78¾ m. *Bodmin Road*, junction for *Bodmin* (3½ m.) and *Wadebridge* (10½ m.). — 82¼ m. *Lostwithiel*, junction for **Fowey** (5¼ m.). — 86½ m. **Par,** junction for **Newquay** (20¾ m.). — 105½ m. **Truro,** junction for **Falmouth** (11¾ m.). — 110¾ m. *Chacewater*, junction for *Perranporth* (8 m.). — 114¾ m. *Redruth.* — 118¼ m. *Camborne.* — 120¾ m. *Gwinear Road*, junction for **Helston** (8¾ m.). — 125¾ m. *St. Erth*, junction for **St. Ives** (4½ m.). — 129½ m. *Marazion.* — 131½ m: **Penzance.**

From Exeter to (22½ m.) *Okehampton*, see Rte. 24A. We bear right after 3¾ m. for (28½ m.) *Bridestowe* ('Briddystow'; Fox & Hounds, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.). — About 2 m. N. of (37 m.) *Lifton* (Arundell Arms, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.) is the 15th cent. manor of *Wortham*, and 3 m. S.E. is the fine early 17th cent. mansion of *Sydenham*. — In 2½ m. we cross the Tamar and enter Cornwall.

Cornwall is strictly speaking a 'duchy' and not a county or shire, and the eldest son of the sovereign, as hereditary Duke of Cornwall, possesses valuable rights. Whether Cornwall was ever visited by the Phœnicians is a moot point, but that it was known to the Greeks more than four centuries before our era is certain. The *Cassiterides*, mentioned by Herodotus as yielding tin, undoubtedly included the peninsula as well as the Scilly Isles. Mining (copper and tin) and fishing (pilchards) have always been important industries in Cornwall, and china-clay, granite, and slate are yielded in large quantities. But very many mines have long been shut down and many Cornish miners now ply their craft in America and South Africa. The duchy remained Celtic long after the rest of England was Saxon, and traces of a Celtic origin are seen in the dark hair and complexions of many of the present inhabitants, while the ancient 'Cornish' language did not become extinct as a spoken dialect until the second half of the 19th cent. It is still preserved in a few printed books and survives also in place and personal names. The frequently recurring prefixes 'Tre,' 'Ros,' 'Pol,' 'Lan,' 'Caer,' and 'Pen' mean respectively 'dwelling,' 'heath,' 'pool,' 'church,' 'town' or 'fort,' and 'summit' or 'headland.' — The famous cliff-scenery of the rugged Cornish coast is seen at its best between Newquay and Boscastle, at Land's End, and in the Lizard. The heathy interior abounds with prehistoric antiquities ; it is comparatively treeless, but it is a libel to say that "Cornwall does not grow wood enough to make a coffin." The climate is mild; myrtles, palms, and other sub-tropical plants flourish in its sheltered corners, and early flowers and vegetables are grown in large quantities in the S.W. — The humours and traits of the 'Delectable Duchy' are portrayed in many stories by 'Q' (Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch).

41 m. **Launceston** (pron. 'Lahnson'; *White Hart*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Old Tree House*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7 gs.), a town of 4071 inhab., anciently known as *Dunheved* ('hill-head'), stands on a steep hill above the Kensey, a tributary of the Tamar. On the summit is a ruined Norman *Castle*, the chief relic of which is the fine circular keep (unsafe; closed at present). George Fox was imprisoned here in 1655. The *South Gate*, the only remaining town-gate, contains a small museum (adm. free; key at the Town Clerk's office). *St. Mary Magdalen* (14th cent. tower) has elaborate carving on the exterior (1510–24). A Norman arch removed from an Augustinian priory is now the entrance to the White Hart Hotel.

From Launceston to *Padstow*, see Rte. 27; a railway (W.R.) runs to *Plymouth* viâ Tavistock.

49½ m. *Five Lanes* is ¼ m. S. of *Altarnun*, with St. Nonna's holy well and a fine 14th cent. church notable for its woodwork. — We cross the wild Bodmin Moor and at (53½ m.) *Bolventor*, with the noted Jamaica Inn, pass about 1½ m. N.W. of *Dozmary Pool* (890 ft.), the lake into which Sir Bedivere threw Excalibur at King Arthur's behest. The spirit of Tregeagle, an unjust steward of Lanhydrock, is doomed in popular belief to empty the pool with a leaky limpet shell. About 3 m. N.W. rise *Brown Willy* and *Row Tor* (p. 202). — 63½ m. **Bodmin** (*Royal*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *St. Petroc's*, unlic., similar charges) is the county town of Cornwall (5527 inhab.). The church (15th cent.; restored) is the largest old church in Cornwall; it contains a Norman font and interesting woodwork.

The W.R. station is c. ½ m. S. of the centre; from the S.R. station trains run to Wadebridge and Padstow (see Rte. 27). — About 4½ m. N.E. lies

Cardinham (Cardynham House, unlic., pens. 6 gs.), with a fine 15th cent. church (bench-ends) and a Celtic cross.

We now enter the china-clay country, and the conical white waste-dumps are seen on all sides. — 71 m. *Roche Station*. To the left is (1 m.) Roche village (Rock Inn), with Roche Rocks and *Hensbarrow* (1034 ft.) rising behind. — At (75¾ m.) *Indian Queens* the Newquay road bears off to the right and at (76¼ m.) *Fraddon* the main road from N. Cornwall comes in on the right.

About 1 m. farther on A 39 bears to the left, affording a direct approach to Truro, Falmouth, and the Lizard, viâ (4½ m.) *Ladock* (Falmouth Arms). Near (6¼ m.) *Probus* it joins the Plymouth–Truro road (Rte. 25B).

80½ m. *Mitchell*. — At 87 m. we cross the road from Truro to Perranporth, which lies 4 m. N.

Perranporth (*Perranporth*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6–10 gs.; *Droskyn Castle*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. from 7 gs.; unlic.: *Sully's*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5–8½ gs.; *Ponsmere*, pens. 5–9 gs.; *Perrancoombe*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a growing seaside resort on Perran Bay, noted for surf-bathing. About 1½ m. N. are the remains of the small *Church of St. Piran* (path marked by whitewashed stones), restored to the light of day in 1835, after having been buried in the sand for upwards of 700 years. It is believed to have been erected over the tomb of St. Piran in the 7th century. About 1½ m. E. of Perranporth is the ancient amphitheatre of *Perran* or *St. Piran's Round*, 130 ft. in diameter. — *St. Agnes* (St. Agnes, pens. 5–7 gs.), pronounced 'St. Anns,' 4 m. S.W., was the birthplace of John Opie (1767–1807), the painter.

93½ m. **Redruth** (9904 inhab.; *Oates*', R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.), in the midst of the tin and copper district, is the Cornish mining centre, with the *Mining Exchange*. The *Hunt Memorial Museum* contains a fine collection of minerals. The house of Wm. Murdock (1754–1839), discoverer of gas as an illuminant, etc., has been restored as a memorial to him and to Richard Trevithick (1771–1833), the engineer. At *Gwennap Pit*, a grassy hollow 1⅓ m. S.E., Wesley used to preach to large congregations of miners, and huge Methodist gatherings still take place at Whitsuntide.

Motor-Buses to *Truro*, *Penzance* viâ Camborne, *Helston*, *Perranporth*, *Portreath Beach* (Portreath, pens. 7 gs.), *Newquay*, and *Falmouth*.

At (95¼ m.) *Pool* a memorial marks Trevithick's birthplace. To the S.E. is seen *Carn Brea Hill* (735 ft.), with British remains, the ruins of a much later building, and a modern monument. — 97 m. *Camborne* (Tyack's), the most populous town in Cornwall (14,157 inhab.), is a mining centre with a frequented mining school.

Motor-Buses to *Helston*, and to *Gwithian*, 4½ m. N.W., beyond which the coast-road (B 3301) runs N.E. to (6 m.) *Portreath* (see above). Five miles of seal-haunted cliff, including *Godrevy Point*, the E. horn of St. Ives Bay, are N.T. property.

103½ m. *Hayle* (4147 inhab.; White Hart) is a small port on the estuary at the head of St. Ives Bay, opposite Lelant. About 1 m. farther on diverges (r.) the road to St. Ives (4½ m.).

The intervening places are the seaside and golfing resorts of (1 m.) *Lelant* (Lelant; Old Quay House, R. & B. 10/6, pens. from 18/6 or 5½ gs.), with the mother church of St. Ives, and (3 m.) *Carbis Bay* (Carbis Bay, R. & B. 35/, pens. 8½–12 gs.; Gwel-Marten, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7–11 gs. Unlic.: Carrack Gladden, pens. 6–10 gs.; Karenza, R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½–8 gs.; Porthrepton, Hendra's, similar charges). The Knill Monument, erected in 1782 by a mayor of St. Ives, 1 m. W. of Carbis Bay, is the scene of a quaint ceremony every fifth year (last in 1946).

St. Ives (*Tregenna Castle*, well situated, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 11½–16½ gs.; *St. Ives Bay*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. from 10 gs.; *Porthminster*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. from 7 gs.; *Chy-an-Albany*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8–10 gs.; *Trevessa*, pens. from 6 gs. Unlic.: *St. Eia*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7–8½ gs.; *Chy-an-Drea*, *Chy-an-Dour*, *Porthvail*, similar charges at these three), on one of the most charming bays in England, has a long record as a pilchard-fishing town (6687 inhab.) but is now rather a favourite seaside-resort (fine sandy beach) and a haunt of artists. The parish church (15th cent.; good bench-ends), in the quaint old part of the town, is dedicated to *St. Ia* or *Hia*, an Irish saint believed to have suffered martyrdom here in the 5th century. By the S. porch is a 15th cent. cross. — 3 m. S. is the conspicuous *Trencrom Hill* (N.T.; view). — There are fine points on the coast S.W. of St. Ives, but the road viâ *Zennor* (5 m.), *Morvah* (9½ m.), and *St. Just* (13 m.) to (19 m.) the *Land's End* is hilly and not very interesting. — To *Penzance*, see p. 198.

110 m. **PENZANCE** (i.e. 'holy headland'), a seaport (11,342 inhab.) delightfully situated on *Mount's Bay*, may be considered, owing to its mild climate and charming surroundings, the capital of what is somewhat ambitiously styled the 'Cornish Riviera.' Its fisheries, its market gardens, and its trade in ores and china-clay are important. Penzance is the best headquarters for excursions in the Land's End District, and the archæologist will find many interesting monuments within reach. John Davidson (1857–1909), the Scottish poet, drowned himself here.

Hotels. Queen's, on the front, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7–12 gs.; **Union,** Chapel St., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7–10 gs.; **Mount's Bay,** on the front, pens. 8–10 gs.; **Regent,** Chapel St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–8 gs.; **Western,** Alverton St., pens. 25/; **Royale,** R. & B. 15/, pens. from 7 gs. Unlic.: **Alexandra,** R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–7½ gs.; **Beachfield,** R. & B. 15/, pens. from 5 gs.

Post Office, Market Jew St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 104 Market Jew St. — PAVILION THEATRE (repertory), The Promenade.

Motor-Buses from the Station to the Esplanade; *Land's End*; *St. Just*; *Gurnard's Head* and *Zennor*; *St. Ives*; *Lamorna* and *Treen*; *Mousehole*; *Helston* and *Falmouth*; *Truro* and *Plymouth*: etc. — MOTOR COACH to *London*.

Steamer and **Air Service** to the *Scilly Islands*, see Rte. 26C.

Golf Course at *Lelant*, 6½ m. N.E. — BATHING POOL at Battery Rocks, E. end of Promenade.

We enter the town from the E., alongside the station. Thence Market Jew St. ascends to the *Market House*, in front of which is a statue of Sir Humphry Davy (1778–1829), a native of the town. From the Market House or from Alverton St. several streets lead down to the sea-front, passing the *Morrab Gardens* (sub-tropical vegetation), with the *Penzance Library* (rare Cornish books and prints) and the ancient *Market Cross*. In the attractive *Penlee Park*, off Morrab Rd., is the interesting *Museum* of natural history and Cornish antiquities; and in

Alverton St. is the *Royal Geological Society Museum* (adm. free to both; 10–5). On the N. side of the town, not far from the station, are the remains of *Lescudjack Castle*, an ancient hill-fort (view).

Among the interesting points in the nearer environs are *Gulval*, 1 m. N.E., with picturesque graveyard and vicarage garden, and the unique *Mead House* (adm. 1/; Mon.–Fri. 11.30–5.30), an old flour-mill converted in 1947 into a mead factory, with restaurant and herb-garden attached; *Bleu Bridge*, 1½ m. N., a slab-bridge with an inscribed stone (? 7th cent.; 'Quenatavus Icdinui filius'); *Madron Church*, 2 m. N.W., the mother church of Penzance (view of Mount's Bay), with a good baptistery and a waterless well. — St. Michael's Mount (p. 195) may be reached by boat.

The Esplanade has been continued to (1 m.) **Newlyn** (*Antoine*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–7 gs.), a fishing village which has given its name to a school of 'open-air' artists. Here are the *Passmore Edwards Art Gallery* (adm. 6*d.*) and *St. Peter's Church*, beautifully fitted up in 1937, with a fine sculptured crucifix (1941) by the vicar, and otherwork by Newlyn artists. The road beyond Newlyn ends at (3 m.) **Mousehole** (pron. 'Mowsal'; *Old Coastguards*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–9 gs.; *Lobster Pot*, unlic., pens., 7 gs.), a most picturesque fishing village, with a fine Elizabethan house, Keigwin Arms. *Paul Church*, ½ m. inland, is the burial-place of Dolly Pentreath (d. 1777), usually described as the last person who spoke Cornish. From Mousehole we may follow the coast-line by a good footpath to (5½ m.) *Lamorna Cove* (Hotel, R. & B. 18/, pens. 25/ or 7½ gs.). Near *Boleigh*, 1½ m. inland, are two menhirs and a stone circle, known as the *Pipers* and the *Merry Maidens*. The cliff walk may be prolonged to (13 m.) the *Logan Rock* (see Rte. 26).

B. From Plymouth to Penzance

ROAD, 81½ m. A 38. 3 m. *Devonport-Torpoint Ferry* (car 1/–2/, motor-cycle 2*d.*). — 19 m. *Liskeard*. — A 390. 30 m. *Lostwithiel*. — 38 m. *St. Austell* (by-pass). — 51½ m. **Truro**. — A 39, A 394. 68½ m. *Helston*. — 81½ m. **Penzance.**

RAILWAY, see Rte. 25A.

From Devonport (see Rte. 23) we cross the Hamoaze by floating bridge to (3¼ m.) *Torpoint*, in Cornwall.

An alternative route runs N.W. from North Road Station, Plymouth, to (4 m.) *St. Budeaux*, whence another ferry (car 1/–1/9, motor-cycle 4*d.*) crosses the Tamar estuary to *Saltash*, an old Cornish borough (3603 inhab.) dominated by the Royal Albert Bridge (p. 178). Crossing the Lynher and the Tiddy, this road joins A 38 11 m. from Plymouth.

8½ m. *Sheviock* is 1 m. N.E. of *Whitsand Bay* (Hotel, R. & B. 17/, pens. 8–12 gs.), a long sandy bay extending E. to Rame Head. — Beyond (11 m.) *Polbathick* A 387 leads W. to Looe (7 m.).

About 3 m. S.W. of Polbathick is *Downderry* (Eddystone, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–8 gs.; Sea View, open Easter–Sept., pens. 6–8 gs.; Wide Sea, unlic., similar charges), a quiet seaside resort, with good bathing.

Looe (in W. Looe, *Nailzee Point*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 6–10 gs.; *Rock Towers*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–9 gs.; *Headland, Hannafore Point*, pens. 6 gs.; in E. Looe, *Boscarn*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8–12 gs.; *Looe*, pens. 7–10 gs.; *Tregertha*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½–8 gs.; *Ship*) is a little port and popular watering-place (2878 inhab.) on both banks of the Looe River. Pleasant walks may be taken inland to (3 m.) *Duloe*, with its stone circle, and (4 m.) *St. Keyne's Well*, the subject of a humorous ballad by Southey. — About 4½ m. W. is **Polperro** (*Claremont*, pens. 4½–7 gs.; *Noughts & Crosses*, unlic., pens.

6–8 gs.), a very quaint fishing-village and popular seaside resort in a narrow ravine, whence a road (no coast-path) leads W. to (10½ m.) *Bodinnick Ferry* opposite Fowey (see below). — A hilly road goes N.W., viâ (c. 6 m.) *Lanreath* (Punch Bowl Inn, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), with an interesting church, and (8½ m.; r.) *Boconnoc*, where Chatham spent his boyhood, to (11 m.) Lostwithiel.

19 m. **Liskeard** (*Webb's*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 22/6; *Fountain*, 12/6, pens. 4½–5 gs.), a market town (4266 inhab.) with a large Perp. church, once returned Edward Gibbon to Parliament (1774), and, with Lostwithiel, Truro, and Helston, is one of the four 'Stannary' towns of Cornwall (comp. p. 180).

About 2½ m. N. on the S. edge of Bodmin Moor lies *St. Cleer* (fine view), whence we visit the interesting *Trevethy Stone* or *Cromlech* (1 m. E.), the three imperfect stone circles known as the *Hurlers* (2 m. N. of the Trevethy Stone), and the *Cheesewring*, a singular pile of weathered granite slabs about 30 ft. high (½ m. farther on). — The fine Perp. church (15th cent.) of *St. Neot*, about 5 m. N.W. of Liskeard, has interesting stained-glass windows (1400 to 1532; partly restored). *Dozmary Pool* is about 4 m. N.

The road from Liskeard to *Tavistock* (A 390; 18½ m.) passes (8½ m.) *Callington* (Blue Cap, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), with *Kit Hill* (1091 ft.) 1½ m. N.E., and crosses the Tamar at (13½ m.) *Gunnislake*. — *Calstock* (Danescombe Valley, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–8 gs.), 2¼ m. S., has a graceful railway viaduct across the Tamar (see also p. 178).

From (22 m.) *Dobwalls* a road descends the charming valley of the Fowey for Bodmin (10 m.) ; we, however, bear left, and cross the Fowey at (30 m.) *Lostwithiel* (Royal Talbot, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), once represented in Parliament by Joseph Addison. The church has a fine spire. The Fowey Bridge and the Duchy House were both built in the 14th century. *Restormel Castle* (adm. 3*d*.; closed Sun. morning), 1 m. N., has a circular 13th cent. keep.

From c. 2 m. beyond Lostwithiel B 3269 turns S. for (5¼ m.) **Fowey** (pron. 'Foy'; *Fowey*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. from 8 gs.; *St. Catherine's*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6–8 gs.; *Riverside*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Rockside*, unlic., similar charges; *Penlee*, pens. 6 gs.; *Ship Inn*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Old Quay House*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 16/–18/6), a quaint and characteristically Cornish little seaport (2382 inhab.) at the mouth of the lovely estuary of the Fowey. It is the 'Troy Town' of Sir A. Quiller-Couch (1863–1944), who resided here at 'The Haven.' It was once one of the foremost seaports of the kingdom, and the achievements of the 'Gallants of Fowey' rank with those of the 'Sea-Dogs of Devon.' Its harbour admits vessels of 13,000 tons, and quantities of china-clay are exported. Above the large 15th cent. church of *St. Fimbarrus*, with a noble roof, is *Place*, the ancestral mansion of the Treffrys. *St. Catherine's Fort* (Henry VIII) is now in ruins. Ferries cross the river to *Polruan* (1½*d*.; Lugger Inn, pens. 6 gs.) and *Bodinnick* (1*d*., car 2/6; Old Ferry Inn, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7½ gs.). The boating is good and safe; a pleasant boat-trip may be made to (1½ m. S.) *Pridmouth*, with its interesting *Menabilly Grotto*, formed of Cornish minerals. From Bodinnick ferry walkers should ascend to the *Hall Walk* (N.T.; *View; memorials to 'Q' and to local men who fell in the Second World War). Thence they may continue along the river to Pont, then S. to *Lanteglos* (old church), returning to Fowey viâ Polruan (3½ m. in all). *Castle Dore*, a gorse-clad mound 2½ m. along the Lostwithiel road, is believed to be the palace of King Mark, while *Golant*, with its old church on the river to the W., was the scene of the romance of Tristram and Iseult.

At (33 m.) *Tywardreath* (New Inn, 1 m. l., R. & B. 10/, pens. 5 gs.) we approach the rather dreary china-clay country. To the N. of (34 m.) *St. Blazey*, however, is the wooded *Luxulian Valley*, rich in ferns and spanned by the lofty Treffry Viaduct of a disused railway. Just to the S. is *Par* (Royal, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 17/6, or 4–6 gs.), a china-clay and granite shipping port, important as the railway junction for Newquay, and beyond it is the golfing resort of *St. Austell Bay* (Carlyon Bay, 100 R., pens. from 11 gs.; Cliff Head, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7–12 gs.). — 38 m. **St. Austell** (8295 inhab.; *White Hart*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.), the centre of the kaolin or china-clay industry, the refuse-heaps of which mar the adjoining district, has a church with a good Perp. tower and other interesting features.

Motor-Buses run to (5½ m. S.) the quaint fishing town of *Mevagissey* (Treloen, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–9 gs.; Ship, pens. 5 gs.) and (8 m.) *Goran Haven*, near *Dodman Point* (400 ft.; N.T.), the 'Dead Man's Rock' of 'Q.'

From St. Austell to St. Mawes, 18 m. Following the Truro road for 3¼ m., we then turn l. on B 3267. Lanes on the left lead to (11½ m.) *Portloe* and to (12 m.) *Veryan* (Nare, pens. from c. 35/; Pendower, pens. 7–10 gs.; both c. 1 m. S.W.), between which, on the coast, is *Nare Head* (N.T.). — At (14 m.) *Trewithian* the left-hand road leads to (15½ m.) the romantic fishing-village of *Porthscatho* connected by bus with *Percuil*, for the Falmouth ferry. The right branch goes on viâ (16¼ m.) *St. Just-in-Roseland*, with its lovely churchyard, to (18 m.) St. Mawes (*Tresanton*, pens. 32/6–42/; *Ship & Castle*, *Idle Rocks*, pens. 21/–42/; *St. Mawes*, pens. 7–10 gs.; ferry to St. Anthony and Percuil, 6*d*., to Falmouth, see p. 193), a fashionable resort, with one of Henry VIII's coast castles (adm. 6*d*.; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), opposite Pendennis.

43½ m. *Grampound*, on the Fal, was once notorious as a 'rotten borough.' It was John Hampden's first parliamentary seat (1621). — 46 m. *Probus* has a beautiful late Perp. church-tower (125 ft.). We join A 39.

51½ m. **TRURO** (11,074 inhab.; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 19/6; *Royal*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Brookdale*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Central*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.), a market-town and the seat of a bishop, lies on the Truro River, a branch of the Fal. When the see of Cornwall, after eight centuries of union with that of Devon, was reconstituted in 1876, Truro was chosen as the cathedral city. The **Cathedral**, an effective E.E. structure by J. L. Pearson, was built in 1880–1910 on the site of the Perp. church (16th cent.) of St. Mary, the S. aisle of which survives as an additional S. aisle to the choir. The satisfactory interior contains several monuments from St. Mary's Church, a lofty carved reredos, and a memorial to 'Q.' The circular **Baptistery* is a memorial of Henry Martyn (1781–1812), the missionary, a native of Truro. Samuel Foote (1720–77) was also born here. The *Museum and Art Gallery* (11–4 or 5), in River St., contains Cornish birds, minerals, and antiquities, including an ingot of tin shaped like an astragalus

(158 lb.), a small Phœnician bull in bronze, and ornaments of Cornish gold. Lemon St., with its dignified Georgian architecture, is the 'Orange St.' of Hugh Walpole's novels.

The pleasant riverside walk to (1¾ m.) *Malpas* (pron. 'Mopus'; ferry) may be continued by footpath to (2½ m.) *St. Clement*, with an interesting church, S. of which is the ancient inscribed Ignioc Stone. Thence by lane to (4 m.) Truro. — MOTOR-BUSES to *Falmouth, Perranporth, Newquay, St. Austell, Porthscatho, Redruth*, and *Bodmin*.

FROM TRURO TO FALMOUTH. BY ROAD (A 39), 11 m. We cross Restronguet Creek and ascend a side valley to (5 m.) *Perranarworthal*. — 8½ m. *Penryn* (King's Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–6 gs.), an ancient town (3414 inhab.) at the head of *Penryn Creek*, is known for its granite. — BY STEAMER, 10 m. in 1¼ hr., preferable in fine weather. The boat descends Truro River to (2 m.) *Malpas*, below which it enters the Fal proper. To the left is *Tregothnan Castle* (Viscount Falmouth), with its charming grounds. Below this is *King Harry Reach*, with beautifully wooded banks and a ferry (2*d*.; car 1/9–2/). To the right is *Trelissick House*, below which we reach the wide *Carrick Roads*. To the right are *Restronguet* and *Mylor Creeks*, and *Trefusis Point*, beyond which the steamer enters *Falmouth Harbour*.

11 m. **FALMOUTH** (13,492 inhab.), a seaport town, is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill overlooking its sheltered harbour on the estuary of the Fal.

Hotels (on sea front). **Falmouth** (100 R.), R. & B. 19/6, pens. 9–12 gs.; **Bay**, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8–11 gs.; **Green Bank**, on Penryn Creek, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9½–12½ gs.; **Royal Duchy**, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8–12 gs.; **St. Michael's**, R. & B. 17/, pens. 7–9 gs.; **Gyllyngdune**, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6–10 gs.; **Madeira**, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 6½–9 gs.; **Gwendra**, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7–9 gs.; etc. In town: **Royal**, fine Georgian stairway, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs. — **Nansidwell**, unlic., 3½ m. S.W. on Falmouth Bay, nr. Mawnan, pens. 8–15 gs.; **Crag**, 2½ m. S.W. at Maenporth, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8–12 gs.

Railway to Truro in ½ hr. at frequent intervals, viâ Penryn.

Motor-Buses to *Penryn* and *Truro*; to *Helston* and *Penzance*; to *Helford Passage* viâ Maenporth; to *Redruth*; etc. Motor-Coaches in summer to the Lizard, Land's End, and St. Ives, etc.

Steam Ferry (not Sun.) to *St. Mawes* (1/3, ret. 2/); to *Percuil* and *St. Anthony* (1/6, ret. 2/6). — STEAMERS in summer to *Helford* and *Porth Navas*; to *Portloe*; to *Mylor*; to *St. Just-in-Roseland*, and other points in Falmouth Harbour.

Until the middle of the 19th cent. Falmouth was a busy government mail-packet station, and it is still a port of call and a harbour of refuge, though now chiefly notable as a sunny and popular seaside resort. It is an ideal place for boating-excursions, the numerous creeks of the Fal offering a great variety of scenery. The church, dedicated to Charles I (1665), contains a tablet to the 14th Earl of Glencairn (d. 1791), the friend and patron of Robert Burns. An obelisk (1738) a little W. of the station commemorates the powerful but extinct Killigrew family, whose residence, *Arwenack House*, stands close by. At the end of the town peninsula is **Pendennis Castle** (200 ft.; view; adm. 6*d*., 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), built by Henry VIII and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645 after a five months' siege. A beautiful road leads round the promontory.

The steam ferry to *St. Mawes* (see above) affords access to the charming peninsula of Roseland; motorists must go round by the ferry over King Harry Reach (see above). — The lovely sub-tropical gardens of *Penjerrick*, 3 m. S.W. of Falmouth, are open to visitors on Wed., 1.30–4.30. The boat-trip to *Flushing* (Lawn Cliff, pens. 6½ gs.; ferry from Green Bank pier 3*d*., from the town 2*d*.) may be recommended. *Mylor* churchyard (1½ m. N.) has the tallest cross in Cornwall.

The ROAD to the Lizard passes (6½ m.) *Constantine* (Queen's Arms, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 70/), a charming village; (9 m.) *Gweek*, at the head of *Helford River* (where oyster-farming is carried on); and (10½ m.) *Mawgan*, with a Perp. church. Near the last is *Trelowarren Park*, the beautifully wooded estate of the Vyvyans. — Good walkers will find the COAST ROUTE to the Lizard (c. 23 m.) very interesting; a motor-bus runs viâ (2½ m.) *Maenporth* and (4 m.) *Mawnan Smith* to (5½ m.) *Helford Passage* (Ferry Boat Inn, pens. 42/ or 10 gs.; Manor House, at Budock Vean, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 10 gs.), where the estuary is ferried. Thence to the Lizard, see Rte. 26.

From Truro we follow the Falmouth road to (56½ m.) *Perranarworthal* (Goonvrea, pens. 25/–35/), but there diverge to the right on A 394. — 68½ m. **Helston** (*Angel*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7–8 gs.; *Alpha*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) is a lively and attractive little town (2544 inhab.), pleasantly situated above the Looe valley. It is convenient for visiting the Lizard (Rte. 26), and is connected by railway with (8¾ m.) *Gwinear Road* on the main Penzance line. On Flora Day (May 8th) large crowds are annually attracted hither to see the 'Furry Dance,' in which couples, moving to a tune probably as old as the fête itself, solemnly dance along the streets and through the houses and gardens. About 1½ m. S. are the beautiful grounds of *Penrose* (open weekdays 8–8; walkers only), on the bank of *Looe Pool* (which disputes with Dozmary the possession of Excalibur), and 1 m. farther on is *Looe Bar*, formed of stones thrown up by the sea.

The somewhat strenuous coast-walk to Penzance (17½ m.) leads viâ (2½–3 m.) *Porthleven* (Tre-Pol-Pen, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½–8 gs.; Tye Rock, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½–8 gs.; Torre Vean, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs., these two unlic.), a quaint village with a considerable harbour, (5 m.) *Trewavas Head*, (6½ m.) *Prah Sands* (Prah Sands, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7–10 gs.; Sea Croft, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6–8 gs.), a fine bathing beach, near the ruined *Pengersick Castle*, (8 m.) *Hoe Point*, (10½ m.) *Cudden Point*, and (14 m.) *Marazion*. On the E. side of Cudden Point is *Prussia Cove*, once a haunt of smugglers.

On the main road is (72 m.) *Breage*, where the church contains mural paintings (c. 1470–1500) including Christ as Piers Plowman. — 74½ m. *Kenneggy* (Coach & Horses, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.). — 78 m. *Marazion* or *Market Jew* (Marazion), ¾ m. E. of its station, is important only as the starting-point for St. Michael's Mount. Its names have nothing to do with 'Jews' or 'Zion,' but seem connected with the old Cornish word for 'market' ('marghas').

*St. Michael's Mount (267 ft.), a precipitous mass of granite and slate resembling a miniature Mont St. Michel, rises ½ m. from the shore, and is connected with it by a causeway (500 yds.) uncovered at low tide for 3 hrs. At other times it is reached by boat from Penzance or Marazion (ferry 6*d*.). It is doubtfully identified with the Roman *Ictis* and has been associated with Christianity possibly from the 5th cent. (St. Keyne) and certainly from the 11th (1047), when Edward the Confessor established a chapel here and placed it under the Benedictine abbey of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. At the top is a castle belonging to the St. Aubyn family (Lord St. Levan), with a converted abbey-chapel (service on Sun. at 11). The grounds, chapel, etc., are open on Wed. and Fri. (adm. 1/); the armoury also on Mon. in summer (adm. 2/); conducted parties at 10.30, 12, 2 and 3.30.

The church of *St. Hilary*, 2 m. E. of Marazion, has a Dec. tower and two inscribed stones (one Roman, the other undeciphered).

Beyond Marazion station we join A 30. — 81½ m. **Penzance,** see Rte. 25A.

26. THE LIZARD. LAND'S END. THE SCILLY ISLES

The best general headquarters for the exploration of S.W. Cornwall is PENZANCE, whence motor-buses ply to (10 m.) the *Land's End* and to (13 m.) *Helston* (for the Lizard), while it is the starting-point of the *Scilly* steamers. — The LIZARD is usually approached viâ *Helston*, which is reached by railway from *Gwinear Road*, on the main Plymouth (London) to Penzance line, or by motor-bus from *Falmouth* or *Penzance*. See Rte. 25B.

A. The Lizard

The Cornish peninsula to the S. of Helford River is now generally known as the **Lizard,** from the headland at its S. extremity. Its N. part was formerly called *Meneage*. It consists of a tableland, 200–370 ft. in height, on the breezy downs of which the remains of disused airfields are only too prominent. The Cornish heath (*Erica vagans*), however, grows in profusion; but the main attraction for the tourist lies in the striking cliff-scenery and delightful beaches of the coast-line.

A MOTOR-BUS plies 3 to 5 times daily from Helston to (10½ m.) *Lizard Town* in 1 hr.; but good walkers will prefer the coast route, either all the way (14 m.) or from Poldhu (see below; 6½ m.). Other services connect Helston with Ruan Minor and Kuggar; with Coverack, St. Keverne, and Porthallow; and with Manaccan and Gillan.

From *Helston* (p. 194) the main road runs S.E., passing 'H.M.S. Seahawk,' a huge naval air station. At (2½ m.) *Dodson's Gap* the road to Coverack, etc. (see below), diverges left. The right-hand turning, c. 1¾ m. farther on, goes to Poldhu and Mullion (see below), rejoining the main road at (7 m.) *Penhale*. Beyond (8¼ m.) *Ruan Major*, with its church-tower (l.) of granite and serpentine, the road to Ruan Minor and Cadgwith (see below) diverges on the left.

10½ m. **Lizard Town** (*Caerthilian*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 6–8 gs.; *Polbrean*, unlic., pens. 6–8 gs.; *Housel Bay*; *Lizard*), a straggling village, lies ¾ m. inland from *Lizard Head* (the *Ocrinum* of Ptolemy), the southernmost point of England (49° 57′ 32″ N.

lat.), marked by two powerful lighthouses (adm. afternoons). There is a lifeboat station at *Polpeor*, W. of the lighthouses, and E. of them is *Housel Bay*, with the bathing-beach.

For the COAST ROUTE from Helston to the Lizard we skirt the W. side of *Looe Pool* to reach the sea at (2½ m.) *Looe Bar*, whence we follow the coastguard path (marked by whitened stones and rocks) to the left (S.). — 5¼ m. *Gunwalloe* has a 15th cent. church with a detached belfry. — 6 m. *Poldhu Cove* (Poldhu Hotel, pens. from 10 gs.). A monument, set up by the Marconi Co., marks the site of the wireless station (demolished 1933) from which the first wireless signals to cross the Atlantic were transmitted in Dec. 1901.

From this point a road runs inland to (1 m.) Mullion (*Mount's Bay*, pens. 7 gs.), the Perp. church of which is noted for its carved bench-ends. Beyond Mullion the road goes on to (2¼ m.) *Penhale* (see above).

The next point on the coast is (6¾ m.) *Polurrian Cove* (Polurrian, R. & B. 15/6, pens. from 9 gs.), with a good sandy beach. This is followed by (7½ m.) **Mullion Cove* (N.T.; Mullion Cove, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 10–12 gs.; café), the wonderful caves of which may be visited at low tide (best at new moon or full moon; *View of Mullion Island, etc., from a tunnel connecting two parts of the cave). — The coastguard path goes on viâ *Predennack Head*, *Vellan Head*, and *Gew Graze* to (12½ m.) ***Kynance Cove,** with its richly coloured serpentine cliffs, its fantastic rock-formations, and its beach of silvery sand. On the W. side of the bay is *Asparagus Island*, where, when the tide is rising, the visitor may see the clouds of spray that rise from the *Devil's Bellows*. The cave here is called the *Devil's Throat* or *Drawing Room*, while the two on the shore of the Cove itself are known as the *Kitchen* and *Parlour*. — We may now turn inland for (15 m.) *Lizard Town* (see above).

The coast walk goes on past *Yellow Carn Cliff*, *Caerthilian Cove*, and *Pistol Meadow*, where the bodies washed ashore from the wreck of the 'Despatch' were buried (1809), to (1½ m.) *Polpeor*, *Lizard Point* and *Lighthouse*, and (2½ m.) *Housel Bay* (see above). Near the *Bumble Rock*, at the W. horn of the bay, is the huge cavity known as the *Lion's Den*. Rounding *Bass Point*, we turn N. and begin to follow the E. side of the peninsula. Beyond *Hot Point* we pass *Landewednack* (with the parish church of Lizard Town). The *Dolor Hugo* and other caves on this part of the coast are best explored by boat. — 5 m. The *Devil's Frying Pan* is another circular hollow like the Lion's Den. — 5¼ m. *Cadgwith* (Hillside, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.) is a picturesque little fishing village. — Beyond the glade of *Poltesco* and (6½ m.) the broad *Kennack Sands*, we round (10½ m.) *Black Head*, famous for its serpentine, and reach (12½ m.) *Coverack* (Headland, pens. 8 gs.; Bay, unlic., pens.

5–7 gs.), a charming little place (road, see above). — 15 m. *Porthoustock.*

Offshore are the dangerous *Manacle Rocks* and 1 m. inland is *St. Keverne* (Three Tuns, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), with the largest church in W. Cornwall.

From (16¾ m.) *Porthallow*, a little fishing village, or from (18½ m.) *Gillan* we may return to Helston by motor-bus. The latter route passes (20½ m.) *Manaccan*, with an interesting church.

A road runs N. from Manaccan to *Helford* (1½ m.) on Helford River (p. 194) across which walkers may ferry to join the Falmouth road (bus) at Helford Passage.

B. The Land's End District

The S.W. peninsula of Cornwall, which terminates in the **Land's End**, presents on its coast some of the finest cliff-scenery in England, while the not very picturesque interior abounds in ancient stone monuments of absorbing interest for the archæologist. It is here described in a series of routes radiating from Penzance. St. Ives offers alternative headquarters for the N. portions.

FROM PENZANCE TO THE LAND'S END

MOTOR-BUS direct (10 m.) in ¾ hr. In summer motor-coaches run viâ the Logan Rock (13 m.; comp. below) and return by the direct road (8 hrs. in all); but hirers of cars for this route should certainly take the fine cliff-walk between the Logan Rock and Land's End, rejoining the car at the latter. If time allows a night should be spent at Sennen or the Land's End.

The road runs S.W., past (¾ m.) *Alverton*, and ½ m. farther diverges to the left from the road to St. Just (p. 198). To the left, near (1¾ m.) *Buryas Bridge*, is a menhir known as the *Tresvennick Pillar* or *Blind Fiddler*. At (2½ m.) *Drift* the road to *Sancreed* (with a tall churchyard cross; 1½ m.) diverges on the right, and at (3¼ m.) *Catchall* our road keeps to the right. A little farther on, at the top of a rise, we obtain a view of *Boscawen-un* (l.), a circle 80 ft. in diameter, consisting of 19 stones around a menhir. At (5½ m.) the village of *Crows-an-Wra* is an old cross. About 1½ m. farther on we are joined (r.) by a road from St. Just. Beyond (8¾ m.) *Sennen* (Old Success Inn, R. & B. 25/, pens. 8–10 gs.; Sennen Cove, unlic., pens. 7–9 gs.), with the misnamed 'First & Last Hotel in England,' the buses go on to (10 m.) *Land's End* (Land's End, temp. closed; restaurant; Penwith House, unlic.). The actually last house in England is a cottage dispensing refreshments.

The ***Land's End** (5° 41′ 31″ W. long.), the westernmost point of England, known to the ancients as *Bolerium* and in Cornish as *Penwith*, is a huge, turf-topped mass of granite, 60 ft. in height, from which a narrow ridge juts out into the sea. The *View extends 25 m. W. to the Scilly Isles and is bounded on the N. by Cape Cornwall and the Brisons rocks. Immediately in front is the *Longships Lighthouse*. To the right (N.) and left (S.) are the rocks known as the *Irish Lady* and the *Armed Knight*. About 8 m. S. is the *Wolf Rock Lighthouse*. Below the extreme end is a natural arch accessible at low water.

From Penzance to the Logan Rock, 9 m. (motor-bus to Treen). At (3¼ m.) *Catchall* (see above) we diverge to the left from the Land's End road, and 2 m. farther on we reach *St. Buryan*, with a conspicuous 15th cent. church-tower (90 ft. high) and two old crosses. From (8¼ m.) *Treen* (Logan Inn) we may visit the headland fort of *Treryn Dinas* and the *Logan Rock*, ¾ m. S. (N.T.). This huge mass of stone (65 tons) is so delicately balanced that it can be moved with trifling exertion. It has, however, never rocked or 'logged' so well since it was idly overset in 1824, with the aid of a friend, by Lieut. Goldsmith (the poet's nephew), who had to replace it at a cost of c. £125.

By following the coast from the Logan Rock to (5½ m.) the Land's End viâ (¾ m.) *Porthcurno* (Hotel, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6–8 gs.) and (1¾ m.) the small church of *St. Levan* (E.E. and Perp.), with a good screen and bench-ends, good walkers may see some of the finest rock-scenery in England, including the bold headlands of *Tol Pedn Penwith* and *Pardenack*.

From Penzance to the Logan Rock viâ Lamorna (13 m.), see Rte. 25A.

From Penzance to St. Ives, 8 m. (motor-bus). The direct road, not very interesting, leads viâ *Gulval* and *Badger's Cross* to *Castell-an-Dinas* (3½ m.; 735 ft.; extensive view), to the left of the road, with traces of a British hill-fort; and (5½ m.) *Towednack*, the plain little church of which has a 13th cent. chancel arch. — Walkers with antiquarian tastes will probably prefer to combine their trip to St. Ives with one of the routes below.

From Penzance to Zennor, c. 7½ m. (motor-bus). We follow the road up the vale of *Trevaylor*, passing (1½ m.) *Bleu Bridge* (p. 190). Beyond (3 m.) *Newmill* we may diverge (r.) to visit (4½ m.) the hut-village of *Chysauster* (c. 100 B.C.). To the left of the road, 1 m. farther on, is the *Mulfra Quoit* dolmen. Before reaching (7 m.) the *Gurnard's Head Hotel* (pens. 8 gs.), near the fine promontory of *Gurnard's Head*, we turn to the right. To the left lies *Zennor*, with a half-fallen dolmen of unusual size (18 ft. by 9½ ft.), the Wayside Museum (10.30–5.30, mid-July–mid-Sept.), and the fortified hut-village of *Porthmeor*. St. Ives is 4 m. E. (bus).

From Penzance to Morvah and St. Just, 9 m. (motor-bus). The road runs N.W., passing (2 m.) *Madron*. About 2 m. farther on is the *Lanyon Quoit* dolmen, and after 2 m. more we reach *Morvah*, near which (S.) is the hill-fort known as *Chûn Castle*, with two concentric walls, probably Irish work of the 5th cent., and a fine dolmen. Less than 2 m. E. of Morvah are the *Men Scryfa* ('written stone') and the *Men-an-Tol* ('holed stone'). A little farther E. are the remains of a stone circle called the *Nine Maidens* (1 m. from Mulfra, see above). The *Ding Dong Mine*, 1 m. S. of the Nine Maidens, was almost certainly worked before the Christian era. At *Bosporthennis*, 1 m. N. of the Nine Maidens, is an unusually fine beehive hut. — 9 m. **St. Just-in-Penwith** (*Porthledden*, 1 m. W., pens. 8½ gs.; *Commercial*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4–5 gs.; *Trewelland*, at Pendeen) is a small town (4356 inhab.) with a 15th cent. church (interesting interior). The St. Just Round or Amphitheatre was used for Cornish miracle and mystery plays.

On the coast, 1½ m. N.W., is the *Botallack Mine*, the workings of which extend a long way under the sea (no adm.), and 1 m. farther on is the *Levant Mine*. About 1¼ m. W. of St. Just is *Cape Cornwall* (view), whence good walkers may follow the coast to (6½ m.) Land's End. — About 3 m. N.E. is the hut village of *Crellas*, 1½ m. S. of Chûn Castle (see above), and 1 m. S. on the Land's End road is the *Kelynack Airport*, for the Scilly air service.

C. The Scilly Isles

The R.M.S. 'SCILLONIAN,' of the Isles of Scilly S.S. Co., plies from the S. pier at Penzance to (39 m.) *Hugh Town* in the Scilly Isles in 4 hrs. (20/, return 30/; week-end 25/). In June–Sept. the steamer sails 5 times weekly; mid-Jan.–mid-Apr. on Mon., Wed., Fri.; other seasons on Tues., Thurs., Sat. The passage, which is apt to be rough, affords good views of the coast. About half-way we pass the *Wolf Rock Lighthouse* (l.). — MOTOR LAUNCH daily from St. Mary's to *Tresco*, *Bryher*, and *Samson* (return 4/); to *St. Martin's*; and to *St. Agnes*.

AIR SERVICES from the Land's End Airport (Kelynack, near St. Just) to St. Mary's in 20 min. (26/, return 44/).

The **Scilly Isles** are an archipelago of about 150 islands, islets, and rocks, forming an outlying portion of the granitic mass of Cornwall. The name, taken from Scilly Isle, one of the smallest of the group, is somewhat of a mystery, and their former exclusive identification with the Cassiterides or 'Tin Islands' of Herodotus has been abandoned. According to legend they are the only visible relic of *Lyonesse*, the land of the Arthurian legends, which lies, forty fathoms deep, between them and Cornwall. The innumerable barrows and other early British remains give colour to the supposition that the isles were the 'Highlands' adjoining the low alluvial plain of Lyonesse. The total population is 1732, confined to the five islands of *St. Mary's*, *St. Martin's*, *Tresco*, *Bryher*, and *St. Agnes*. The climate is very mild (mean winter temp. 46°, summer 58°), and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is now the growing of early flowers for the London market. Fishing also is carried on. Seals are numerous on the smaller islands and donkeys abound. Since 1337 the islands have belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall.

St. Mary's, the largest island (2¼ m. by 2 m.), contains more than half of the population. On its W. coast lies *Hugh Town* (Tregarthen's, pens. from 25/; Star Castle, an Elizabethan fortress, pens. 30/; Atlantic, pens. 25/–30/; Holgate's; Lyonesse, unlic., pens. 6 gs.; Springfields), the capital of the group. Among the chief points (all on the coast) are *Porth Hellick* (E. side), the cliff-fort known as *Giant's Castle* (close by), *Old Town Bay* (with the graves of 120 persons lost in the 'Schiller' in 1875), *Pulpit Rock*, and *Peninnis Point* (lighthouse). Near the last is a 'logan rock,' weighing over 300 tons. The best views are from *Garrison Hill* (S.W.) and *Telegraph Hill* (N.W.). — **Tresco** (*New Inn*, pens. 15/), the second-largest island, lies about 1 m. N.W. of St. Mary's. Here (½ m. inland) are the ruins of *Tresco Abbey* (10th cent.) and the residence of Major Dorrien-Smith, with its wonderful sub-tropical *Gardens (open daily except Sun.; fee to gardener) and collection of figure-heads of ships lost on the Scilly Rocks. Near the N. end of the island is the so-called *Cromwell's Castle*—a name commemorating the fact that the isles, the last stronghold of the Royalists, were subdued by the Cromwellians under Adm. Blake. On the N. coast is *Piper's Hole*, a narrow shaft running underground for 600 ft. — **Bryher** (teas), W. of Tresco, repays a visit by its rocky coast, especially at *Shipman Head and Hell Bay*. — **St. Martin's**, to the N.E., contains Bronze and Iron Age remains. — **St. Agnes** has some good barrows, a curiously perched boulder called the *Punch Bowl*, and the old sacred well of *Sancta Warna*. On the downs is an ancient maze, set in pebbles and known as 'Troy Town.' — **Samson**, to the S. of Bryher, is the scene of Sir Walter Besant's 'Armorel of Lyonesse'; it is now uninhabited. On **St. Helen's**, N.E. of Tresco, are the scanty remains of a very ancient church, probably connected with St. Teilo (6th cent.), of whose name that of the island seems a corruption. — The rocky islet of *Annet*, the W. outpost of Great Britain, is haunted by thousands of seabirds. — On *Tean* is a warren of white rabbits.

27. NORTH CORNWALL

North Cornwall contains some of the most charming scenery in England, and it includes a region closely associated with the legendary history of King Arthur. The traveller who has reached Land's End viâ the S. coast of Devon and Cornwall is strongly advised to return by the N. coast, making his way from Penzance to Newquay by road or by the railway viâ Chacewater and proceeding thence by the fine route to Clovelly and Bideford. The energetic walker may advantageously make several of the stages on foot.

Railway from London. *Newquay* is reached most directly from Paddington by the *Cornish Riviera Express* viâ Exeter, Plymouth, and Par (281 m. in 6¾ hrs.); *Bude* (228¾ m. in 5¼ hrs.) and *Padstow* (260 m. in 6¾ hrs.) from Waterloo by the *Atlantic Coast Express* viâ Exeter, Okehampton, and Halwill Junction. Through carriages run on other (less rapid) trains in summer by both these routes. — Motor Coach from London (Victoria Coach Station), in summer, to *Newquay* in 12¼ hrs. (change at Exeter); to *Bude* (Sat. and Sun. only) in 11¾ hrs.

Road from Penzance to Bridgwater (A 30 and A 39), 168 m. (steep hills between Barnstaple and Porlock). Beyond St. Columb Major this route is practically identical with the roads described on pp. 204, 210–211, and 213–214. From Penzance by A 30 to (30 m.) *Mitchell* and (35 m.) **Fraddon**, where we take A 39 (l.), see Rte. 25A. — 38 m. *St. Columb Major*. [Or from Mitchell to (5 m.) **Newquay** (see below). — 12 m. St. Columb Major.] From (40 m.) *Winnard's Perch*, B 3274 runs l. to **Padstow** (4 m.). — 46 m. **Wadebridge.** — 57½ m. *Camelford.* — 63½ m. *Tresparrett Posts.* [Or from Camelford l. by B 3264 and B 3263 to (6 m.) **Tintagel.** — 10 m. *Boscastle.* — 14 m. Tresparrett Posts.] — 74½ m. *Stratton* (**Bude,** 1½ m. W.). — 78 m. *Kilkhampton* — 88 m. *Clovelly Cross*, 1 m. S. of **Clovelly.** — 95 m. *Ford.* — 98 m. **Bideford.** — 107 m. **Barnstaple.** — 117 m. *Blackmoor Gate.* [Or by A 361 N.W. from Barnstaple. — 5 m. *Braunton.* — 13 m. **Ilfracombe.** — Thence to (23 m.) Blackmoor Gate, see Rte. 29A.] From Blackmoor Gate to (124 m.) **Lynton** or (124½ m. direct; 5 m. more by A 39) **Lynmouth,** see Rte. 29A. — From Lynmouth to (136 m.) **Porlock** and (142 m.) **Minehead,** see Rte. 29B. — Thence to (168 m.) **Bridgwater** and London, see Rtes. 18, 19.

A. From Plymouth to Newquay

RAILWAY, 55¼ m. W.R. in 2–3 hrs.; carriages usually changed at Par.

The ROAD ROUTE follows the Penzance road (Rte. 25B) to (22 m.) *Dobwalls*, then descends the Fowey valley to (32 m.) *Bodmin*. From Bodmin we take A 30 as far as (43 m.) *Indian Queens* (Rte. 25A), there bearing right on A 392.

51 m. **NEWQUAY** (5958 inhab.), a seaside and golfing resort, with excellent hotels, lies on a magnificent coast.

Hotels. Headland, near the golf course, R. & B. 25/, pens. from 14 gs.; **Atlantic**, on Towan Head, pens. from 12 gs.; **Victoria**, pens. 10–12 gs.; three large first-class hotels; **Great Western**, R. & B. 18/6, pens. from 8½ gs.; **Beachcroft**, unlic., R. & B. 21/, pens. 7½–9½ gs., these two near the station; **Bristol** (140 R.), on the front, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7–12 gs.; **Marina**, pens. 6–9 gs.; **Penolver**, similar charges; **Pentire**, beyond the golf course, pens. from 7 gs.; and many others.

Motor-Buses to *Perranporth*; *St. Austell*; *Truro*; *St. Columb Major* and *Wadebridge*; *Padstow*. — COACH daily in summer to *Bude*, *Clovelly*, and *Ilfracombe*, see Rte. 27D.

The town lies parallel with the coast, at the landward end of the promontory ending in *Towan Head*, which separates Newquay Bay, with the little harbour, from Fistral Bay, overlooked by the golf course and *Pentire Point* (bus). The cliffs both to E. and W. are fine and the bathing is good, though dangerous in places (warning notices); and visitors should beware of taking long walks along the beaches when the tide is making.

A favourite excursion is to follow the Padstow road to (6 m. N.) the charming village of *St. Mawgan-in-Pydar*, thence to descend W. through the *Vale of Lanherne* to (8 m.) *Mawgan Porth* and return by the coast viâ (9½ m.) *Watergate Bay* (Seawynds, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6–7½ gs.) to (13 m.) Newquay. The 13-15th cent. church of St. Mawgan has a fine tower and a wealth of wood-carving (1450–1550) and brasses. Beside it is a 14th cent. cross. *Lanherne* (façade of 1580), close by, once the manor-house of the Arundells, is now a Carmelite nunnery. — About 1½ m. N. of Mawgan Porth are *Bedruthan Steps* (Hotel, pens. 8 gs.), a fine piece of rock scenery (especially in rough weather), whence we may follow the coast to (4½ m.) *Pepper Cove* and then turn inland for (8 m.) *Padstow*. — A good walk crosses the *Gannel* to the S. of Newquay and leads viâ *Crantock* (2 m.; font of 1473 in the church) to *Perranporth* (7 m.).

Railways run viâ Perranporth to *Chacewater* (Truro, Penzance), and to *Par* (Plymouth).

B. From Exeter to Wadebridge and Padstow

RAILWAY. 88¾ m. W.R. in 3–3¾ hrs.; to (82¾ m.) *Wadebridge* in 2¾–3½ hrs. The trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. David's and run viâ (38½ m.) *Halwill Junction*, (52¼ m.) *Launceston*, and (69½ m.) *Camelford*.

Travellers by road follow A 30, past (22½ m.) *Okehampton* and (41 m.) *Launceston* (Rte 25A) to (46½ m.) the *Square and Compass*, where A 395 diverges on the right. The dreary road ascends to (48¼ m.) the top of *Laneast Down* (787 ft.), ½ m. to the right of which is *Lidcott*, the birthplace of J. C. Adams (1819-92), the discoverer of the planet Neptune. — Beyond

(52 m.) *Hallworthy* (Sportsman's Arms, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.) we join A 39 and turn S. — 58 m. **Camelford** (*King's Arms*), a dreary town 1½ m. S. of its station, is no longer regarded as the Camelot of King Arthur. *Slaughter Bridge*, near the station, was the scene of a battle between the Britons and the Saxons in 823 but not of Arthur's death.

From Camelford to *Tintagel* and to *Boscastle*, see Rte. 27D. *Delabole*, 2 m. W., the 'St. Tid' of Eden Phillpotts, has quarries of roofing-slate which have been worked for four centuries.

Brown Willy (1375 ft.), the highest hill ('Bryn Whelli') in Cornwall, and its twin summit, *Rough* or *Row Tor* (1312 ft.), rise 4–5 m. S.E. of Camelford, from which they may be ascended in 2–3 hrs. The view is wide but dull. Good walkers may descend S. to (12 m.) Bodmin or E. to (4 m.) Five Lanes and (7 m.) Launceston (see Rte. 25A).

From (61 m.) *St. Teath* (r.) a road diverges for *Port Isaac* (Port Gaverne, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–7½ gs.; Treharrock Manor, unlic., pens. 6–8 gs.; Headlands, at Port Gaverne, similar charges), a charming little cove 5 m. W. — We descend the Allen valley. — 69¼ m. **Wadebridge** (*Molesworth Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.), a town (2460 inhab.) on the Camel estuary, is redeemed from dullness by the fine old bridge dating from 1485 (320 ft.; 15 arches; recently widened) connecting it with *Egloshayle* (E.E. and Perp. church).

One of the oldest railways in England (1834; S.R.) connects Wadebridge with (6¾ m.) *Bodmin*. Motor-Buses to *Newquay*; *Port Isaac* (weekdays); and *Tintagel*, *Boscastle* and *Bude*.

The Padstow road traverses (73½ m.) the pretty village of *Little Petherick*. — 76 m. **Padstow** ('Petrock's Stow,' *Metropole*, T.H., open Easter–Oct., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7–10 gs.; *Ship*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Cross Guest House*, pens. 5 gs.), a decayed port (1929 inhab.), with a quiet charm, on the lovely Camel estuary, is famous for its Hobby Horse festivities on May Day. The church has an E.E. tower, a 15th cent. font, and good bench-ends.

About 2–2½ m. N.W. are the bathing resorts, with fine sands, of *Trevone* (Dunrovan, unlic.) and *Harlyn Bay* (Hotel, Easter–Oct., pens. 5–7 gs.), with prehistoric burials and a museum (6*d.*), and about 2 m. farther is *Trevose Head* (lighthouse; view). *Stepper Point*, 2½ m. N., commands a fine view of the coast. A ferry (5*d.*) crosses the Camel to *Rock* (Rock, R. & B. 16/, pens. from 9 gs.; Dormy House, pens. 6–11 gs.; Springfield House, unlic., pens. 5–7 gs.) and *St. Enodoc* golf links. Beyond are St. Enodoc's church, often sand-filled but still in use, *Daymer Bay* (Bodare, unlic., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 27/6 or 7½–8½ gs.), and (3 m.) *Polzeath* (Polzeath Lodge, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7½–10½ gs.; Atlantic House, unlic., ½ m. N., pens. 7–10 gs.), a pretty bathing resort, N. of which is *Pentire Head* (N.T., 365 acres). — To *Newquay*, see Rte. 27A.

C. From Exeter to Bude

Railway, 57 m. W.R. in 2–2¾ hrs. The trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. David's, and run viâ (26 m.) *Okehampton*, (38½ m.) *Halwill Junction*, and (46½ m.) *Holsworthy*.

From Exeter (A 377) viâ Crediton to (10½ m.) *Barnstaple Cross*, see Rte. 28. — Beyond (16 m.) *Bow* Cosdon Beacon appears on the left, and beyond (19½ m.) *North Tawton* (r.; Burton Hall, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.) we cross the Taw. — 21½ m. *Sampford Courtenay* is a picturesque village with a Perp. church. — 28 m. *Hatherleigh* (George, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.), on the Lew, is on the road and railway from Okehampton to Torrington. The church of *North Lew*, 4½ m. S., contains good 16th cent. woodwork. — 41 m. *Holsworthy* (White Hart, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–9 gs.) has a church with a massive Perp. tower. Farther on we cross the Tamar and the disused *Bude Canal* (1826), on which inclined planes take the place of locks, and enter Cornwall. — 48 m. *Stratton* (Bay Tree, unlic.; King's Arms, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), where we cross A 39, has a fine Perp. church containing the tomb of Sir John Arundell (1561). Just to the N.W. is *Stamford Hill*, where the Parliamentarians were defeated in 1643 "by the valour of Sir Beville Grenville and ye Cornish army." *Launcells* church, 1 m. E., has notable 15th cent. woodwork and tiles.

50 m. **Bude** (*Efford Down*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 9–12 gs.; *Falcon*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6–10 gs.; *Westcliff*, pens. 6–9½ gs.; *Hawarden*, pens. 6–8½ gs.; *Grenville*; *St. Margaret's*, near station, R. & B. 12/, pens. 5 gs.; *Hartland*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–9 gs., these two unlic.; etc.) is a favourite summer and golfing resort (2905 inhab.), with a mild climate, fine sands, and magnificent coast scenery both N. and S. *Bude Haven* is protected by a breakwater terminating in the *Chapel Rock*. *Compass Point*, to the W., and *Efford Beacon*, to the S.W., afford good views.

A pleasant walk leads S. to (4 m.) *Widemouth Bay* viâ (1½ m.) *Upton* (Green Acres, unlic., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 6–9½ gs.). — Bude is connected with *Newquay* and *Ilfracombe* by buses (see below). — MOTOR-BUSES to *Stratton* and *Marhamchurch*; *Clovelly* and *Bideford*; *Holsworthy*; *Boscastle*; *Tintagel*; *Camelford*; etc.

Morwenstow (*Inn*), of which R. S. Hawker was vicar from 1834 to 1875, lies 7½–8 m. N. of Bude. To reach it we follow the coast N. past *Menachurch Point* to (4 m.) the *Duck Pool*, at the mouth of the *Coombe Valley* (see below), and hence either continue to follow the coast, viâ (1 m.) the *Lower* and (1½ m.) *Higher Sharpnose Point*, or turn inland for ½ m. and then follow the road. The church of Morwenstow (founded by St. Morwenna) has a pre-Norman font and Norman arches with beautiful zigzag moulding. Over the door of the vicarage, built by Hawker, is a quaint inscription in rhyme. *Tonacombe*, just to the S., is a fine medieval house, the home of Eustace Leigh in 'Westward Ho!' — Good walkers may extend their coast walk N. viâ (7 m.) *Hartland Quay* to (9 m.) *Hartland Point*, passing on the way the lofty *Hennacliff* and *Henbury Beacon*. — From Duck Pool (see above) we may ascend the *Coombe Valley*, passing the woods of *Stow* (the site of Sir Richard Grenville's house described in 'Westward Ho!'), to (3½ m.) Kilkhampton, whence we may return by road to (5½ m.) Bude viâ (4 m.) Stratton.

D. From Newquay to Clovelly and Bideford

Between Newquay and Bideford (c. 80 m.), the country is linked up by motor-buses, with through services in summer. Circular tour railway and bus tickets may be obtained locally or at Paddington Station in London for many varied combinations. — In summer (May–Sept.) a through Motor-Bus plies between Newquay and *Ilfracombe*; another between Ilfracombe and *Lynton*; a third between Lynton and *Minehead*; and a fourth between Minehead and *Exeter*.

The local stages are as follows: Motor-Bus daily from Newquay to (17½ m.) *Wadebridge* (55 min.). Motor-Bus from Wadebridge viâ Tintagel (1¼ hr.) and Boscastle to (35½ m.) *Bude* (2¾ hrs.). Motor-Bus from Bude to (16½ m.) *Clovelly* (1¼ hr.). Motor-Bus from Clovelly to (11 m.) *Bideford* (¾ hr.). — From Bideford the journey may be continued by railway viâ Barnstaple to *Ilfracombe*, or by motor-bus (1½ hr.); thence to *Lynton* in 1⅓ hr. (see Rte. 29).

From Newquay (Rte. 27a) to Wadebridge. The high-lying road commands wide views. — 2½ m. *St. Columb Minor*, with a prominent church-tower (late Dec.). — 7 m. *St. Columb Major* (Red Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 4½–6½ gs.; bus to St. Columb Road station, 3 m.) has a fine Dec. and Perp. church (restored), dedicated to a maiden St. Columba, and a moated rectory. The lofty earthwork of *Castle-an-Dinas*, 2 m. S.E., has been damaged by a wolfram mine. — Here we bear left on A 39 which passes the 'Nine Maidens,' a line of standing stones (r.), and crosses *St. Breock Downs*, on the N. side of which are the *Pawton* dolmen and the inscribed stone of *Nanscow*.—15 m. **Wadebridge** (Rte. 27b).

From Wadebridge to Boscastle travellers may proceed either direct or (preferably) viâ Tintagel. From Wadebridge to (11¼ m.) *Camelford*, see Rte. 27b. — From (13 m.) *Camelford Station* the direct road to Boscastle (4½ m.) keeps straight on, with Lundy in sight; the Tintagel road (4½ m.) holds to the left.

Tintagel (*King Arthur's Castle*, on the cliff, T.H., R. & B. 18/, pens. 8–12 gs.; *Wharncliffe*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½–8 gs.; *Fairseat*, unlic., R. & B. 7/6, pens. 6 gs.), the "wild Tintagel by the Cornish seas," is one of the most famous places in Cornwall. On the coast, ½ m. from the little village of *Trevena* (now generally called *Tintagel*), and rising above *Tintagel Haven* or *Porth*, a narrow cove surrounded by sombre cliffs of slate, is **Tintagel Head*, a promontory connected with the mainland by a rocky neck. Here, partly on the 'island' portion and partly on the mainland, are ruins of the *Castle* (adm. 3*d*., 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2) which the early chroniclers and modern poetry conspire to accept as the birthplace of King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon and Ygrayne. The castle was a stronghold of the Earls of Cornwall from c. 1150 and the keep (on the mainland) dates from c. 1236–72, but excavations have revealed traces of a Celtic monastery occupied from c. 500 to c. 850. A steep railed path mounts to the summit, on which are the remains of a small chapel of the 13th cent. (perhaps incorporating some Saxon work), a spring of fresh water, and a natural cavern. — The striking *View from the extremity of the headland (N.T.) comprises the wild and rocky shore from Trevose Head (S.) to Hartland Point (N.). The best general view of the ruins is obtained from the N. side of the cove. — The *Parish Church* (SS. Materiana and Marcelliana), on the cliffs W. of the village, contains traces of Saxon (?) work (N. wall of nave and chancel), a curious Norman font, and a stone altar in the little Lady Chapel. In the village is the *Old Post Office* (N.T.; adm. 6*d*.; weekdays 10–1, 2–6), a 14th cent. house.

About 1½ m. S. of the village are *Trebarwith Sands* (Strand, R. & B. 10/6, pens. from 5½ gs.), a fine bay, with the striking *Gull Rock* (133 ft.).

The road from Tintagel to *Boscastle*, 3½ m. N.E., passes (1 m.) the **Rocky Valley*, opening on the left, and (2 m.) *Trevalga*. Just beyond the Rocky Valley a signpost (r.) points the way to (1 m.) *St. Nighton's* or *St. Nectan's Kieve*, a pretty little waterfall (adm. 6*d*.).

Boscastle (*Wellington*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. from 8 gs.) is a small village, the chief interest of which is its curious and intricate little harbour (disused), flanked by formidable cliffs. The name is a corruption of *Bottreaux Castle*, the site of which is marked by a mound. The 'silent' (i.e. bell-less) church of Boscastle is at *Forrabury*, close to the soaring headland of *Willapark*.

A walk may be taken N. to (1 m.) *Pentargon Bay*, with its waterfall, and thence along the cliffs to (5½ m.) *Crackington Haven*. — The church (E.E.) at *Minster*, 1¼ m. E. of Boscastle, is perhaps a remnant of a Benedictine priory. — *St. Juliot's*, 2½ m. from Boscastle up the valley of the Valency, is the 'Endelstow' in 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' by Thomas Hardy, who was employed as architect on the restoration of the church (1872).

From Boscastle to Bude. The road from Boscastle rejoins A 39 at (4 m.) *Tresparrett Posts*, whence a lane descends to Crackington Haven (2½ m.; see above). About 2 m. short of Bude we have a view of *Marhamchurch* on the right (good bench-ends in church). — 15 m. **Bude**, see Rte. 27c.

From Bude to Clovelly. The road runs E. to (1½ m.) *Stratton* (Rte. 27c), then turns N.E. and ascends. — 5 m. **Kilkhampton** (*London Inn*, P.R., R. & B. 10/, pens. 17/6 or 5 gs.) has an interesting **Church* (Norman and Perp.) containing good carved bench-ends and the tomb of Sir Bevil Grenville (d. 1643). At 10 m. we pass from Cornwall to Devon and at 11 m. we reach *West Country Inn* (R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.). About 2 m. beyond this we turn E. for (15 m.) *Clovelly Cross*, near which are the British entrenchments known as *Clovelly Dykes*. Here we diverge to the left (N.) from the main road to Bideford, for (16 m.) *New Road Gate*, at the head of the village of **Clovelly.**

For Clovelly and the continuation of the road to Bideford, see Rte. 28.

28. FROM EXETER TO BIDEFORD, CLOVELLY, BARNSTAPLE, AND ILFRACOMBE

Railway. W.R. to (39¾ m.) *Barnstaple Junction* in 1–1½ hr.; to (48¾ m.) *Bideford* in 1½–2¼ hrs.; to (54¾ m.) *Ilfracombe* (through-carriages by some trains) in 2–2¾ hrs. Trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. David's. Principal Stations: 7¼ m. *Crediton*. — 11¼ m. *Yeoford*. — 22 m. *Eggesford*. — 39¾ m. **Barnstaple Junction.** — 46¼ m. *Instow*. — 48¾ m. **Bideford.** — 54 m. *Torrington*. Or, from Barnstaple Junc.: 40½ m. *Barnstaple Town*. — 45¾ m. *Braunton*. — 51½ m. *Mortehoe*. — 54¾ m. **Ilfracombe.** — Barnstaple may be reached from Exeter also by the W.R. viâ Dulverton in 2¼–2½ hrs. (48½ m.; change at Dulverton). — Motor-bus from Bideford to *Clovelly*, see below.

From London both Barnstaple and Ilfracombe (through-carriages) are reached either by the S.R. *Atlantic Coast Express* or the *Devon Belle* viâ Exeter or by the W.R. viâ Taunton, the duration of the journey being about the same in either case (to Barnstaple in 4¾–5 hrs.; to Ilfracombe in 5½–5¾ hrs.). — Motor Coach from London (Victoria Coach Station) to *Ilfracombe* in summer in 11 hrs.

A. To Bideford and Clovelly

A 377 soon quits the Exe valley and ascends beside the little river Creedy. — 8 m. *Crediton* (3490 inhab.; Ship, R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.), the birthplace of St. Boniface or Winfrid (680–755), was the original seat of the episcopal see of Devon & Cornwall (909–1050). — 10½ m. *Barnstaple Cross.* — At (14¼ m.) *Morchard Road Station* the Bideford road (B 3220) diverges to the left; farther on it crosses the Taw and ascends to (23 m.) *Winkleigh.* — 35 m. **Torrington** (2913 inhab.; *Black Horse*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Globe*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Gribble Inn*, 1½ m. S., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 18/ or 5½ gs.; *Silverlands*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), on the Torridge, has the scanty remains of an Edwardian castle. Fairfax decisively defeated the Royalists close by in 1646. At *Potheridge*, 4 m. S., off the Hatherleigh road, are the remains of the mansion where Gen. Monk (1608–70), Duke of Albemarle, was born. — 38 m. *Wear Giffard Mansion* (15th cent.), beyond the Torridge, has a hall with a magnificent carved oaken roof.

42 m. **Bideford** (pron. 'Biddyford'; *Royal*, at the station, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½–6½ gs.; *Tanton's*, near the bridge, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *New Inn*, above the church, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/ or 7½ gs.), an ancient seaport (8782 inhab.), the "little white town" of 'Westward Ho!' now sadly modernised, is charmingly situated on two hills rising from the Torridge, here spanned by a bridge of 24 arches (1550; widened in 1925). The rebuilt *Church* contains a Norman font. A Red Indian, perhaps brought home by Sir Richard Grenville and baptized here as Christian Rawley in 1588, is believed to have been the first of his race to visit England. *Grenville's House*, in Allhalland St., is now occupied by the Church Lads' Brigade. Facing the quay is a statue of Charles Kingsley (1819–75), who wrote part of 'Westward Ho!' in the Royal Hotel (room shown), and eight old Spanish cannon are preserved in Victoria Park. *Chudleigh's Fort* (1630–43; bought as a Town War Memorial), on the right (E.) bank, reached in ¼ hr. by ascending past the station, affords a good view.

A motor-bus plies from Bideford Quay viâ (1¾ m.) *Northam* (King's Head, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; Clevelands, R. & B. 15/6, pens. from 6 gs.) to (3 m.; 20 min.) **Westward Ho!** (*Golden Bay*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8–12 gs.; *Dormy House*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7–10 gs.; *Ennisfarne*, unlic., pens. 5–7½ gs.), a bathing resort, named after Kingsley's novel (1855). Its famous golf links lie to the N., separated from the sea by the curious *Pebble Ridge*, 30 ft. high and 2 m. long. Kipling's 'Stalky & Co.' is believed to describe life at the United Services College, a school formerly at Westward Ho! — MOTOR-BUSES also to *Appledore*, a quaint little port 3 m. N.; *Barnstaple* and *Ilfracombe*, *Torrington*, etc. — From Bideford to *Barnstaple*, see Rte. 28B.

FROM BIDEFORD TO CLOVELLY, 11 m., motor-bus in ¾ hr. Walkers should leave Bideford by the lower road viâ (1½ m.) *Abbotsham* in order to visit its ancient little church (Norman font; good bench-ends), joining the main road ½ m. farther on. The main road passes (3½ m.) *Fairy Cross* (Portledge, pens. 8–14 gs.) and (6 m.) *Hoops Village* (Hoops Inn, pens. 30/). — From (7 m.)

Bucks Cross a lane on the right descends to *Bucks Mills* (1 m.), a charmingly situated fishing-hamlet supposed to be peopled by descendants of shipwrecked seamen from the Spanish Armada. About ¾ m. beyond Bucks Cross we reach the E. end of the *Hobby Drive* (see below), a splendid alternative approach to Clovelly, and in 1½ m. more we turn to the right at *Clovelly Cross*, beside which is a fine Iron Age camp. Passing motorists may park at (10¾ m.) the main car park; otherwise they may go on to (11 m.) the head of Clovelly village, whence luggage is conveyed on donkey-back or by jeep (down the rough lane to the W. of the village).

Clovelly (*New Inn*, half-way down the street, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.; *Red Lion*, near the pier, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a fishing village with 650 inhab., is so delightfully and uniquely situated, in a narrow rift in the cliffs, that it has become only too popular a resort both for tourists and for painters. The best description of this most quaint and charming of villages is that by Dickens in 'A Message from the Sea.' The main street, far too steep for wheeled traffic, descends in steps and stages from a height of 400 ft. to the little cove and pier at the foot, and no two of the picturesque whitewashed houses with their green doors and balconies are on the same level. Dense woods embosom the village and make its winter climate extraordinarily mild. The *View from the sea is particularly charming. The by-streets on the W. side of the village should not be overlooked.

The *HOBBY DRIVE, beginning at New Road Gate, runs S.E. through lovely woods and ends at (3 m.) the Bideford road (adm. 4*d*., cycle 6*d*., motors 3/; Sun. free, 1–5, no motors). It commands exquisite views of Lundy, the Bristol Channel, and the Welsh coast. — On the other (N.W.) side of the village are the equally charming grounds of *Clovelly Court*, entered by *Yellary Gate*, 250 yds. W. of New Road Gate. The prime beauty spot is **Gallantry Bower* (c. 1¼ m. from the gate), which rises sheer from the sea for 387 ft. and affords a superb view. The walk is generally extended for ½ m. to *Mouth Mill*, a picturesque rocky cove. We may direct our return so as to pass near *Clovelly Court* (only the 14th cent. wing of which survived a fire in 1943). The *Church* of Clovelly, with monuments of the Carys, who were lords of the manor for 600 years, contains a memorial to Charles Kingsley, who spent his boyhood at the rectory.

From New Road Gate the motor-bus returns to Clovelly Cross, turning there to the right for (4 m.) the village of *Hartland* (King's Arms, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), whence the road continues viâ (5½ m.) *Stoke*, with the large and interesting 14th cent. parish church (striking rood-screen, font and roof), to (6½ m.) *Hartland Quay* (Hotel, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), a secluded little hamlet, noted for its contorted slate rocks. *Hartland Point* (350 ft.; lighthouse), 4½ m. N., is the N.W. extremity of Devon (fine cliff scenery; 120 acres N.T.).

From Clovelly to *Bude*, see Rte. 27.

B. To Barnstaple and Ilfracombe

From Exeter to (14¼ m.) *Morchard Road Station*, see Rte. 28A. A 377 descends the pretty valley of the Taw. — 21 m. *Eggesford* (Fox & Hounds, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 10 gs. including fishing, 5½ gs. winter) and *Chulmleigh* (Barnstaple Inn, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), 2½ m. N., are anglers' resorts. — *Atherington*, 1¼ m. W. of (32 m.) *Umberleigh*, has a famous carved oak rood-screen in its church.

40 m. **BARNSTAPLE** (*Imperial*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½–8 gs.; *Royal & Fortescue*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. from 7 gs.; *Wrey Arms*, beyond the junction station, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Queen's*, *Bell*, both commercial), a seaport (14,693 inhab.) with 1000 years of corporate history, lies at the head of the Taw estuary, but has lost much of its trade through the

silting-up of the harbour. It is a good centre for the exploration of N. Devon. 'Barum Ware' still enjoys a certain reputation. The Taw is here crossed by an old bridge of 16 arches, marred by an iron extension, and there is a pleasant riverside promenade. *Queen Anne's Walk* is a colonnade of 1796, with a statue of Queen Anne (1708). The *Parish Church* (*St. Peter's*; restored), dating in part from the 14th cent., has a crooked leaden spire and contains interesting monuments. Bp. Jewel (1522–71) and John Gay (1685–1732; a native) were educated in the *Grammar School*, formerly St. Anne's Chapel. W. R. Lethaby (1857–1927) was born here. The Friday 'Pannier Market,' in the *Market House*, is worth a visit.

Barnstaple has three railway stations, connected by a loop-line: *Barnstaple Junction*, for the S.R., but also used by the W.R.; *Barnstaple* (*W.R.*), for the Taunton line; *Barnstaple Town*, the first station on the line to Ilfracombe. MOTOR-BUSES run from Barnstaple ('National' office) to *Bideford* and *Westward Ho!*; *Ilfracombe* viâ Braunton or Bittaford; *Lynton*; *Saunton*, *Croyde*, and *Georgeham*; *South* and *North Molton*; etc.

From Barnstaple to *Taunton*, see p. 166; to *Ilfracombe* and to *Lynton*, see below.

The road from Barnstaple to (9 m.) Bideford (see above) runs parallel with the Taw estuary viâ (3¼ m.) *Fremington* (Fremington House) and (6 m.) *Instow* (Marine, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.; New Inn), a small port and watering-place opposite Appledore (p. 206; ferry 1/), with wide sands at low water, the starting-point of occasional steamers to Lundy (23 m. in c. 2 hrs.).

Lundy (the terminal 'y' means 'island'), a rocky granite islet (3 m. long; ¼–¾ m. broad) in the Bristol Channel, with about 40 inhab., lies 12 m. off Hartland Point. It contains some curious rock-formations and is the breeding-place of innumerable sea-fowl. Near the quay are the remains of *Marisco Castle* (335 ft.), the stronghold of an early piratical ruling family, and down to the reign of Queen Anne the island was a nest of pirates. The *Shutter Rock*, off the S.W. end, so called because it is believed that it would exactly fill the rifted opening of the adjacent *Devil's Lime Kiln*, was the scene of the wreck of the 'Santa Catharina' in 'Westward Ho!' The modern buildings include a church and two lighthouses.

FROM BARNSTAPLE TO LYNTON VIÂ BRATTON FLEMING, 19 m. Walkers may follow the course of the old railway between Chelfham and Blackmoor Gate (views). As far as (5 m.) *Chelfham* we ascend the valley of the Yeo which is comparatively tame, but farther on the scenery is very attractive.— 7 m. *Bratton Fleming* (White Hart Inn). — At (11 m.) *Blackmoor Gate* we join the main road (A 39; 10 m.), which runs viâ (3¾ m.) *Shirwell Cross* and passes (6½ m.; r.) *Arlington Court*, where the grounds (N.T.) are open on weekdays 10–6 (June–Sept.).

FROM BARNSTAPLE TO ILFRACOMBE VIÂ BRAUNTON, 13½ m. (A 361). The direct road is viâ (11 m.) *Muddiford* (New Inn, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.). — We turn inland before reaching (4½ m.) *Wrafton*. — 5½ m. *Braunton* has a church dedicated to St. Brannock, with an E.E. chancel, a Perp. tower, and good bench-ends. To the W. lie *Braunton Burrows* (at present occupied by the Services), a happy hunting-ground for the botanist, and *Saunton Sands* (2 m.; Saunton Sands, 120 R., pens. from 10 gs.). — We ascend gradually and at the summit (662 ft.) leave the Mortehoe road (see below) on the left.

13½ m. **ILFRACOMBE,** once a port of some consequence, now a popular summer sea-bathing resort (9174 inhab.) is beautifully situated on the S. shore of the Bristol Channel. The grand coast scenery in the vicinity and the charming inland woods and glens combine with a delightful climate to make it an admirable centre of excursions.

Hotels. Mount, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 9½–12½ gs.; **Imperial,** R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8–11½ gs.; **Runnacleave** (150 R.), May–Oct., R. & B. 18/, pens. 10–12 gs.; **Cliffe,** overlooking the harbour, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½–8½ gs.; **Queen's,** High St., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6½ gs.; **Dilkhusa Grand** (110 R.), pens. 6½–9 gs.; **Collingwood** (100 R.), pens. from 7 gs. Unlic.: **Granville,** R. & B. 17/6, pens. 6–10 gs.; **Grosvenor, Esplanade, Wildersmouth,** pens. from 6 gs.; and many others.

Post Office, High St.

Amusements. *Victoria Pavilion, Gaiety Concert Hall,* on Promenade; *Alexandra Theatre,* Market St. — Golf Course at Hele, 1½ m. E. — Tennis at Bicclescombe Park, and Torrs and Larkstone Sports Grounds.

Bathing at *Rapparee Cove,* and at *Hele.* — Swimming Pools at the Tunnels, and on the Promenade (covered).

Motor-Buses from Wilder Rd. to *Barnstaple;* to *Woolacombe;* to *Newquay* viâ Bude; to *Minehead* viâ Simonsbath; from Marlborough Rd. to *Lee;* to *Combe Martin* and *Lynton.*

Steamers in summer to *Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol,* etc.; twice weekly to *Lundy.* Cruises along the coast, 4/6–11/; to *Lynmouth,* 7/6 return.

The turnings on the seaward (N.) side of High St. lead to *Wildersmouth Beach,* with the prominent *Capstone Hill* (181 ft.; view), at the foot of which is the *Victoria Pavilion.* To the S.E. of the Capstone are the *Harbour* and *Promenade Pier* (3*d.*), sheltered on the N. side by *Lantern Hill,* with the remains of the 13th cent. *Chapel of St. Nicholas,* now a lighthouse, on its crest. Farther S.E. is the sheltered *Rapparee Cove* beneath the lofty *Hillsborough* (447 ft.; view).

To the W. of the town is the ***Torrs Walk** (adm. 4*d.*), a zigzag path cut out on the seaward face of the height and affording a series of charming views. Thence it is a fine walk, passing *Flat Point* (N.T., 98 acres), to (3 m.) **Lee** (*Lee Bay,* pens. 7–12 gs., summer only), a charming village, famous for its fuchsias, a little inland from *Lee Beach.* An alternative route to Lee is viâ *Lee Downs* (views). From the farther side of Lee Beach a hilly footpath leads to a private road just short of (5 m.) *Bull Point Lighthouse* (r.; 154 ft.; visitors admitted). Thence we may follow the road to (6½ m.) **Mortehoe** (*Watersmeet,* R. & B. 14/6, pens. from 7 gs.; *Mortehoe,* R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.; *Hillside Cottage,* pens. 6½–7½ gs.; *Castle Rock,* unlic., pens. 7 gs.; *Fortescue,* at the station). The E.E. church (restored), with a 14th cent. tower, contains the tomb of William de Tracey (1321), a former vicar sometimes confounded with the murderer of Thomas Becket. *Morte Point,* a rock-bound headland 1 m. W., commands a wild and wide view. — Mortehoe is 2 m. N.W. of its station, but good walkers are advised to follow the road S. to (7 m.) *Barricane Bay,* with its beach of minute shells, and to go on thence to (7½ m.) *Woolacombe* (Woolacombe Bay, Easter–Oct., pens. 10 gs.), with sands and golf links, 1¾ m. W. of Mortehoe station. The Nat. Trust owns 456 acres on Morte Point and on Baggy Point to the S.

The chief points of interest to the E. of Ilfracombe are treated in Rte. 29. Among inland walks may be mentioned those to *Two Pots* (731 ft.; view), 2½ m. S.; to *Score Woods*, 1 m. S.; and to the pleasant little dell of *Chambercombe*, 1 m. S.E.

29. FROM ILFRACOMBE TO LYNTON (LYNMOUTH) AND MINEHEAD

Minehead is circuitously accessible from Ilfracombe by rail viâ Barnstaple (85½ m., in 3¾–5 hrs.); but those who care to make acquaintance with some of the most charming scenery in England should certainly make the direct journey by road (c. 36 m.; motor-buses, see below). The Walk by the cliff-path (or at least the coast road) is strongly recommended.

A. From Ilfracombe to Lynton

For this stage we have a threefold choice. The Main Road (A 399 and 39), even though it runs inland and without view of the sea for a great part of its course, is little inferior to the Coast Road, which skirts the sea most of the way, and it should be selected by motorists or cyclists. The *Walking Route coincides with the coast road for the first 9 m. or so.

a. Main Road, 17½ m. We pass S. of Hillsborough (see above) and soon reach (1¼ m.) *Hele*, near the charming little sandy bay of that name (l.). — 2¾ m. *Watermouth*, with a modern Gothic castle (r.). To the left are the interesting *Smallmouth* and *Briary Caves*. Farther on (r.) is a road to (½ m.) *Berrynarbor*, the birthplace of Bishop Jewel (1522–71), with a beautiful Perp. church-tower. — 4½ m. **Combe Martin** (*Sandy Cove*, unlic., Easter–Sept., R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½–11 gs.; *London Inn*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–8 gs.; *Lion*, *Marine*, similar charges; *Pack o' Cards*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), a village straggling up the valley for 1½ m. The *Church* is a battlemented building, with a fine Perp. tower (99 ft. high), Perp. nave and aisles, and E.E. chancel. In the N. aisle is the elaborate bust of Judith Hancock (1637). The road traverses the village from end to end and runs inland (S.E.; retrospects of sea). — At (10¼ m.) *Blackmoor Gate* (Hotel, pens. 5–7 gs.) we turn l. (N.E.) into A 39.

Excursions may be made to (3 m. E.) the *Chapman Barrows* (1572 ft.), and to (5 m. S.E.) *Shoulsbarrow Castle*, a prehistoric earthwork.

12½ m. *Parracombe* (Fox & Goose; Heddon Hall, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), at the foot of a steep hill (by-pass), has a disused old church. Farther on we have a view of the sea off Heddon's Mouth. — At 15½ m. we begin the descent (*Dean Steep*) of the picturesque valley of the West Lyn. — At (16 m.) *Barbrook Mill*, A 39 goes on to (5½ m.) Lynmouth, but we turn to the N. About ½ m. beyond (16¾ m.) *Lyn Bridge* (Cottage Inn) we keep to the left for *Lynton*; the right fork is for *Lynmouth*.

b. Coast Road (17 m.). The coast road and main road coincide as far as (5½ m.) the S.E. end of *Combe Martin* (see above). The former then turns to the left and runs E. to (7 m.)

Stony Corner. On the coast (l.) are *Hangman Point* (716 ft.), the E. pillar of Combe Martin Bay, and the *Great Hangman* (1044 ft.) on *Girt Down*. From Stony Corner, where several roads meet, we take the road running N.E. and after about 1 m. we reach the top (989 ft.) of the ascent from Combe Martin, with *Holdstone Barrows* (1146 ft.) on the left; this is the hardest and least interesting part of the route. As we descend towards (9¾ m.) *Trentishoe* we have a full view of the sea. It is best to diverge to the right and follow the winding road (*Views) to (10¾ m.) *Hunter's Inn* (R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), delightfully situated in the valley of the Heddon, about 1 m. above its mouth (see below). The old and most direct road from Hunter's Inn to Lynton runs E. over *Martinhoe Common* and joins (3 m.) the main road at *Caffyn's Cross*, at the head of the Dean Steep (see above). The more picturesque new road, however, turns to the left (N.), runs along the E. slope of the Heddon Valley, and then sweeps round, high above the sea (views), to (13½ m.) **Woody Bay* (Woody Bay, R. & B. 16/, pens. 25/ or 7½ gs.; Martinhoe Manor, pens. 10 gs.; Moorland, Easter–Sept., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a tiny seaside-resort, enclosed by abrupt and richly wooded cliffs. The road from Woody Bay to (17 m.) *Lynton* passes *Lee Bay*, *Lee Abbey*, and the *Valley of Rocks* (see below; car 1/6, motor-cycle 3*d.*), and affords exquisite views.

c. COAST PATH (17 m.). As far as (9¾ m.) *Trentishoe* walkers are advised to follow the route just described. They then descend the steep and finely wooded combe towards (10½ m.) *Hunter's Inn*, and follow the path on either bank of the Heddon to (11½ m.) *Heddon's Mouth*, a small cove enclosed by stern and lofty cliffs, forming a striking contrast to the wooded charms of the upper glen. We next ascend to the beautiful path that has been cut along the cliffs to (13½ m.) *Woody Bay*. Beyond Woody Bay our path becomes a road, but still runs near the cliffs. At the fork we take the left (lower) branch leading to the charming *Lee Bay*, on the E. side of which are the grounds of (15¼ m.) *Lee Abbey*, crossed by a private road.

To the N. of Lee Abbey is *Duty Point* (view-tower), a precipitous cliff to which a romantic story attaches. Those who visit it may afterwards make their way direct along the cliffs to the Valley of Rocks.

Soon after emerging from the grounds of Lee Abbey we find ourselves in (15¾ m.) the ***Valley of Rocks**, described by Southey as "a city of the Anakim." To the left rises the *Castle Rock* (view), to the right the *Cheesewring*. We follow the cliff-path called the **North Walk* leading (left) to (16¾ m.) a point about midway between Lynton and Lynmouth.

LYNTON and **LYNMOUTH** are two popular summer-resorts, with a joint population of 2100. Lynmouth lies on the shore at the point where the deep wooded valleys of the East and West Lyn converge and discharge their waters into the sea. Lynton stands on the edge of the cliff, 430 ft. above. The two are united by steep roads and a cliff railway. As headquarters for excursions in the charming environs, there is little to choose between them. Lynmouth offers sea-bathing; Lynton, on the other hand, has the finer views.

Hotels at *Lynton*: **Valley of Rocks**, closed in winter, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8–14 gs.; **Royal Castle**, Easter–Oct., with grounds, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7–10 gs.; **Lynton Cottage**, R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.; **Imperial**, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6–8 gs.; all these with good sea-views; **Crown**, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; **North Cliff**, unlic., similar charges. — At *Lynmouth*: **Tors**, in a fine situation, closed in winter, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8½–12 gs.; **Lyndale**, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8–10 gs.; **Lyn Valley**, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7–10 gs.; **Bath**, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Rising Sun**, similar charges; **West Lyn**, unlic.

Cliff Railway between Lynmouth Beach and Lynton (fare 3*d.* up, 2*d.* down).

Motor-Buses from Lynton to *Ilfracombe* viâ Combe Martin; *Barnstaple*; from Lynmouth to *Watersmeet*; to *Minehead* viâ Porlock. Excursion coaches to the *Doone Valley, Simonsbath*, etc.; to *London* in 11 hrs.

Steamers to *Ilfracombe* (7/6 return) and *Lundy*; to *Weston, Cardiff, Clevedon*, and *Bristol*; and to *Swansea*. — TENNIS COURTS, Lee Rd.

Southey found Lynmouth the finest spot he ever saw "except Cintra and the Arrabida." Shelley, who spent some time at Lynmouth in 1812 after his marriage with Harriet Westbrook, in a 'myrtle-twined' cottage (rebuilt), was another enthusiastic admirer of the twin villages.

The best general views of the two villages are obtained from *Hollerday Hill* (W. of Lynton) and *Summerhouse Hill* (850 ft.), ascended by a zigzag path beginning near the parish church in Lynmouth. Near the bridge, in Lynmouth, is the entrance to **Glen Lyn* (adm. 6*d.*), revealing the romantic cascades and fern-clad banks of the lower course of the West Lyn.

Many of the favourite excursions from Lynton and Lynmouth are indicated in the descriptions of the routes to *Ilfracombe* (pp. 210–211) and to *Minehead* (pp. 213–215). A few others are noted below.

TO WATERSMEET AND ROCKFORD, 4 m. Leaving Lynmouth by the road running E. from the Lyndale Hotel, we quickly reach a bridle-path on the left which we follow to (½ m.) a footbridge over the East Lyn at *Woodside*. Our path then lies along the right (N.) bank of the stream, which here forces its way through a narrow valley with sides rock-strewn or thickly wooded. The colouring is singularly rich and effective. Beyond (1½ m.) *Myrtleberry Tea Gardens* we either cross the stone bridge or go on along the same side to (1¾ m.) the ***Watersmeet** (N.T., 366½ acres) where the East Lyn (known above the confluence as the *Brendon Water*) receives the *Hoar Oak Water*. [Those who wish to return to Lynmouth may ascend to the road on the left bank of the East Lyn.] To continue our walk to Rockford we follow the valley opening to the left, passing through the grounds of the *Watersmeet Tea Gardens*. The path rises considerably above the stream. Passing through *Nutcombe Wood*, we emerge (3 m.) on the hillside, but soon re-enter the woods by a small gate (good retrospect). Various side-paths lead right to the **Long Pool* (with its fall), where the river is confined between cliffs draped with creepers. Regaining the main path, we soon reach (4 m.) a bridge by which we cross the stream to the *Rockford Inn*. The direct road back to Lynmouth leads W. to (½ m.) *Brendon Church* and (1¼ m.) *Hillsford Bridge*. The road running W. from this point leads to *Lyn Bridge* and (2½ m.) Lynton; the road to the N. follows the left bank of the East Lyn to (2½ m.) Lynmouth, passing just above the Watersmeet. For the walk from the Rockford Inn to Malmsmead, etc., see below.

TO THE DOONE VALLEY. The shortest route (7½ m.) is to follow the road to *Countisbury* and *Leeford* (see below) and walk from the latter across the moor to *Badgworthy*. The shortest road (9 m.) is viâ Countisbury, Leeford, and Malmsmead. The pleasantest road (10½ m.) is viâ the Watersmeet, Brendon, Leeford, and Malmsmead. — From Lynmouth viâ the Watersmeet to (4 m.) the *Rockford Inn*, see above. Hence we follow the road to (5 m.) *Leeford* (Stag Hunters' Inn). Here the road from Countisbury comes in on the left. Opposite (r.) is a lane leading to (6 m.) *Cross Gate* (1055 ft.), whence a track leads along Tippacott Ridge to (8½ m.) the *Doone Valley*, steering S. for the first mile, then trending S.E., and finally turning almost due E. — The road goes on from Leeford to (10½ m.) *Malmsmead* and *Oare*, to rejoin the main road (A 39) at *County Gate* (see below). — From Malmsmead a cart-track ascends along the W. side of the valley of the *Badgworthy Water* for about ¾ m. This is continued by a footpath which brings us to (1 m.) a side-stream (r.) identified with the *Waterslide*, up which little John Ridd struggled in the pages of Blackmore's 'Lorna Doone.' About ½ m. farther on, on the same side, opens the **Doone Valley** itself, the scenery of which is neither so wild nor so romantic as readers of 'Lorna Doone' may have been led to expect. The Doones (according to tradition) were a little band of outlaws who terrorised the countryside at the close of the 17th cent., making their headquarters in this valley until a particularly atrocious act of cruelty nerved the inhabitants to exterminate the pest. Blackmore, whose grandfather was rector of the adjoining parish of Oare, adapted the legend in his well-known novel, using a romancer's privilege to heighten the colours a little. The only trace of the Doone settlement consists of the foundations of some huts. Doone Valley is 5 m. from Simonsbath (see below) by a rough moorland route. Good walkers, who wish to see a really wild bit of Exmoor before returning to Lynmouth, may proceed (S.E.) from the Badgworthy valley for 1½ m., turn E. for (2½ m.) the *Chalk Water*, and make their way down this stream to (6½ m.) *Oareford*, whence they follow the road N. to Oare and (8½ m.) Malmsmead (see above).

TO SIMONSBATH, 9 m. To (2½ m.) *Hillsford Bridge*, see above. Thence we follow the road S. and just beyond (3¼ m.) the entrance to Brendon Rectory we turn to the S. (r.) for *Scob Hill Gate*. The road now traverses the open moorland, ascending steadily to (6 m.) *Brendon Two Gates* (1379 ft.; now one gate only), where we enter Somerset and *Exmoor Forest* proper (see below). To the right rises *Chains Barrow* (1561 ft.; 2½ m.). A little to the N.E. is the head of *Doone Valley* (see above). About 1¼ m. farther on our road crosses the Exe near its source, and soon after begins the descent (S.E.) to (9 m.) **Simonsbath** (*Exmoor Forest*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/ or 7 gs.; *Diana Lodge*, similar charges), so named from a pool in the Barle above the bridge. We may go on S.W. to (20 m.) *South Molton* (p. 166), passing *Span Head* (1618 ft.); or S.E. viâ (15 m.) *Withypool* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7 gs.) to the *Tarr Steps* (rfmts.). *Exford* lies 5 m. E., and motorists may return thence to (16 m.) Lynmouth viâ the White Stones. Indefatigable walkers might return from Brendon Two Gates viâ Hoccombe Water (E.), Badgworthy, and the Watersmeet.

B. From Lynton to Minehead

Both the driving and the walking route are charming, especially in this direction, but preference should be given to the latter by all who can face the fatigue. — MOTOR-COACH in summer from Lynmouth to Minehead in 1½ hr.

a. ROAD (17 m.). From the bridge at *Lynmouth* the road ascends Countisbury Hill (1 in 4½; fine retrospects of Hollerday Hill, etc.). To the left diverges a path leading to *Sillery Sands*. Beyond (1½ m.) *Countisbury* (866 ft.; Blue Ball Inn) the road runs along the N. verge of Exmoor.

****Exmoor Forest**, a tract of high moorland about 120 sq. m. in area, lies wholly in Somerset. Geologically it is Devonian, and its slate and sandstone summits are less rugged than the granite tors of Dartmoor. It is mentioned as a royal forest in a charter of King John. It was disafforested by Act of Parliament in 1819. Large tracts are still uncultivated and covered with colourless tussocky grass, prickly grey furze, or heather. The wild red deer (otherwise extinct in England) is still regularly hunted on Exmoor, and its pastures support also a hardy race of horned sheep. The native Exmoor pony may sometimes by seen on the moor on Winsford Hill above the Barle. Specimens are offered for sale, on the last Thurs. in Oct., at Bampton Fair. Excellent fishing is afforded by the streams. The highest summit is *Dunkery Beacon* (1707 ft.), but many other hills are over 1500 ft. A large part of Exmoor is included in the 12,420 acres of N.T. property which comprises also Selworthy, Bossington Hill, and the Holnicote estate, with 3 m. of coast W. of Porlock Bay.

4 m. *White Gate* and (4½ m.) *Black Gate* are both entrances to *Glenthorne* (see below). To the left rises the *Old Barrow* (1136 ft.). At (5½ m.) *County Gate* (1061 ft.) we enter Somerset. *Malmsmead* (see above) is about ¾ m. S. of this point, and ¼ m. farther on is a road leading S. to (1 m.) *Oare Church*, where Lorna Doone was married to John Ridd and shot by Carver Doone. Fine views of the sea. The road now ascends gently, partly through the woods of Culbone Hill, to *Culbone Stables* and (8¾ m.) *Oare Post*, whence a road leads W. (r.) to (2 m.) *Oareford* (see above). The steep road (good views) descending *Porlock Hill* (1 in 4; dangerous bends) to Porlock leads straight on from (8 m.) *Pittcombe Head* (1347 ft.). A toll road (car 2/; motor-cycle 6*d*.) descends at an easier gradient to the left. A road on the right, near (9 m.) the *Whitstones*, leads to *Exford* (5 m.; see below). — 11 m. **Porlock** (*Ship*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Castle*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), the 'enclosed port,' a charming village, now 1 m. from the sea, in a fertile vale. In the little 13th cent. church of *St. Dubricius* is the sumptuous tomb of Baron Harington (d. 1418) and his wife. About 1 m. W. is *West Porlock*, and ½ m. beyond it is the little port of *Porlock Weir* (Anchor, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 10 gs.).

It was in a "lonely farmhouse between Porlock and Lynton" that Coleridge is said to have had the vision which resulted in 'Kubla Khan' (1798); and 'Southey's chimney-corner,' in the picturesque Ship Hotel, is pointed out as the place where that poet wrote the lines on Porlock's 'verdant vale.'

Dunkery Beacon (1707 ft.; N.T.), the highest hill on Exmoor, rises about 4 m. S. of Porlock. It is a dark brown moorland hill, "whose Celtic name has an appropriate sound among the remains of primeval times with which it is crowned" (E. A. Freeman). Visitors may drive, viâ *West Luccombe*, nearly all the way to the top. Walkers should proceed viâ the *Horner Woods* and *Cloutsham*, where the opening meet of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds is held annually, early in August. The *View on a clear day may extend from Brown Willy in Cornwall (S.) to the Malvern Hills (N.), and includes 120 m. of the Bristol Channel. The descent may be made S.W. to (4 m.) *Exford* (see below), S.E. to (3½ m.) *Wheddon Cross* (see below), or N.E. to (3 m.) *Wootton Courtenay* (Dunkery Beacon, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.).

The road from Porlock to Minehead passes (12½ m.; l.) *Allerford*, which has a two-arched pack-horse bridge. A little farther on a road to the left leads to *Selworthy* (Crossacres, pens. from 8 gs.), with an interesting church (Perp.). — 17 m. **Minehead** (see below).

b. Coast Route (18–19 m.). We ascend to (1½ m.) *Countisbury* and then follow the cliff-path, passing the church. On nearing (2¼ m.) *Foreland Point* (lighthouse) the path turns E., and we cross (3 m.) a deep combe. We then follow a rough cart-track leading towards the shore for about ¼ m. and leave it for a higher path on the right, which crosses the ridge and descends to a gate. Here we keep to the right. At (4¾ m.) the next fork we take the lower path, and follow it past numerous combes (some of them richly wooded) to (5¾ m.) a small iron gate admitting to the beautiful grounds of **Glenthorne*, through which walkers are allowed to pass.

On emerging from the grounds, we cross a small field and follow a road running towards the shore till we reach an iron railing. At the various forks, keep to the right and avoid descents. We soon reach a wooded combe, where we take the middle path. This crosses the combe at a wooden railing, and brings us to a cart-track, which ascends and crosses a small brook. The path to the right leads through wood to (9½ m.) *Culbone*, with the smallest church (Perp.) in England in regular use with both nave and chancel (33 ft. by 12 ft.). — The coast or landslip path, though rough, is now more easily traced. To the right are the grounds of *Ashley Combe* (no adm.). From (11 m.) *Porlock Weir* a road leads right to (11½ m.) *West Porlock* and (12½ m.) *Porlock* (see above). The coast walk is continued by proceeding N.E. from Porlock to (13½ m.) *Bossington*, and ascending (14½ m.) *Selworthy Beacon* (1014 ft.; *View). Hence we follow the ridge of North Hill all the way to (18 m.) *Minehead*, or (by a detour of ½ m. to the l.) we may descend to *Greenaleigh* and follow the coast.

MINEHEAD (*Métropole*, R. & B. 21/, pens. from 10 gs.; *Beach*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7–9 gs., both near the beach; *Plume of Feathers*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8–10 gs.; *Wellington*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½–8 gs. Unlic.: *York House*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7–9 gs.; *Minehead Bay*, similar charges, both closed in winter; etc.), a popular summer resort (6315 inhab.), has many old houses and a 14th cent. church. Its attractions include beautiful environs, a mild climate, a swimming pool, and a golf course.

Dunkery Beacon (2½–3 hrs.) and many other points on Exmoor may be visited from Minehead; and to the W. is *Bratton Court* (1½ m.), birthplace of Henry de Bracton, 'Father of the Common Law' (d. 1268). — Motor-Buses to *Porlock* and *Porlock Weir*; to *Dunster*, *Dulverton*, *Tiverton*, and *Exeter*; to *Bridgwater*; to *Taunton* viâ Watchet; to *Lynmouth*; and to *Ilfracombe* viâ Simonsbath. — Motor-Coach to London in 8¾ hrs.

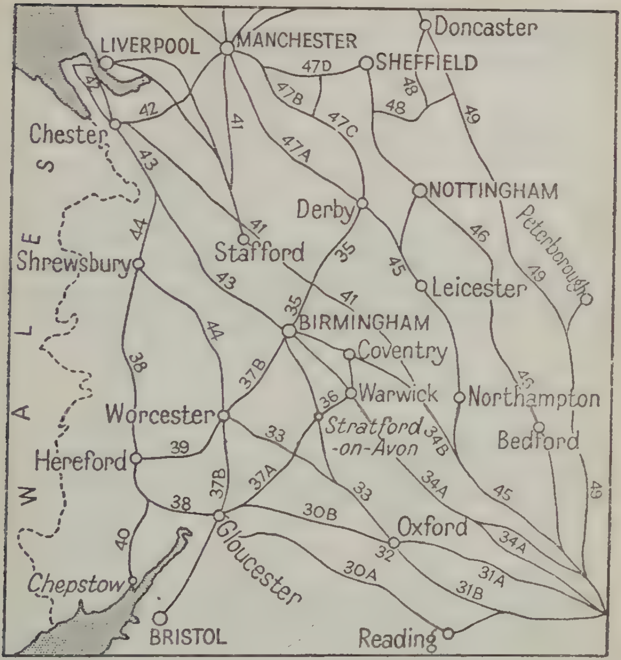
From Minehead to Dulverton and Exeter, 44 m. (A 396). — From (¾ m.) *Alcombe* we may follow the old upper road leading direct to (2 m.) *Dunster* (see p. 166). Thence we ascend the wooded valley of the Avill to (5 m.) *Timberscombe* and (8¼ m.) *Wheddon Cross* (Rest & Be Thankful Inn), a base for the ascent of Dunkery Beacon. About 5 m. W. is *Exford* (Crown, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7–8 gs.; White Horse, similar charges), a fishing and hunting resort on the Exe, with the kennels of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds. The church contains a fine screen (c. 1726). — At (12 m.) *Coppleham Cross* we strike the lovely Valley of the Exe, which we follow nearly all the way to Exeter.

A side road here ascends the Exe to *Winsford* (3 m.; Royal Oak, P.R., R. & B. 12/, pens. 21/ or 6½ gs., with free fishing), a hunting and fishing resort in charming surroundings. To the S.W. are (1½ m.) *Winsford Hill* (1405 ft.; N.T., 1288 acres) and (3½ m.) *Tarr Steps*, a rude old slab-bridge on the Barle, rebuilt in 1949 after flood-damage; and picturesque roads lead N.W. to Exford and W. to Withypool (see above).

At (15¼ m.) *Hele Bridge* the Exeter road keeps straight on, but the pleasantest route turns r. for (16¾ m.) **Dulverton** (*Carnarvon Arms*, at the station, 2 m. S., R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Lamb*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Lion*, similar charges, all with free fishing; *Woodcote*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), another hunting and fishing resort. — We rejoin the main road at (19¾ m.) *Exebridge*, and traverse (22 m.) *Bampton* (White Horse, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 5 gs.) where the chief fair for Exmoor ponies is held (last Thurs. in Oct.). — 29½ m. **Tiverton** (*Palmerston*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Lorna Doone*, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Hartnoll*, 1 m. N., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.) is an old market and lace-making town (9611 inhab.) on the Exe, with a ruined *Castle* (14th cent. gateway) and old almshouses. The fine 15th cent. *Church* (freely restored) contains the richly carved Greenway Chapel (1517). *Blundell's School* (founded in 1604), where John Ridd (in 'Lorna Doone') went to school, occupies new quarters W. of the town, but the old buildings still stand on the bank of the Loman. — 34¼ m. *Bickleigh Bridge* (Fisherman's Cot, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 5–7 gs.; Bickleigh Cottage, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.) dates from 1640. *Bickleigh Castle* (15th cent.), ½ m. S., has a Saxon chapel, which is shown, with the gardens, at Whitsun (adm. 1/; at other times on written application). — 44 m. **Exeter**, see Rte. 17.

From Minehead to *Bridgwater* and to *Taunton*, see Rte. 22.

III. CENTRAL ENGLAND


Doncaster
LIVERPOOL
MANCHESTER
SHEFFIELD
47D
47B
47C
47A
48
49
42
41
Chester
43
WALES
Derby
NOTTINGHAM
Peterborough
44
Stafford
35
45
46
Shrewsbury
Leicester
BIRMINGHAM
Coventry
38
37B
Warwick
Northampton
36
Worcester
Stratford-on-Avon
34B
Bedford
33
39
Hereford
37A
34A
30B
Oxford
40
32
Gloucester
30A
31A
31B
Chepstow
BRISTOL
Reading

30. FROM LONDON TO GLOUCESTER

A. Viâ Cirencester

Road, 111½ m. To (48 m.) *Streatley*, see Rte. 31b. Thence A 417. 61½ m. *Wantage*. — 73½ m. *Faringdon*. — 79½ m. *Lechlade*. — 92½ m. Cirencester. — A 419. 111½ m. Gloucester (alternative route viâ Stroud, see p. 220).

Railway, 114 m. from Paddington in 2¼–3¼ hrs. Principal Stations: To (53¾ m.) *Didcot*, see Rte. 31. — 60½ m. *Wantage Road*. — 66½ m. *Uffington*, for *Faringdon* (3½ m.). — 77½ m. **Swindon**, junction for the main lines to S. Wales and to Bristol. — 91 m. *Kemble*, junction for **Cirencester** (4¼ m.) and for *Tetbury* (7¼ m.). — 98 m. *Chalford*. — 102¼ m. *Stroud*. — 105 m. *Stonehouse*. — 114 m. **Gloucester**. Most of the trains go on to (121½ m.) **Cheltenham**.

From London viâ Reading to (48 m.) *Streatley*, see Rte. 31b. — A 417 (the *Port Way*) runs thence beneath the Berkshire Downs. From (53 m.) *Blewbury*, where the church contains some chained books, and where Sir William Nicholson (1872–1949), the painter, died, B 4016 runs N. to the important railway junction of *Didcot* (2¾ m.; Junction, R. & B. 11/6) viâ *East Hagbourne* (1½ m.), one of the most picturesque villages in S. England. — 54¼ m. *Upton* has a small primitive church, probably Saxon in parts. — Beyond (56½ m.) *Harwell*, with the Atomic Energy Research Establishment (r.), we cross the Newbury–Abingdon road. — At (58½ m.) *East Hendred*, another pretty village with a Perp. wayside chapel, is *Hendred House*, the seat of the Eyston family, containing relics of St. Thomas More (cup; portrait by Holbein) and St. John Fisher (staff used on the scaffold) and a private chapel (adm. on application) where mass has been said almost uninterruptedly since 1291. — 61½ m. **Wantage** (3424 inhab.; *Bear*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½ gs.), in the sheltered Vale of the White Horse, was the birthplace of Alfred the Great (849–901) and of Bp. Butler of the 'Analogy' (1692–1752). In the parish church and in the church of *West Hanney*, 4 m. N., are numerous fine brasses, while at *West Challow*, 2½ m. W., is a small 12th cent. church, well restored. Wantage Rd. station is 2½ m. N. (bus).

The VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE, described in the opening chapters of 'Tom Brown's School Days,' is bounded on the S. by the long line of the Berkshire *Chalk Downs, largely cultivated, but partly covered with springy turf. Roughly parallel with the Port Way, along the breezy top of the downs, runs the famous grass-grown British trackway known as the 'Ridgeway,' recommended to walkers and practicable for cyclists.

Kingston Lisle (Plough, P.R., R. & B. 7/, pens. 13/6), 5 m. W. of Wantage, lies beneath *White Horse Hill* (856 ft.), with the sketchy figure of a horse (374 ft. long) cut in the turf. The figure is now believed to be the work of the early Britons, though popularly it is associated with the very much later victory of King Alfred over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown, fought somewhere on these downs in 871. In front of some cottages, ½ m. S.W. of Kingston church (14th cent. paintings), is the *Blowing Stone*, a famous perforated sarsen-stone. The hollow on the W. side of the hill is known as the *Manger*, and a detached knoll on the W. side is the *Dragon's Hill* where, according to local tradition, St. George slew the dragon. From *Uffington Castle*, an oval earthwork (*View) on the top of White Horse Hill, the Ridgeway (see above) leads S.W. to (1½ m.) the dolmen known as *Wayland Smith's Cave*, the legend attaching to which has been adapted in Scott's 'Kenilworth.' — *Uffington* church, 1½ m. N.W. of Kingston, is a fine E.E. building.

73½ m. **Faringdon** (*Crown*, *Bell*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a market-town (2835 inhab.) noted for its bacon and dairy produce, has an old market-hall and an interesting church. *Faringdon House* was built in 1780 by Henry Pye, the poet laureate, who planted the conspicuous 'Faringdon Clump.'

Pusey House, 4 m. E., was the birthplace of Dr. E. B. Pusey (1800-82), the divine; and *Coleshill House*, 2½ m. S.W., was built by Inigo Jones in 1650.

FROM FARINGDON TO CHIPPENHAM, 31 m. (A 420). — At (5½ m.) *Shrivenham* is the Military College of Science, established here in 1946, with room for c. 400 students at present. — 12 m. **Swindon** (*Goddard Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a town of 62,407 inhab., was created by the establishment here of the engine and carriage works of the G.W.R., with a railway museum. It incorporates the market-town of *Old Swindon*, 1 m. S. Richard Jefferies (1848-87) was born at Coate Farm, 1½ m. S.E. — 17 m. *Wootton Bassett* (Red Lion) has a quaint half-timbered town hall. *Brinkworth*, 4 m. W., has a 15th cent. church with contemporary wall-paintings; *Penn's Lodge*, c. 1 m. N., was a residence of the Penn family. *Dauntsey* (Peterborough Arms), 2 m. S.W. of Brinkworth, was a favourite resort of the poet George Herbert. — 31 m. *Chippenham*, see Rte. 19.

Beyond (77 m.) *Buscot Park* we cross the Thames and enter Gloucestershire. The mansion (1780; with a saloon painted by Burne-Jones) was presented in 1949 to the National Trust (adm. Wed. & Thurs. 2–6, 2/).

Gloucestershire is mainly an agricultural county, of which characteristic natural divisions are the *Cotswold Hills* (noted for sheep and for charming stone-built villages), the fertile *Vales of Gloucester* and *Berkeley*, and the mining region of the *Forest of Dean*, beyond the Severn estuary. Its cheese is well known: 'double Gloucester' (like Stilton) is made of whole milk to which cream is added, 'single Gloucester' of whole milk only. The adage "as sure as God is in Gloucestershire" is believed to refer to the number of wealthy abbeys and large churches in the county.

79½ m. **Lechlade** (*New Inn*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 9/, pens. 4½ gs.), a small market-town, is the usual upper limit of navigation on the Thames (see p. 244). — 83¾ m. **Fairford** (*Bull*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a small town on the Coln, the birthplace of John Keble (1792–1866), is famous for trout and the wonderful array of 28 16th cent. stained glass *Windows in the late-Perp. church of *St. Mary*. These are now considered to be of English design and workmanship, under Flemish influence.

A charming road ascends the Coln to (5 m.) **Bibury** (*Swan*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), a delightful village, with Arlington Row (N.T.), a noted example of the stone-built cottages of the Cotswold country. The road goes on upstream to join the Fosse Way 2 m. E. of Chedworth (Rte. 30B). — From Fairford to *Oxford*, see Rte. 30B.

92½ m. **Cirencester** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Fleece*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Stratton House*, ¾ m. N.W., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 6 gs.), the *Corinium* of the Romans and the *Cicester* of Shakespeare's 'Richard II' (pronounced locally 'Ciren'), an attractive old market-town on the Churn, with 7200 inhab., is often called the 'Capital of the Cotswolds,' from the hills amid which it lies. Its once considerable wool-trade is a thing of the past. The **Parish Church*, one of the largest in England (180 ft. long), with its fine W. tower (132 ft.), is a Perp. structure incorporating Norman details. The three-storied S. porch dates from 1500. The most notable internal features are the Trinity Chapel (1430), with many brasses, the fan-vaulting of St. Catherine's Chapel, and the pulpit (1515), one of the few pre-Reformation examples in the country. The **Corinium Museum* (weekdays 10–1, 2–4.30 or 5.30) contains four mosaics, tombstones, a Christian 'acrostic,' and other Roman antiquities.

In Spitalgate Lane are some arches of the *Hospital of St. John*, founded by Henry I, but the only relic of the mitred (Augustinian) abbey, which he refounded, is a gateway in Grove Lane (farther on, to the right). — To the W. of the town is *Cirencester Park* (Earl Bathurst), with a noble wooded park (open daily; Sun. from 2), formerly called *Oakley Park* and often visited by Pope and Swift.

Motor-Buses to *Cheltenham*; *Gloucester*; *Cricklade* and *Swindon*; *Tetbury* and *Bristol*. — Railway from the Town Station to *Kemble*; from Watermoor Station to *Cheltenham* and *Swindon*.

From Cirencester to Bristol, 36¾ m. A 429, the Roman *Fosse Way*, runs S.W. past (2½ m.) *Thames Head*, generally regarded as the source of the Thames. At 4 m. A 429 bears left for Malmesbury and Chippenham.

11½ m. **Malmesbury** (*Bell*, R. & B. 18/, pens. 9 gs., in the former abbey guest house; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a pleasant little town (2334 inhab.) charmingly situated above the Avon, with a partly-ruined *Abbey Church (1115–39; restored 1928), of which the most striking feature is the richly sculptured S. porch. Within are a Saxon font, a little watching-chamber (14th cent.) in the triforium, and the alleged tomb of King Athelstan (d. 940). In the market-place is a fine 16th cent. market-cross and at the foot of the hills is the 13th cent. *St. John's Hospital.* The historian William of Malmesbury (d. about 1143) was a monk of the abbey (founded in 680); Thomas Hobbes, 'the philosopher of Malmesbury' (1588–1679), was born here; and Joseph Addison represented it in Parliament from 1710 to 1719. About 2 m. N.E. is *Charlton Park*, often visited by Dryden; and 2 m. E. is *Garsdon*, the church of which contains Washington tombs.

From the Malmesbury road-fork the Bristol road (A 433) keeps to the right alongside the railway. — 10¾ m. **Tetbury**, another small market-town (2237 inhab.) on a hill, has a quaint old town hall on pillars and a fine church, preserving its 18th cent. pews and galleries. — 13¼ m. *Westonbirt* (Hare & Hounds, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.) has a large girls' school in the former mansion of Sir George Holford. — At (23½ m.) *Old Sodbury* (Cross Hands, R. & B. 16/6) we turn right for (25 m.) *Chipping Sodbury*, an old market-town, as its name suggests, with a good church and market-cross. Tyndale translated the Bible in the 16th cent. mansion-house of *Little Sodbury*, to the N. Over 3 m. N.E. of Old Sodbury is *Badminton House*, the splendid Palladian mansion (1682) of the Duke of Beaufort. The church contains ducal monuments and the tomb of Lord Raglan (d. 1855). Badminton has given its name to a sporting library, a magazine, a London club, a well-known game, and a species of claret-cup. — 36¾ m. *Bristol*, see Rte. 19.

Ermine Street, another Roman road, runs S.E. from Cirencester to (7½ m.) *Cricklade* (White Hart, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.), on the Upper Thames (see p. 244), which has two interesting churches, one (St. Mary's) mainly of the early 12th cent., the other (St. Sampson's) E.E., Dec., and Perpendicular. *Purton*, 4 m. S., has one of the few parish churches in England (Perp.) with both a central and a W. tower.

The main road to (111½ m.) **Gloucester** follows the course of Ermine St. across the Cotswolds. To the right at (98½ m.) the Masons' Arms inn is *Elkstone* (1 m.), with a very fine Norman *Church. — Beyond (106 m.) *Birdlip* (Royal George, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) a sharp detour to the right avoids the steep descent of Birdlip Hill (*View).

Great Witcombe (r.), half-way down the hill, has a small part-Norman church. Near by is a Roman villa (adm. 6*d*. 10–4 or 7, Sun. from 1), with fine mosaic pavements.

A more interesting route runs due W. from Cirencester, descending into the Stroudwater valley, somewhat disfigured by cloth-factories, at (102¾ m.) *Chalford*. — 105 m. **Stroud**

(*Painswick Inn*, R. & B. 12/6; *Parklands*, unlic., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.), the headquarters of the West of England cloth industry (8360 inhab.), lies on the steep flank of a narrow valley, traversed by two canals.

Motor-Buses run S. viâ (2 m.) *Woodchester*, with its large Roman villa (occasionally uncovered) and a Dominican Priory, to (4¼ m.) *Nailsworth* (George, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.), where the 'super-tramp' poet, W. H. Davies (1871–1940), died. *Nailsworth Ladder*, a local freak hill, has a gradient of 1 in 2¼. On the Tetbury road, 2½ m. farther, is *Avening*, with a partly Norman church.

Another road climbs steeply S. to (1½ m.) *Rodborough Common* (Bear, R. & B. 18/, pens. 8½ gs.), with 840 acres of N.T. land, and runs thence viâ (3 m.) *Amberley* (Amberley Inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. £7), where Mrs. Craik wrote 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' to (4 m. S.W.) *Minchinhampton* (625 ft.; Crown), with a famous golf course.

Stonehouse, 2½ m. W. of Stroud, has a 16th cent. manor house, and at *Frocester*, 2 m. farther S., are a 14th cent. manor house and barn.

An attractive winding road (B 3066) leads from Stroud to Dursley (10 m. S.W.) viâ (8 m.) *Uley*, before which (r.) on the hill-top is the noted Uley Tumulus (adm. 3*d*.), a 'long barrow' 180 ft. long.

We follow A 46 to the N.W. up the Painswick valley. On the left rises *Haresfield Beacon* (N.T.; 834 ft.; *View). — 108½ m. **Painswick** (*Falcon*, pens. from 5 gs.; *Gwynfa House*, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.), a small Cotswold town (2125 inhab.) with typical stone-built houses, is noted for its churchyard containing 99 uniformly trimmed yews. — 111 m. *Cranham Woods* (Royal William) lies beneath the earthwork called *Kimsbury Castle* (view).

In a hollow beneath the road, on the left, lies *Prinknash Park*, an ancient residence of the Abbots of Gloucester, occupied since 1928 by Benedictine monks from Caldey and greatly enlarged. The foundation-stone of the church (by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel) was laid in 1939.

Commanding fine views of the Vale of Gloucester and the Malvern Hills, A 46 descends to join A 419 at (112½ m.) *Brockworth*, where we turn left past the Gloucester golf course; for Cheltenham we keep straight on.

117 m. **GLOUCESTER** ('Glo'ster'; 52,937 inhab.), a county town and cathedral city, lies on rising ground on the left (E.) bank of the Severn. Connected with the sea by a canal, it has a considerable trade in grain, timber, coal, and iron, while it carries on also railway-wagon building, match and toy making, and other industries.

Railway Stations (Rfmts.; B, C 4), united by a covered footbridge. *L.M.R.*, for Bristol, Cheltenham, Birmingham, and the North; *W.R.*, for London, S. Wales, Hereford, and Cheltenham.

Hotels. New County (c; B 2), Southgate St., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.; **Bell** (a; B 3), Southgate St., R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Wellington** (b; B 4), opposite W.R. station, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.; **New Inn** (d; B 3), a quaint old building, Northgate St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Midland & Royal** (e; C 4), opp. L.M.R. station, R. & B. 14/, pens. 6 gs.; **Fleece** (f; B 2), Westgate St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs., with 'Monks' Retreat.'

Post Office (B 3), King's Sq.

Motor-Buses to *Cheltenham*; *Painswick* and *Stroud*; *Ross* and *Hereford*; *Tewkesbury* and *Evesham*; *Cirencester*; *Chepstow*; *Berkeley* and *Bristol*; *Lydney*; *Ledbury* viâ Staunton or Newent; *Dursley*; *Cinderford*; *Sharpness*; *Monmouth*; *Malvern*, etc. — STEAMERS on the Severn in summer to *Deerhurst* and *Tewkesbury* on Thurs. and Sun.

History. Gloucester was the British *Caer Glowe* and the Roman *Glevum*. It possessed a royal castle and Norman walls from 1110 to 1663. According to E. A. Freeman, "in the reign of Rufus almost everything that happened at all, somehow contrived to happen at Gloucester," and King John is said to have "loved Gloucester better than London." The city sided with the Parliamentarians in the Civil War and successfully resisted the Royal forces in 1643. Its fortifications were consequently dismantled at the Restoration. — The 'worthies' of Gloucester include Robert Raikes (1735–1811), the virtual founder of Sunday Schools, though Hannah Ball opened a Sunday School at High Wycombe in 1769, eleven years before him; John Taylor (1580–1653), the 'Water Poet'; Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802–75), the chief founder of modern telegraphy; George Whitefield (b. 1714 at the Bell Inn, d. 1770 at Newburyport, Mass.); Cardinal Vaughan (1832–1903), also born at the Bell Inn; and W. E. Henley (1849–1903), poet and essayist, born at No. 2 Eastgate St. — The Severn 'bore,' a wave caused by the incoming tide, sometimes 5–6 ft. high, is better seen below Gloucester than in the city itself. The river is famous for its salmon and lampreys.

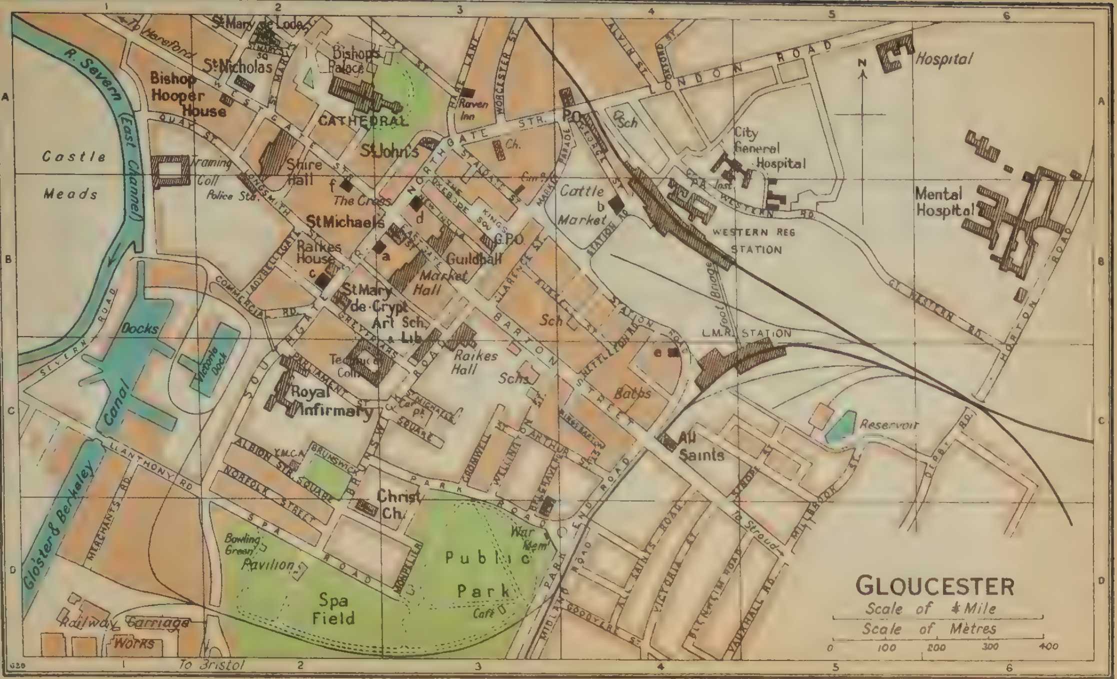
In the rectangular arrangement of its four main streets (*Northgate*, *Southgate*, *Eastgate*, and *Westgate*) Gloucester reflects the Roman period of its history, and the *Cross* (B 2, 3), at which they meet (crossless since 1745) is the natural focus of the city's life. *St. Michael's Church* here (closed) has a Perp. tower.

In Northgate St. is the *New Inn*, a half-timbered house erected c. 1450 by John Twyning for the accommodation of pilgrims. Lady Jane Grey is said to have been proclaimed queen in its yard in 1553. At the corner is a fine carved angle-post. In Hare Lane (A 3), farther on, is the 16th cent. *Raven Inn* (to be restored as an Anglo-American Club), associated with the Hoare family who emigrated in the 'Mayflower.'

From the Cross we proceed to the cathedral viâ Westgate St. (A 2) and College St. No. 24 Westgate St., known as *Maverdine House*, turns a quaint façade towards the side-lane. At No. 99 Bp. Hooper (p. 225) spent his last night; the house is now occupied by a good local *Folk Museum* (adm. weekdays 10–5.30, Wed. till 8, free), containing also mementoes of Hooper. Opposite is the church of *St. Nicholas* (A 2), with a tall Perp. spire and Norman S. door.

The ***Cathedral** (A 2, 3), once the church of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, and since the dissolution (1540) a cathedral church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a noble building, a splendid feature not only in the city but in the surrounding country. Adm. to crypt 6*d*., cloisters and chapter-house 6*d*., to triforium 3*d*. Services on weekdays at 10 & 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3 & 7.

HISTORY. The character of the foundation has varied. Beginning as a Benedictine house for men and women (681–790), it became in 823 a college for secular priests. These were replaced in 1022 by the Benedictines, who built the church and held it till Henry VIII returned it to the secular clergy,


GLOUCESTER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Mètres
0 100 200 300 400
N
1 2 3 4 5 6
A B C D
R. Severn (East Channel)
Castle Meads
To Hereford
St Mary de Lode
St Nicholas
Bishop Hooper House
Bishop's Palace
CATHEDRAL
St John's
Raven Inn
Hare Lane
Worcester St
Alvin St
Oxford St
London Road
Hospital
Northgate Str.
P.O.
Sch
City General Hospital
Mental Hospital
Quay St
Training Coll
Police Sta.
Shire Hall
The Cross
St Michael's
Westgate St
Longsmith St
Ch.
St Aldate St
Cattle Market
Station Rd
Great Western Rd
Western Reg Station
Foot Bridge
L.M.R. Station
Raikes House
St Mary de Crypt
Art Sch. & Lib.
Guildhall
Market Hall
G.P.O.
Kings Squ.
Clarence St
Barton Street
Sch
Raikes Hall
Schs
Baths
Technical Coll.
Royal Infirmary
Greyfriars
Southgate St
Commercial Rd
Docks
Victoria Dock
Canal
Severn Road
Gloster & Berkeley
Llanthony Rd
Merchants Rd
Albion St
Norfolk Street
Brunswick Square
Y.M.C.A.
Park Road
Christ Ch.
Spa Road
Bowling Green
Pavilion
Spa Field
Public Park
War Mem.
Café
Midland Road
Park End Road
Goodyere St
All Saints
All Saints Road
Victoria St
Blenheim Road
Vauxhall Rd
To Stroud
Millbrook St
Reservoir
Horton Road
Railway Carriage Works
To Bristol
a b c d e f

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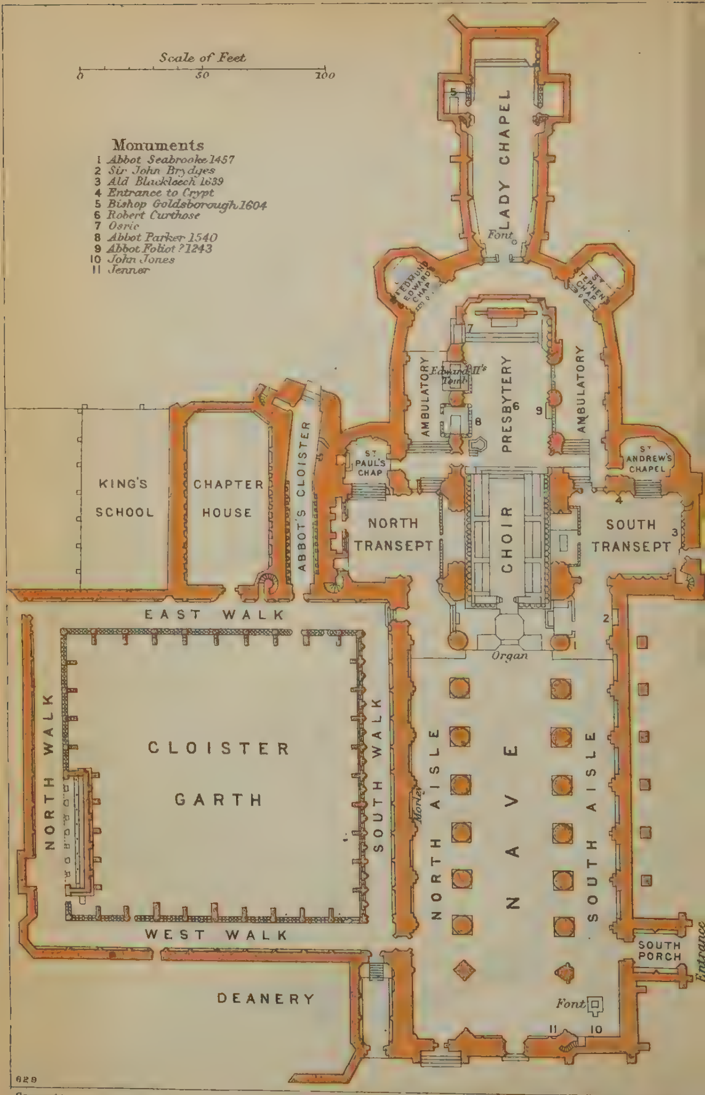
GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL


Scale of Feet
0
50
100
Monuments
1 Abbot Seabrooke 1457
2 Sir John Brydges
3 Ald Blackleech 1639
4 Entrance to Crypt
5 Bishop Goldsborough 1604
6 Robert Curthose
7 Osric
8 Abbot Parker 1540
9 Abbot Foliot ?1243
10 John Jones
11 Jenner
LADY CHAPEL
Font
EDMUND EDWARD CHAP
ST STEPHEN'S CHAP
AMBULATORY
Edward II's Tomb
PRESBYTERY
AMBULATORY
ST PAUL'S CHAP
ST ANDREW'S CHAPEL
KING'S SCHOOL
CHAPTER HOUSE
ABBOT'S CLOISTER
NORTH TRANSEPT
CHOIR
SOUTH TRANSEPT
EAST WALK
Organ
NORTH WALK
CLOISTER GARTH
SOUTH WALK
NORTH AISLE
Morley
NAVE
SOUTH AISLE
WEST WALK
SOUTH PORCH
Entrance
DEANERY
Font
629

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raising it to cathedral rank. To *Abbot Serlo*, who began a new church in 1089, is due the massive 'Norman core,' which, encased in Perp. work, forms the present choir. The plan is still that of Serlo's church (dedicated 1100), with the addition of the nave and Lady Chapel. The exterior, however, is almost purely Perp., the result of successive enrichments dictated by the new importance of the abbey church, when, soon after enshrining the body of Edward II, murdered in Berkeley Castle in 1327, it became a focus of miracles and pilgrimage. From the vast income thus derived the monks largely rebuilt both church and abbey, revolutionising by the inventive character of their design the subsequent course of English architecture. The choir vault dates from 1337–51, the cloisters from 1351–1412; the west façade and south porch (much restored) were built in 1420–37; the stately central tower (225 ft. high), with its austerely fine decoration, replaced the 13th cent. tower in 1450; and the beautiful Lady Chapel (1457–98) closed the work of the Gloucester masons. During the Commonwealth destruction, actually begun, was averted only by application to Cromwell, who, in 1657, granted the cathedral to the mayor and citizens. The organ (1665), by Thomas, father of Renatus Harris, was enlarged and restored in 1920, and in 1947–8 the colouring of the monuments was tastefully revived.

Interior. The NAVE, with the exception of the two W. bays (1421–37), is predominantly Norman in appearance, the great cylindrical pillars quite overpowering the effect of the Norman triforium and the timidly designed E.E. clerestory and vaulting (1242). These uniquely tall pillars (30 ft. 7 in. high) were doubtless necessitated by the fact that the original cloister against the N. wall precluded low aisle-windows, and that high-set windows could light the nave only through a lofty pier-arcade. The support of the cloister preserved the N. aisle when the S. aisle became unsafe and had to be re-vaulted in 1318, the date, also, of the ball-flowered geometrical tracery of the S. aisle windows. In the N. aisle the Norman vaulting and carved capitals should be noted, also, at its E. end, the fine Perp. door to the cloisters. In the S. aisle is a monument to Sir Onesiphorus Paul (d. 1820), the prison-reformer; at its W. end is a tablet to Sir Hubert Parry (1848–1918), the composer. Near the W. door is a statue of Dr. Jenner (d. 1823), a Gloucestershire man. The third and fifth windows from the W. end on the N. side contain old glass (restored). Flaxman's memorial to Mrs. Morley (d. 1784) is a graceful design (N. aisle); here also is the tomb of Mayor Machen (d. 1614) and his wife. At the E. end are some good 18th cent. stalls and a litany desk.

The *CHOIR (which projects one bay into the nave and is separated from it by a screen of 1820) is usually entered from the S. aisle, at the E. end of which is *Abbot Seabrook's Chantry* (1457). Choir and TRANSEPTS look pure Perp., the walls having been veiled with tracery and the massive piers whittled down, when the dim old Norman choir was transformed (1330–74). The latest part is the N. transept (restored 1368–73), which contains a beautiful piece of E.E. sculpture (c. 1240), possibly an Easter Sepulchre. On its E. side is the *Chapel of St. Paul*, with a fine (restored) altar-screen. — The similar S. transept, which was finished in 1337, forestalls by quite twenty years the beginning of the Perp. style elsewhere in England. On the E. wall is the quaint 'Prentice's Bracket,' and beside it the *Chapel of St. Andrew*, with a huge diagonal strut and fine 14th cent. glass (releaded). — From floor to vault the design of choir and transepts is a perfect unity. The tall clerestory windows; the rectilinear tracery necessitated by the size of the end-wall windows; the one-story design of the tracery, carried up on unbroken vaulting-shafts, that covers the Norman triforium and pier arcades; the lierne *Vaulting, whether in the complicated pattern of the choir roof, with its galaxy of angel-bosses, or in the simpler but more subtly skilled vaulting of the S. transept—these are the origin and inspiration of Perp. architecture. The great **East Window* (72 ft. by 38 ft.) was erected by Lord Bradeston in 1352 to commemorate the battle of Crécy. The light tone of the glass is as much an innovation as the architecture. The *Reredos* is Victorian (1873), as are the sub-stalls. The 14th cent. **Stalls*, with their vigorous misericord grotesques, have been restored. The W. window—an unusual feature, due to the difference in height between nave and choir—contains some old glass from other windows. Of various noteworthy tombs in the choir the canopied *Tomb of Edward II, erected by Edward III, is chief in beauty and interest. It comes between the N. ambulatory and the presbytery, and at the W. end of the former is the small stone lectern from which, possibly, the monks' attendance at services was checked. Also on the N. side of the presbytery are the monument (Pl. 7; 16th cent.) of King Osric, who founded the first abbey in 681, and the tomb prepared for Abbot Parker (1539), but occupied by two bishops. The bracket tomb on the S. (Pl. 9) has been assigned to Serlo (p. 223), but the figure with the church in its hand is probably Abbot Foliot (1228–43). In the centre of the presbytery is the tomb of Robert Curthose (d. 1134), eldest son of William the Conqueror, with a curious coloured effigy of bog-oak (c. 1290) resting on a mortuary chest of the 15th cent. Well-preserved encaustic tiles in front of the altar differ markedly from the over-glazed, mechanically designed 'copies' in the choir-floor. From the S. ambulatory opens *SS. Edmund & Edward's Chapel* (N.E.), with good tiles and fragments of a reredos (c. 1450). The corresponding S.E. chapel is dedicated to *St. Stephen*. — The *LADY CHAPEL was the last great work at Gloucester (1457–98). To avoid obscuring the E. window, the W. end diminishes in height and breadth to meet a charmingly vaulted vestibule. Open tracery fills the upper part of the W. arch; and the exquisite lierne vaulting, with leaf-bosses, the admirable tracery of the windows and of the narrow wall-spaces between, the vaulting-shafts, the ruined reredos, the sedilia, and the remaining 15th cent. tiles all contribute to the architectural harmony, and there are two charming Jacobean ladies' monuments. Side-chapels, with oratories or music chambers in the upper stories, are delicately fan-vaulted. The nine-light E. window (late 15th cent.) contains old glass, some of it not designed for this window, which represented the Stem of Jesse.

The CHOIR TRIFORIUM, reached from the S. transept, is exceptionally important, showing Perp. work imposed on the Norman structure, and affording a close view of the E. window. The E. chapel opens from the 'Whispering Gallery,' even more remarkable before restoration than now for its acoustic qualities.

The Norman *CRYPT, entered from the S. transept and consisting of an apse and five chapels, is really an underground church, and was so used, as is shown by remains of piscina, altar-steps, etc., in the chapels.

The CENTRAL TOWER (225 ft.; adm. *6d.*) commands a wide view. In the lower part hangs 'Great Peter' (c. 1420), weighing 65 cwt. The bells, three of which are pre-Reformation, play four tunes (at 1, 5, and 8 p.m.).

The *CLOISTERS (1351–1412), remarkable both in preservation and beauty, are entered from the N. aisle of the nave. The fan-tracery vaulting is claimed as an original device of the Gloucester masons. The S. side, with its 'carrel' recesses for desks and 16th cent. heraldic glass from Prinknash, was the *Scriptorium*; on the N. is the **Lavatory*. The *Chapter House* on the E. is Norman (restored) with a Perp. E. bay. — The *Library* (above) includes among its treasures the finest existing copy of Coverdale's Bible (1535) and leaves of a 10th cent. Anglo-Saxon MS.

Other remains of the monastery include the *Abbot's House*, of the 11–13th cent. (no adm.), under which is the outer *Parlour*, a vaulted Norman passage leading from the S.W. corner of the cloisters. The *West Gate* (12th cent.; restored 1916–19) in St. Mary's St. (A 2), is the best of the remaining precinct gates; it was probably used as the almonry. Thence we may walk round the N. side of the precincts, past the picturesque 'Little Cloister' and the ruined arcade of the Infirmary.

The Festival of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, held yearly (Sept.) in rotation at the three cathedrals, will take place in Hereford in 1952, at Gloucester in 1950, and at Worcester in 1951.

Opposite the West Gate (see above) is the *Memorial to Bp. Hooper*, who was martyred here in 1555, watched (so the story goes) by Bp. Bonner from the window over the gateway. The adjacent church of *St. Mary-de-Lode* (A 2), with its low Norman chancel, stands on the site of a Roman temple.

Following Southgate St. from the Cross, we soon reach (l.) the church of *St. Mary-de-Crypt* (B 2, 3), a 12th cent. building with later alterations, named from the two charnel-houses below it. It contains some good brasses and the tomb of Robert Raikes, whose house stands on the other side of the street. [The cottage where he opened his first school in 1780 is in St. Catherine's St., ½ m. N., viâ Hare Lane, A 3.] George Whitefield was christened and preached his first sermon in this church.

Behind St. Mary's is the 14th cent. *Greyfriars Church*, now put to secular uses; some remains of the Blackfriars monastery can be seen on the other side of Southgate St. — Farther on in Southgate St. is the *Royal Infirmary* (C 2), while to the W. of it lie the *Docks* (B, C 1). In the S. part of the city are also the *Spa Field* (with the County Cricket Ground), and the *Public Park* (D 3) with a statue of Raikes. In Brunswick Rd. is the *Public Library and Museum* (B, C 3; Roman and other local antiquities). — To the W. of the city (beyond C 1), c. ¾ m. from the Cross, are the derelict remains of *Llanthony Abbey* (12th cent.), a daughter house of the famous Welsh monastery.

Gloucester may be made the headquarters for excursions in the *Cotswolds*, the *Wye Valley*, and the *Forest of Dean*. One of the nearest points of interest, 3½ m. S.E., is *Upton St. Leonards* (church with Norman doorway and E.E. chancel). — From Gloucester to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 37; to *Bristol*, see Rte. 19; to *Hereford*, see Rte. 39; to *Worcester*, see Rte. 38; to *Cheltenham* and *Oxford*, see below.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO BERKELEY, 16 m. (railway in ¾ hr., going on to Lydney across the *Severn Bridge*, 1 m. long, built in 1875–79). — We follow the Bristol road for 14 m., then turn right. — 16 m. *Berkeley*, a sleepy village, lies ¾ m. S. of its station. ***Berkeley Castle** (Earl of Berkeley; no adm.), in which Edward II was murdered in 1327, is a well-preserved specimen of a feudal stronghold, entered by a bridge over the moat, with a circular keep (1155–60), a 14th cent. gateway, and later towers. The fine E.E. **Church* contains a monument with an epitaph by Dean Swift, who wrote also the epitaph on Dicky Pearce, the jester (d. 1728), in the churchyard. Edward Jenner (1749–1823), introducer of vaccination, was born and died (in what is now the vicarage) at Berkeley. *Wanswell Court*, a farm 1½ m. N. beyond the station, is an unusually perfect small 15th cent. manor-house with a later wing. — *Sharpness*, 1½ m. farther on, is the foreport of Gloucester, on the Severn and the *Gloucester & Berkeley Ship Canal* (17 m. long), which passes (8 m.) the charming village of *Frampton-on-Severn*.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO CHEPSTOW AND THE FOREST OF DEAN. (W.R. to Chepstow, 27½ m. in ¾–1 hr., with a branch from Newnham to Cinderford). Crossing the Severn by A 40, we turn l. on A 437. At (12 m.) *Newnham* (Victoria, R. & B. 14/6) Henry II and Strongbow embarked for Ireland in 1171. To the right is the Forest of Dean (see below), to the left the widening Severn. A ferry (walkers and cyclists) crosses the river to Arlingham. — 15¼ m. *Blakeney*. — 19 m. *Lydney* (Feathers, P.R., R. & B. 13/9, pens. 6½ gs.; Swan, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 14/ or 90/) has a fine 14th cent. cross, 17½ ft. high. In the grounds of *Lydney Park* (Viscount Bledisloe; no adm.) are the remains of a small 12th cent. castle and of a Roman temple. — Beyond (26½ m.) *Tidenham* a road on the left leads in 3 m. to *Beachley*, for Old Passage Ferry across the Severn (p. 149). — 28¼ m. *Chepstow*, see Rte. 40.

The **Forest of Dean**, extending N. for 20 m. from the junction of the Wye and the Severn, with an extreme width of 10 m., has been a royal forest from time immemorial. It now includes a National Forest Park of 15,000 acres and is an excellent area for walks, even though the woodland beauties are in places somewhat marred by coal-workings. The iron mines, worked as early as Roman times, are now overgrown and rather add to the interest. The characteristic trees are oaks and beeches. The Forest is traversed by two roads from Gloucester to Monmouth (c. 25 m.), one viâ *Mitcheldean* (Bradley Court, R. & B. 13/9, pens. 5½ gs.), the other viâ (12½ m.) *Littledean*, *Cinderford*, (17 m.) *Speech House*, and (19 m.) *Coleford*. Buses run from Gloucester to Littledean and Cinderford, and from Coleford to Speech House, Lydney, Ross, and Monmouth; and there is a camping site 1½ m. N. of Coleford. The most central quarters for visitors are at the *Speech House Hotel* (600 ft.; T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), once the seat of the Verderers' Court, surrounded by magnificent old holly woods. The *Newland Oak*, near *Newland*, 4½ m. W., is 44 ft. round. Other favourite resorts are *Danby Lodge* and *Beeches*, 3½ m. S.E., reached viâ the *Spruce Drive*; *Blackpool Bridge*, ½ m. N.E. of Danby Lodge, with a considerable fragment of a Roman road; and the *High Beeches*, 2 m. N.W. At *St. Briavels*, 5½ m. S.W., are a restored castle (now a youth hostel) and a part-Norman church. Near *Staunton* (church dating in part from 1100), 5 m. W., is the rocking-stone known as the *Buckstone*. *Ruardean Hill* (932 ft.; 4 m.), in the N. part of the Forest, is a good viewpoint. *Mitcheldean*, in the N.E. corner of the Forest, has a church of the 14–15th cent., with a fine oaken roof and some good old glass. *Littledean* (Littledean House, unlic., with grounds, pens. 18/6 or £6) is the best centre for the E. side of the Forest. *Flaxley*, 2 m. N.E., with a ruined Cistercian abbey (12th cent. and later) was the home of Sir Roger de Coverley's 'Widow Boevey,' commemorated in the church.

B. Viâ Cheltenham

ROAD, 104 m. A 40. To (54 m.) *Oxford*, see Rte. 31. 60¼ m. *Eynsham.* — 66 m. *Witney.* — 73 m. *Burford.* — 82 m. *Northleach.* — 95 m. **Cheltenham.** — 104 m. **Gloucester.** MOTOR-COACH from Victoria in 5¼–5½ hrs. Combined rail and road service to Cheltenham (changing at Oxford) in 3¾–4 hrs.

RAILWAY, 116¾ m. from Paddington in 3½–4 hrs. viâ Kingham (the quickest rail route to both Gloucester and Cheltenham is viâ Swindon). Principal Stations: To (63½ m.) *Oxford*, see Rte. 31. — 76¼ m. *Charlbury.* — 84¾ m. *Kingham*, junction for the Chipping Norton and Worcester lines. — 89½ m. *Stow-on-the-Wold.* — 91½ m. *Bourton-on-the-Water.* — 101¼ m. *Andoversford.* — 109¼ m. **Cheltenham.** — 116¾ m. **Gloucester.**

From London to (54 m.) *Oxford*, see Rte. 31. The old road and the new by-pass unite at (60¼ m.) *Eynsham* (Evenlode House, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.), which has an old village cross and scanty relics of a once-famous abbey. — 66 m. **Witney** (3409 inhab.; *Fleece*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Marlborough*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.), on the Windrush, is noted for its blankets. It possesses a butter-cross, dating from 1683, and a noble church (remodelled in the Perp. period), with a beautiful E.E. spire and a fine Dec. N. window.

There are many interesting churches in the lowlands S. of Witney. On the Lechlade bus-route (S.W.) are (4¼ m.) *Brize Norton*, with a Norman door and a fine screen; and (5¾ m.) *Black Bourton*, the birthplace of Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849), with wall-paintings of c. 1275 and another Norman door. Just off the route (4 m. N.E. of Lechlade) is *Langford*, with a very fine *Church, partly pre-Norman and partly of c. 1200. In the porch is a Saxon sculptured Rood. *Broadwell*, ¾ m. N., has another fine 11-13th cent. church. — At *South Leigh*, 2¾ m. S.E. of Witney, where the church is notable for its 14–15th cent. wall-paintings, John Wesley preached his first sermon (1725). — At *Bampton*, 5½ m. S. of Witney (bus) and 2 m. N. of Tadpole Bridge (p. 244), is another noteworthy church (Norman; E.E. *Spire), and here the art of morris-dancing has never died out. The Whit-Monday festival is interesting and characteristic. — *North Leigh* church, 2½ m. N.E. of Witney, contains a remarkable chantry chapel.

At (69 m.) *Minster Lovell* (Old Swan, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.), charmingly placed on the Windrush, are a good Perp. church and the ruins of a moated manor-house (adm. 3*d*., not Sun. morn.), in which Francis, Lord Lovell, an adherent to Lambert Simnel, is said to have perished of starvation after the battle of Stoke, owing to the death of the servant who alone knew the secret of his hiding-place. — 73 m. **Burford** (*Cotswold Gateway*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Lamb*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Bull*, pens. 22/6 or 7 gs.; *Bay Tree*, unlic., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/ or 7½ gs.; *Highway*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a quaint little town on the Windrush, to the right of the main road, abounds in spandrelled doorways, mullioned windows, and pargetted houses. It was the birthplace of Sir William Beechey, R.A. (1753–1839). The fine church of **St. John the Baptist* (Norman, E.E., & Perp.) is notable for its many chapels. Speaker Lenthall, who died in 1662 at *Burford Priory* (rebuilt Elizabethan), is buried in the N. transept or Bell-Founders' Aisle.

On the N. bank of the Windrush, 2½ m. E., is *Swinbrook*, where the church contains monuments of the Fettiplaces, quaintly arranged in tiers. Farther on is Wychwood Forest (Rte. 32). — *Shilton* church, 2½ m. S.E., has an early font, possibly of Saxon origin.

At (82 m.) *Northleach* (Wheatsheaf, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; Walton House, unlic., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 10 gs.) the 15th cent. church has a noble *Porch and good brasses.

Chedworth, 4 m. S.W., has a part-Norman church and the best *Roman Villa in England (N.T.; 1½ m. N.; daily exc. Mon. 10–7 or dusk; 1/). The local tradition is that the countless lilies of the valley growing here were originally planted by the Romans. On the main Cirencester road, ¾ m. E., is the *Fosse Bridge Hotel* (R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.), a little S. of which are the ancient churches of *Coln St. Denis* and *Coln Rogers*.

At (89 m.) *Andoversford* we cross the Gloucester-Banbury road. *Dowdeswell*, 1 m. W., has an Elizabethan manor-house.

95 m. **CHELTENHAM** (49,385 inhab.), a fashionable inland spa and an important educational centre, is situated near the W. base of the Cotswold Hills. It is renowned for its charming late 18th cent. and early 19th cent. terraces, and is a favourite residence of retired officers and civil servants. Charles Sturt (1795–1869), the Australian explorer, died at Cheltenham, and Gustav Holst (1874–1934), the composer, was born there.

Railway Stations. *St. James's*, for London and Banbury; *Lansdown*, for Bristol, Bath, Birmingham, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, etc.; *Malvern Road*, for Bristol, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, etc.

Hotels. Thirlestaine Hall, near the College, R. & B. 21/ (with private bath), pens. 9 gs.; **Queen's**, Promenade, R. & B. 19/, pens. from 7 gs.; **Lilley Brook**, at Charlton Kings, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 9 gs.; **Plough**, R. & B. 18/, **Royal, T.H.**, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs., both in High St.; **Belle Vue**, Strand, R. & B. 15/6; **Savoy**, near Ladies' College, R. & B. 17/, pens. 22/6 or 6½ gs.; **Irving**, Bath Rd., R. & B. 17/6, pens. from 6 gs.; **Fleece**, near the Spa, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Moorend Park**, Charlton Kings, R. & B. 13/6, pens. from 6 gs.; **Lansdown**, similar charges; **Ellenborough**, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Pyatt's**, St. George's Rd., unlic., R. & B. 12/6–14/6, pens. 5–5½ gs.; **Majestic**, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.

Post Office, Promenade (N. end). — INFORMATION BUREAU, 99 Promenade.

Motor-Buses from Royal Well Rd. to *Tewkesbury*; *Cleeve Hill*; *Gloucester*; *Cirencester*; *Evesham*; *Broadway*; *Burford* and *Oxford*; *Stow-on-the-Wold*; *Malvern*; *Stroud*; *Swindon*, etc.

Theatres. *Opera House*, Regent St.; *Civic Playhouse*, Bath Rd. — CINEMAS are numerous. — MUSIC. *Spa Orchestra*, daily in Town Hall or Imperial Gardens. *Annual Festival of Contemporary Music*, first half of July.

Racecourse at *Prestbury Park*, 1 m. N.E. (Nat. Hunt Steeplechases in winter; horse shows in summer). — GOLF at *Lilley Brook* (S.E.) on the Cirencester road, and at *Cleeve Hill* (N.E.) on the Winchcombe road. — CRICKET FESTIVAL (Aug.) on the College Ground. — SWIMMING in Sandford Park or (indoors) Alstone Baths. — TENNIS in the parks.

The backbone of Cheltenham is the HIGH STREET (1¾ m. long), running E. and W. In it is the 19th cent. building of the *Grammar School* founded by Richard Pate in 1576, which includes Holst, Sir Benj. Baker, and R. S. Hawker among its famous pupils. *St. Mary's Church*, though modernised, possesses many interesting features of early work, such as the tower and spire (Norman to Dec.), the late-Dec. wheel-window, the elaborate late-Perp. N. porch (now a baptistery), and a brass of 1513 (N. side of chancel). — The well-shaded PROMENADE leads S. from the High St., to the *Montpellier Gardens* and the *Rotunda* (now a bank), passing the Town Hall (with the *Central Spa*), a statue (by Lady Scott) of Dr. E. A. Wilson (who perished with Capt. Scott in the Antarctic, 1912), and the *Imperial Gardens*. In the Evesham Rd. (N.) is *Pittville Park* (boating-lake), while *Sandford Park*, at the E. end of High St., has a fine open-air bathing pool.

The alkaline-saline mineral waters at Cheltenham, discovered in 1716, are valuable for their diuretic effect and as a stimulant to the liver. The visit of George III and the royal princesses in 1788 made them fashionable. The waters are dispensed at the Town Hall and the *Spa Medical Baths* (Bath Rd.).

Cheltenham College, a leading public school founded in 1841, is in the Bath Rd. Lord Morley and W. E. H. Lecky are among old Cheltonians. *Cheltenham Ladies' College* (1853) is in Old Well Lane, near the Promenade. In Clarence St., near St. James's Station, is the *Public Library, Museum, & Art Gallery*. Tablets mark Jenner's house in St. George's Rd. and the site of the stable (in Pittville St.) where Mrs. Siddons played in her earliest days.

Excursions may be made to *Tewkesbury*, 8½ m. N.W. (Rte. 38), and among the *Cotswold Hills* (see below and Rte. 37). Other points within easy reach of Cheltenham are *Southam Delabere* (2¼ m. N.E.), with a manor-house of the late 15th cent. and a good tithe-barn, at the foot of *Cleeve Hill* (1031 ft.; view; Rising Sun, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Malvern View, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.); and *Leckhampton Hill* (978 ft.; 2 m. S.), with view. Among the Cotswold Hills are *Seven Springs* (3½ m. S.), the source of the Churn and considered by some the true head of the Thames.

FROM CHELTENHAM TO BANBURY, 36½ m. (A 436). Railway viâ Kingham in c. 2¼ hrs. This route crosses the COTSWOLD HILLS, a narrow limestone range, running from N.E. to S.W. across Gloucestershire, and reaching a height of 1070 ft. at Cleeve Cloud, near Cheltenham. They form the watershed between the Thames and Severn valleys. — At (6 m.) *Andoversford* (see above) we turn l. on to A 436. — 18 m. **Stow-on-the-Wold** (*Talbot*, *Unicorn*, at both R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Old Red Lion*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a small market-town in the Cotswold Hills, has an old church containing a Crucifixion by Gaspard de Crayer (1610) and a large market-place with a 14th cent. cross. *Bourton-on-the-Water*, 3½ m. S.W., is a charming stone-built village, with the Windrush flowing down its main street. — Beyond (20 m.) *Oddington*, where the old church (restored) contains wall-paintings and Norman details, we cross the Evenlode near Daylesford (p. 269) and then (23½ m.) the Oxford-Worcester road. — 25¼ m. The *Rollright Stones* (r.) are a small megalithic circle; across the road is the 'King's Stone,' a coeval monument of doubtful significance. —36½ m. *Banbury*, see Rte. 34B.

From Cheltenham to *Stratford-on-Avon* or *Evesham* and *Birmingham*, see Rte. 37A; to *Painswick* and *Stroud*, see Rte. 30A.

A 40 descends to the Severn vale and (104 m.) **Gloucester.**

31. FROM LONDON TO OXFORD

Railway, 63½ m. from Paddington in 65 min. Principal stations: 18½ m. *Slough*, junction for *Windsor*. — 24¼ m. **Maidenhead**, junction for *Cookham*, *Bourne End*, and *Marlow*. — 31 m. *Twyford*, junction for *Wargrave* and *Henley* (4¾ m.). — 36 m. **Reading.** — 41½ m. *Pangbourne*. — 44¾ m. *Goring & Streatley*. — 48½ m. *Cholsey & Moulsford*, junction for *Wallingford* (2¾ m.). — 53 m. *Didcot*. — 58½ m. *Radley*, junction for *Abingdon* (2½ m.). — 63½ m. **Oxford.** — An alternative route (55¾ m. in 2¼–2¾ hrs.) runs viâ High Wycombe, Princes Risborough (junction for Watlington), and Thame.

A. Viâ High Wycombe

Road, 54½ m. (A 40). — 23 m. *Beaconsfield*. — 29 m. **High Wycombe.** — 54½ m. **Oxford.** Green Line Coach from Oxford Circus to *High Wycombe*; motor-coach from Victoria to *Oxford* in 2¾–3 hrs.

From London viâ Western Avenue and Gerrard's Cross to (23 m.) *Beaconsfield*, whence visits may be made to Penn's grave at Jordans (2 m.), to Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles (4 m.), etc., see the *Blue Guide to London*.

We are now in **Buckinghamshire**, or **Bucks**, an agricultural and pastoral county containing several famous mansions and many interesting villages and churches. About the middle extends the fertile *Vale of Aylesbury* and in the S.W. are the *Chiltern Hills*. The S.E. side has been invaded by London's suburbs. The Chiltern beech-woods, once the haunt of bandits, now provide material for the 'Windsor' chairs, etc., made about High Wycombe. The literary and historical associations of the county are numerous: the names of Hampden, Penn, Burke, Disraeli, Milton, Cowper, Gray, Waller, and Shelley all figure in its annals.

29 m. **High Wycombe** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 154/; *Falcon*, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4 gs.), a flourishing town (27,987 inhab.) strung out along a valley, is specially noted for its chairs and other furniture. The 13–16th cent. *Parish Church* (interesting interior) is the largest in the county. The *Guildhall* (1757) and the *Little Market House* (1761), close by, were designed by Henry Keene. *Wycombe Abbey*, once the seat of Lord Carrington, is now a well-known girls' school. Hannah Ball opened the first Sunday School in England in St. Mary's St. in 1769. Sir Wm. Ramsay, the chemist, died in 1916 at *Hazlemere*, on the Amersham road.

About 2½ m. N.E. lies *Penn* (Crown, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.), the alleged ancestral home of the family of William Penn. The church has a good roof and contains a fine painted Doom of the 15th cent., an old leaden font, and Penn brasses. — *Hughenden Manor*, 1½ m. N. (N.T.; adm. 1/6, daily exc. Mon., 2–6), was the home of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, from 1839 till his death in 1881, and was opened in 1949 as a Disraeli Memorial Museum. He is buried in the churchyard, and in the church is a monument erected by Queen Victoria. An obelisk in the park commemorates his father, Isaac Disraeli (1766–1848).

Motor-Buses to *Princes Risborough* and *Aylesbury*; *Penn*; *Maidenhead* and *Windsor*; *Oxford*; *Henley* and *Reading*; *Amersham* and *Chesham*; etc. — Roads to *Maidenhead*, see Rte. 31B.

From High Wycombe to Aylesbury. The direct route (17¾ m.) is viâ West Wycombe (see below), but a more attractive route (18½ m.) runs N. from the Guildhall viâ (1½ m.) *Hughenden* (see above) and through the Chiltern Hills to (4¾ m.) *Speen* (Plough Inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4 gs.), and (6½ m.) *Lacey Green*. These routes unite at Princes Risborough (see below). — Yet another route runs through a district closely associated with John Hampden (1594–1643), who was M.P. for Buckinghamshire. This passes (4½ m.) *Prestwood*, where a stone cross marks the parcel of land for which Hampden refused to pay the illegal 'ship-money' tax of 20/, and (7¼ m.) *Hampden House*, largely rebuilt in the 18th cent., long Hampden's residence and now a girls' school. Close by is the church of *Great Hampden*, where he is buried; it contains the tomb of his first wife (d. 1634), with a touching epitaph, and several 15–16th cent. brasses of the Hampdens. Between Gt. Hampden and Lacey Green (see above) is a well-preserved stretch of *Grim's Dyke*, an ancient bank and ditch of uncertain purpose. Just below it, to the N.W., is the Pink & Lily inn, a favourite haunt of Rupert Brooke. — 9½ m. *Chequers* (l.) a historic Tudor mansion (no adm.) was presented to the nation in 1917 by Lord Lee of Fareham for the use of the Prime Minister. Its collection of Cromwell portraits and relics is famous. — 16½ m. *Aylesbury*, see Rte. 34B.

31½ m. *West Wycombe* (Apple Orchard, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.), a village of 16–18th cent. houses, purchased for the nation by the Royal Society of Arts, in order to preserve it unspoiled, and transferred to the National Trust in 1934, has a curious 'classical' church, built on the hill (646 ft.) above it in 1763 by Sir Francis Dashwood (Lord le Despencer, p. 242), with a tower surmounted by a ball capable of holding 10 persons and with a strange interior. At the E. end is a huge hexagonal mausoleum. *West Wycombe Park*, built for Sir Francis in 1765 and visited by Benj. Franklin in 1773, is now N.T. property, with its 300 acres of grounds (adm. free to grounds, May–Sept., 11–6 on Wed., Thurs., & first Sat.; 1/6 to house, Wed. only, 2.30–5).

FROM WEST WYCOMBE TO AYLESBURY, 16 m. (A 4010). — 1½ m. *Bradenham* has a Saxon church-doorway. Isaac Disraeli (see above), who is buried in the church, lived in the manor-house from 1829 to 1848. — 7 m. **Princes Risborough** (*Buckingham Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 17/6 or 5 gs.; *George & Dragon*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 19/6 or 5½ gs.; *Black Prince*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/6), a small town (2827 inhab.) below the Chiltern Hills, has a 17–18th cent. manor-house (N.T.). It is so named as a royal possession in contradistinction to (8 m.) *Monks Risborough*, a village with an interesting E.E. to Perp. church, which belonged to the Abp. of Canterbury. — Cut into the chalk hillside above Monks Risborough is the *Whiteleaf Cross* (80 ft. by 70 ft.), probably marking the intersection of the Icknield Way with another important road running N. to Oxford. *Bledlow* (Red Lions, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a finely placed village 2 m. S.W. of Princes Risborough, has a notable Norman font in its church. The cross cut in the chalk above the Icknield Way here (fine views) has disappeared. — 16 m. *Aylesbury*, see Rte. 34B.

Beyond (36½ m.) *Stokenchurch* (King's Arms, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.) we reach the crest of the Chiltern ridge (787 ft.; view) and descend. — 40 m. *Aston Rowant* (Lambert Arms, R. & B. 15/, pens. 120/) has a fine *Church, with early Norman details and a Purbeck marble font.

Watlington (Chiltern Gate, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), 2¾ m. S.W., with a 17th cent. market-house, is 4 m. S.E. of *Chalgrove*, with the battlefield where Hampden was mortally wounded in 1643 (obelisk). — He died at Thame (*Spread Eagle*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/; *Swan*, R. & B. 12/6–15/), a market-town (3019 inhab.), 6¼ m. N.W. of Aston Rowant. The large church contains a fine early 14th cent. screen and the monument of Lord Williams (d. 1559) and his wife. The original Grammar School buildings (1575) adjoin; here John Hampden, Dean Fell, and Anthony Wood were educated. The Prebendal House close by has a fine E.E. chapel.

Some of the finest Chiltern scenery is reached by the roads running S. (l.) between Stokenchurch and Aston Rowant, and their branches. The Hambleden road traverses *Ibstone Common* (*Views), with its quaint little Norman church (r.) and old windmill, and descends to (4 m.) *Fingest*, where the church has a unique twin-gabled tower. — 7 m. *Hambleden*, a charming village, is 1 m. from the Thames and c. 2 m. from Henley by road or footpath. — Another road farther W. follows the crest of the Chilterns to Nettlebed (8 m.; p. 235) viâ Christmas Common and (6 m.) Cookley Green. Just short of the latter a road branches l. for Stonor (3 m.; p. 235) viâ *Pishill* (Crown, R. & B. 15/, pens. 21/ or 5 gs.).

To the S. of (48¾ m.) *Wheatley* (Brimpton Grange, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; Bridge, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.), on the Thame, is *Cuddesdon*, with the official palace (1679) of the Bishop of Oxford and a theological training college. — 50½ m. *Forest Hill* was the scene of Milton's unhappy first marriage (1643). — 54½ m. **Oxford,** see Rte. 32.

B. Viâ Maidenhead

Road, 58 m. (A 4, A 423). — 20 m. *Slough*. — 26 m. **Maidenhead.** — 35½ m. **Henley.** — 49½ m. *Dorchester*. — 58 m. **Oxford.**

From London viâ the Great West Road and the Bath Road to (20 m.) *Slough*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. — At (24½ m.) *Taplow* (Skindles, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; Dumb Bell, R. & B. 15/, pens. 5–6½ gs.), immediately opposite Maidenhead, with a church containing brasses of the 14–15th cent., we cross the Thames from Bucks to Berkshire.

Berkshire (pron. 'Barkshire'), or **Berks,** of an irregular shape compared by Ashmole to a lute and by Fuller, less poetically, to a slipper, is bounded on the N. by the beautiful Thames valley. It comprises the four natural divisions of the Vale of the White Horse, on the N.; the Vale of Kennet, on the S., once famous for elm-wood bowls; the Berkshire Downs, with their attractive villages, between these; and the Forest District E. of the Loddon. Apart from Reading, the county is purely agricultural, and Berkshire hogs have long been famous.

26 m. **Maidenhead** (*Thames*, well situated, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½ gs.; *Bear*, R. & B. 15/; *Elbury*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), with 17,520 inhab., at the beginning of a beautiful stretch extending to Marlow (7 m.), is perhaps the gayest of the 'up-river' summer resorts (comp. Rte. 31C), especially during the week-ends. In *Shottesbrook Park*, 4½ m. S.W., is a beautiful Dec. church.

About 2½ m. N. of Taplow is **Cliveden** (Viscount Astor), famous for its beautiful woods on the Thames, given to the Nat. Trust in 1942 (adm. to grounds 1/, Thurs. 11–6.30; entr. by Hedsor Lodge). The mansion, designed in 1849 by Sir Charles Barry, succeeds one built for the dissolute second Duke of Buckingham who, after killing the Earl of Shrewsbury in a duel (1668), while the Countess, disguised as a page, held his horse, retired with her to this "bower of wanton Shrewsbury and of love." In this house the national air, 'Rule Britannia,' ascribed to Dr. Arne, was first performed on Aug. 1st, 1740. The former Italian Garden contains a memorial (a statue of Victory, by B. Mackennal), erected by the Canadian Red Cross to 'Men who fought in France and died at Cliveden.' The *Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital*, built in the woods in 1940 near the site of the Canadian hospital of 1914–18, was presented to the nation in 1946. — A little farther on (2½ m. S.E. of Bourne End, see below) is *Dropmore* (Viscount Kemsley; no adm.) an estate with magnificent gardens laid out in 1801–5 by Lord Grenville.

FROM MAIDENHEAD TO HIGH WYCOMBE there are two roads. One (A 4094; 11½ m.) starts from the bridge; the other (A 308 and 404; 10½ m.) from the centre. The former passes (3½ m.) *Cookham* (Bel & the Dragon, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 10 gs.; King's Arms), a pretty riverside village with a monument to Fred Walker (1840–75), where we cross the river, and (4½ m.) *Bourne End* (Spade Oak), a villa colony. — The other crosses the river between (4¾ m.) Bisham and (5½ m.) Marlow. *Bisham Abbey* (no adm.), a Tudor mansion in which Princess Elizabeth was confined in 1555–58, and now a 'National Recreation Centre,' incorporates the hall of an Augustinian priory. In the church are a monument to Sir Philip and Sir Thomas Hoby (d. 1558, 1566) and a fine armorial window of enamelled glass. — **Marlow** (*Compleat Angler*, R. & B. 20/, pens. 8½ gs.; *George & Dragon*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.) is a pleasant old town (5087 inhab.). Shelley and his wife visited Peacock here in 1816, and in 1817–18, when they occupied Albion House (now divided; tablet) in West St., Shelley composed the 'Revolt of Islam,' and Mrs. Shelley (Mary Wollstonecraft) wrote 'Frankenstein.' The monument of Sir Myles Hobart (d. 1632), in the parish church, is said to be the first monument in England erected at the public expense. In the Rom. Cath. church, built by Pugin, is preserved the hand of St. James the Apostle, brought from Reading Abbey.

MOTOR-BUSES from Maidenhead to *High Wycombe*, *Marlow*, *Reading*, *Henley*, and *Windsor*.

FROM MAIDENHEAD TO OXFORD VIÂ READING, 41½ m., recommended for places on the Thames above Reading. — We follow A 4, through uninteresting country, passing between Wargrave (r.) and *Twyford* (l.), near which, at *Ruscombe*, William Penn died in 1718.

12½ m. **Reading** (*Caversham Bridge*, at Caversham, on the opposite bank, R. & B. 15/, pens. 120/; *Great Western*, R. & B. 18/, pens. 8 gs.; *George*, *Queen's*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. from 120/; *Ship*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), the county town of Berkshire, situated on the Thames and Kennet, is a flourishing industrial centre (97,153 inhab.) with a university. Of its famous Benedictine *Abbey*, founded by Henry I in 1121 and once ranking as third in all England, only scanty ruins are left. A tablet in the chapter-house commemorates the fact that the canon 'Sumer is icumen in,' the earliest known piece of music for several voices, was composed by one of the monks here about 1240. A memorial stone marks the grave of Henry I (d. 1135). The gatehouse was once occupied by the *Abbey School*, where Jane Austen was a pupil in 1786. In *Reading Gaol* (closed), adjoining the ruins, Oscar Wilde wrote 'De Profundis' (1897); the 'Ballad of Reading Gaol' is later. Adjoining the church of *St. Lawrence*, rebuilt but still imposing, with a good font in which Laud was baptized, is the *Museum & Art Gallery* (weekdays 10–5), notable for *Finds from Silchester (see below), a unique collection illustrating the everyday life of a country town in Roman Britain, and for finds of all ages from the river Thames. The *University*, in London Rd., was founded in 1892 as a University Extension College, and received its charter in 1926. It has faculties of Arts, Science, and Agriculture, Horticulture, and Dairying (research farm at Shinfield, 3 m. S.). The ancient *Grammar School*, of which Abp. Laud (1573–1645), born at Reading, was a pupil, occupies modern buildings in the same road. *St. Mary's*, the other large parish church, incorporates some remains of the abbey (N. door; S. arcade), brought here in 1551.

At *Caversham*, the suburb on the N. bank, is Queen Anne's School for girls. A pleasant walk leads thence to Mapledurham (3 m.; p. 242).

Three Mile Cross, 3½ m. S. of Reading, is the scene of 'Our Village', by Miss Mitford, who is buried at *Swallowfield* (Farley Castle, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.), 2½ m. farther S.E. (3½ m. E. of Mortimer, see below). — From Three Mile Cross a road leads S.W. to (3½ m.) *Mortimer* station and (6¼ m.) **Silchester**, identified with *Calleva Atrebatum*, a flourishing Roman town, which seems to have contained several dye-works. The site of the ancient town is enclosed by walls fully 1½ m. in circuit and at places still 12–14 ft. high (S. side), but the excavations have been covered up again. Many interesting finds, however, are preserved at Reading Museum. Just inside the E. gate is the old *Parish Church* (E.E. to Perp.). About 150 yds. from the N.E. corner of the enceinte are the earth-banks of a Roman *Amphitheatre*. — *Stratfield Saye House* (3¼ m. E. of Silchester; Wellington Arms, at Stratfield Turgis, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.), presented by the nation to the first Duke of Wellington in 1815, contains relics of the Duke, pavements from Silchester, and portraits (no adm.). 'Copenhagen,' the Duke's favourite charger, is buried in an adjoining paddock. On the E. side of the park is the *Wellington Monument*, with a bronze statue by Marochetti (1866).

MOTOR-BUSES from Reading Station or St. Mary's Butts to *Maidenhead*; *Ascot* and *Windsor*; *Wallingford* and *Wantage*; *Henley* and *High Wycombe*; *Silchester* and *Basingstoke*; *Newbury*; *Aldershot*; etc.

From Reading to *Newbury* and *Bristol*, see Rte. 19; to *Wokingham* and *Ascot* (London), see Rte. 12B.

Beyond Reading we follow A 329, which keeps near the S. bank of the Thames, through one of the loveliest portions of its valley, even more pleasantly visited by river (see Rte. 31C). — At (22 m.) *Streatley* the main Gloucester road diverges on the left, and at (31 m.) *Shillingford Bridge* we cross the Thames to rejoin A 423. Thence to (41½ m.) *Oxford*, see below.

Beyond Maidenhead A 423 bears to the right. — 31 m. *Hurley* (Olde Bell, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 10 gs.; East Arms), ½ m. from the river, has an interesting Norman, partly pre-Conquest church, and the remains of a Benedictine priory, whose charming gatehouse is now the Bell Inn.

35½ m. **Henley-on-Thames** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 21/, pens. 10 gs.; *Catherine Wheel*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Little White Hart*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 6 gs.; *Angel*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Imperial*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a pleasant, well-built town (6618 inhab.), has a handsome bridge, with sculptured masks of the Thames and Isis by Mrs. Damer. In the church lies Gen.

Dumouriez (1739–1824), who died a refugee at Turville Park, 6 m. N. The course of the famous regatta (prices raised) begins about 350 yds. below Temple Island and ends at (1 m. 450 yds.) Poplar Point, immediately opposite which is *Phyllis Court*, a fashionable riverside club with a war memorial incorporating the 18th cent. gates from Grosvenor House in London. On the Berkshire bank, close to the bridge, is the boathouse of the well-known *Leander Rowing Club*. Adjoining the Dec. *Church* is a curious 14th cent. *Chantry House*, long a part of the 'Red Lion.'

On a window of the 'Red Lion' Shenstone is said to have written his famous lines:

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an Inn."

In the grounds of *Park Place* (no adm.), below the town, stands the upper part of the original spire (by Wren) of St. Bride's, Fleet St. About 5 m. N.W., in the Chilterns, is *Stonor* (Stonor Arms). In the mansion of Lord Camoys here (no adm.) Edmund Campion (1540–81), the Jesuit martyr, set up his printing press. In the chapel Mass has been said continuously for centuries.

On the Berkshire bank of the Thames, 3¼ m. S. of Henley, is *Wargrave* (George & Dragon, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), a pretty riverside village frequented by artists. The picturesque church, burned down by suffragettes in 1914, was rebuilt in 1916, when some fine Norman masonry was discovered beneath the 17th cent. brick casing of the tower. It contains the monument of Thomas Day (1748–89), author of 'Sandford & Merton.' The sign-board of the George & Dragon was painted by Leslie and Hodgson, both Academicians. — At *Shiplake*, opposite, Tennyson was married in 1850.

The Oxford road now quits the Thames valley and ascends to (40½ m.) *Nettlebed* (Bull, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; White Hart, similar charges), the gateway to some of the loveliest Chiltern country (see p. 232). — Beyond the summit (626 ft.) we descend, past *Huntercombe* and its well-known golf course, to (47 m.) *Crowmarsh Gifford*, with its little Norman church, on the Thames opposite Wallingford. Jethro Tull (1674–1741), the pioneer of mechanised farming, lived at Howbery Park, between Crowmarsh and Benson.

Wallingford (*George*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Feathers*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Lamb*, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) is a historic town of 2840 inhab. encircled by earthen ramparts. In *St. Peter's Church* is buried Sir Wm. Blackstone (d. 1780). The Treaty of Wallingford ended the strife between Stephen and Henry II. *North Moreton* church, 3 m. W., has fine 14th cent. glass in the Stapleton chantry.

48½ m. *Benson* (Castle, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–6 gs.; White Hart, similar charges; Crown), a large village with a military airfield, was once a seat of the kings of Mercia.

About 2 m. E. is **Ewelme,** the prettiest of Chiltern villages, noted for watercress, with a *Church, almshouse, and school of the 15th century. Within the church are the *Tombs of the Duchess of Suffolk (d. 1475; wife of the founder) and of her parents, Thomas Chaucer (supposed to be the son of the poet) and his wife. The Duchess wears the Order of the Garter on her left arm (one of the three effigies of ladies so decorated; comp. p. 244). On the floor are 15 brasses (1458–1517). The font (c. 1480) has a magnificent pyramidal *Cover in carved wood.

49 m. *Shillingford* adjoins the pleasant village of *Warborough* (r.), where there is a rare lead font, as at Dorchester. We cross the Thame. — 51½ m. **Dorchester** (*George*, *White Hart*, at both, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), now a mere village, was formerly a Roman station and an important Saxon town. From 634 to 707 it was the cathedral city of Wessex, and from 869 to 1072 that of Mercia. A priory of Austin canons was founded here in 1140. Near the bridge over the Thame is the **Abbey Church* of SS. Peter and Paul, a remarkable Trans. Norman and Dec. building and a famous battleground of ecclesiologists. The ground-plan and proportions are most singular. Though 200 ft. in length, it is of a purely parochial type. The nave and the W. end of the choir date from c. 1180. The round transeptal arches (like the tower) date only from the 17th century. The nave and choir aisles are built in the geometrical Dec. style (1280–1320); note the unrivalled *Choir-arcades and the Norman leaden font, with figures of the Apostles. The E. end of the church dates from the close of the Dec. period, and has three unique windows, filled with tracery throughout and ornamented with sculptured figures. The painted glass is original. On the N. side is the celebrated *Jesse Window. Under the S. window are the beautiful sedilia and piscina; the old glass in the little triangular windows represents the life of St. Birinus, the apostle of Wessex.

FROM DORCHESTER TO ABINGDON, 7 m. (A 415). — 3 m. *Clifton Hampden* (p. 243). — 4½ m. *Culham* station. — 7 m. **Abingdon** (*Crown & Thistle*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½ gs.; bus to Oxford), a pleasant old agricultural town (7240 inhab.), sprang up round a powerful Benedictine mitred *Abbey*, founded in the 7th century. The sole remains of the abbey are the gateway, the prior's house, and the guest-house (open free daily, incl. Sun.; apply at No. 2 The Abbey). *St. Helen's* is a noble Perp. church, with a fine spire, double aisles, a Jacobean pulpit (1626), and many interesting details. Close to it is the picturesque *Christ's Hospital*, an almshouse founded in 1553 in direct succession to the ancient Guild of the Holy Cross. The council-chamber in the centre is interesting. The church of *St. Nicholas*, originally Norman, was remodelled in the Perp. style. In the market-place is the *Town Hall*, with an undercroft (1677). — The church at *Drayton*, 2½ m. S., has some notable alabaster carvings of the 16th century. That of *Sunningwell*, 3 m. N., has a classic seven-sided porch, added by Dr. Jewel in 1552, and good poppyheads from a vanished screen. Roger Bacon is said to have used the tower for astronomical observations. — At *Radley*, 2½ m. N.W., is a well-known boys' public school, founded in 1847.

53 m. *Nuneham Courtenay* (Harcourt Arms, T.H., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.). The village and church were transferred to a position on the main road by Earl Harcourt in 1765. On the left are the beautiful woods of **Nuneham Park*, formerly the estate of the Harcourts, but now belonging to Oxford University (no adm.).

As we approach Oxford we have on the right (56 m.) *Cowley*, with the original works of Morris Motors, Ltd. — To the left, on the Thames, is ***Iffley Church,** the best-preserved specimen of a small Norman parish church in England, built about 1170, with a fine low square tower, of which the top story is specially notable. The W. front has a beautifully ornamented recessed doorway. There are also good N. and S. doorways. The last bay of the chancel is E.E., and many of the windows were inserted in the 14–15th centuries. The doorways to the (former) roodloft reveal a fragmentary staircase and elaborate groined archways.—58 m. **Oxford** is entered by Magdalen Bridge across the Cherwell (see Rte. 32).

C. By River

The Thames above London, the "stream of pleasure," is an ideal boating-river, for its commercial traffic is small, its current gentle (except after floods), and its varied scenery unsurpassed for quiet, typically English beauty: low hills and wooded cliffs, luxuriant meadows, handsome country-houses, and pretty bungalows with gardens and lawns sloping down to the river. Quaint villages and sleepy little towns stand on its banks, and comfortable and attractive inns and hotels are numerous (though rarely cheap). The finest stretches are those between Maidenhead and Marlow, Henley and Sonning, Mapledurham and Goring. Reading is the only industrial town between Kingston and Oxford. Leisurely boating-parties should not neglect the peculiar charm of the Thames, its solitary backwaters and side-streams. For the benefit of walkers, a scheme is now on foot to improve the towpath between Teddington and Cricklade, a distance of 136 miles, including a few detours by road.

Comp. *Salter's* 'Guide to the Thames' (1949; 4/); also *Belloc's* 'Historic Thames' (1907), *Alfred Williams's*, 'Round about the Upper Thames' (1922), and *Walter Higgins's* 'Father Thames' (1923).

Steamers. An excellent service of steamers is maintained during summer (in 1949, May 11th to Sept. 20th) by Messrs. Salter Bros. of Oxford, twice daily in each direction between *Kingston* (Woolworth's Landing Stage) and (91½ m.) *Oxford* (Folly Bridge). The morning steamer leaves Kingston at 9 a.m., spends the night at Henley, and reaches Oxford at 7 p.m. The afternoon steamer leaves at 2.30 p.m., spends the first night at Windsor and the second at Wallingford, and reaches Oxford at 1.10 p.m. Fares: from Kingston to Windsor 6/4, day return 8/; to Henley 13/4, return (available one month) 22/7; to Reading 16/8; to Oxford 24/6, return 43/9; etc. Passengers may board or leave the steamers at any lock or regular stopping-place, at proportionate fares (cheap day return fares), or may arrange to be ferried to and from the steamer at any other point. Holders of through-tickets may break the journey. Combined railway and steamer tickets are issued at Paddington, Waterloo, and other stations. Children under 14 half-price. Luggage up to 112 lb. free. Bicycles are carried at a special tariff, dogs by special arrangement only. Rfmts. are obtainable, and the steamers stop for luncheon at Windsor, Henley, or Wallingford.

Boating. Rowing-boats, punts, and canoes may be hired anywhere (2/6–4/ per hour, 8/6–11/ per day or 12/–15/ on Sat.; 33/–55/ per week). Motor-launches cost from 42/ per day or £10 per week up. The best punting waters are at Staines, Maidenhead, and Goring. — The complete trip by rowing-boat downstream from Oxford to London may be comfortably accomplished within a week. Messrs. Salter quote inclusive charges (e.g. double-sculling skiff with tent-cover and mattress, incl. cartage back to Oxford from Kingston, £6 for 1st week, then 16/6 per day).

RULE OF THE RIVER. Small boats proceeding upstream keep near the bank to escape the current; going downstream, they keep more in the centre of the river and pass outside boats coming up. Punts are entitled at all times to the course nearest the bank. Rowing-boats should give way to sailing-boats, steamers, and racing-boats. — There are 31 LOCKS between Kingston and Oxford; small boats may pass through the locks or, when they exist, over the rollers (fee in either case 6*d*., incl. the return journey if made on the same day; four-oar and sailing boats 1/; launches 2/–7/6). In the locks keep as close as possible to the sides and well clear of the gates; care should be taken to keep the gunwale from catching on the walls and the rowlocks from getting entangled in the chains. The weirs and lashers should, of course, be given a wide berth, especially when the water is high.

Regattas. *Henley Royal Regatta*, held on four days in the first week of July, is the premier amateur regatta of the world (founded 1839) and is a very gay, crowded, and fashionable function. The chief events (open also to foreign and dominion oarsmen) are the Grand Challenge Cup (eights), Stewards' Cup (fours), Silver Goblets (pairs), and the Diamond Sculls. The Ladies' Plate (eights) and Visitors' Cup (fours) are restricted to college and public school crews. Other rowing regattas are held (mostly in July and early August) at Molesey, Marlow, Kingston, Staines, Walton, Reading, Bourne End, and Goring. At these and at the minor regattas elsewhere visitors usually contribute to the expenses by buying little boat-flags (2/6).

In the following description the words 'right' and 'left' (r. and l.) refer to the journey upstream. 'Btyd.' indicates boatyards, where boats may be hired. For fuller details of the stage between Kingston and Windsor, see the *Blue Guide to London.*

Kingston-upon-Thames (Eastland's and Turk's btyds.) is reached by electric train from Waterloo every 10 min. — 1 m. *Surbiton* (Hart's btyd.). — 1½ m. *Thames Ditton* (Tagg's and Whatford's btyds.). — 3 m. *Hampton Court* (Tagg's btyd.). The Thames here separates Middlesex (r.) from Surrey (l.). On the right is the palace; on the left, the mouth of the *Mole.* — Above the bridge is *Molesey Lock* (rollers), and above *Tagg's Island*, a pleasure-resort, we pass *Hampton* (r.; Constable's btyd.), with Garrick's Villa. Opposite is *Hurst Park Racecourse*, and farther on is a series of reservoirs. — 6 m. *Sunbury Lock* (rollers). *Sunbury* (Clark's btyd.) lies on the Middlesex bank near *Kempton Park Racecourse.* — 7½ m. *Walton Bridge. Walton-on-Thames* is on the Surrey side. R., ¾ m. farther, is *Halliford* (Rosewell's btyd.), where T. L. Peacock (1785–1866) is buried in the churchyard, and on the next bend is *Shepperton.* — 9½ m. *Shepperton Lock* (Dunton's btyd.). At the mouth of the *Wey* (l.) lies *Weybridge.* Beyond *Chertsey Bridge* is (11½ m.) *Chertsey Lock. Chertsey* (Taylor & Bates's btyd.) lies on the Surrey side. — At (r.) *Laleham* (Harris's btyd.) Matthew Arnold (1822–88) was born and is buried. — 13½ m. *Penton Hook Lock*, with a pleasant backwater. — 15½ m. *Staines* (Tims's, Biffen's, and Taylor's btyds.) is on the Middlesex bank. — Just short of (16½ m.) *Bell Weir Lock* (rollers), the *Colne* enters the Thames on the right; thence almost to Henley the right bank belongs to Buckinghamshire. On the left lies *Egham* with Holloway College (London University) prominent on the hill. Upstream is the level meadow of *Runnymede* (N.T.), probably the actual place where King John 'sealed' Magna Charta in 1215, in spite of the popular association with (18 m.) *Magna Charta Island.* Above Runnymede is *Cooper's Hill*, celebrated in Sir John Denham's poem. The left bank of the river now belongs to Berkshire. Just within the boundary is *Beaumont College*, a Roman Catholic boys' school founded in 1861 in a house once occupied by Warren Hastings. — 19½ m. *Old Windsor Lock*. At *Old Windsor* (Haines's btyd.) some foundations supposed to be those of the Confessor's palace were discovered in 1919. — At *Datchet* (r.) Falstaff was ducked in the Thames. Opposite is the Home Park. — 22½ m. *Romney Lock*. — 23 m. *Windsor Bridge* connects *Windsor* (l.; Jacob's btyd.) with *Eton*.

WINDSOR (20,284 inhab.; *Old House*, by the river, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 9 gs.; *White Hart*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 175/; *Castle*, T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.) is most usually visited from London and is fully described in the *Blue Guide to London*. ***Windsor Castle**, on a chalk cliff rising abruptly above the Thames, has been for 850 years the chief residence of the sovereigns of England. It was built by William the Conqueror, and extended by Henry III and Edward III. Edward III was born here in 1312, and Henry VI in 1421, and three kings (David of Scotland, John of France, and James I of Scotland) have been imprisoned within its walls. The present appearance of the building dates from extensive restorations undertaken by Wyatville under George IV.

The *Lower Ward*, the *North Terrace*, and part of the *East Terrace* (Guards' band 2–3.30 on Sun. in June-Aug.) are open free daily. In the absence of the Court the *State Apartments* are open to the public on weekdays in summer, between 11 and 3 or 5 (according to the season; adm. 1/, children 6*d*.; half-price usually on bank holidays). The *Round Tower* (in summer only) and the *Albert Memorial Chapel* (closed 1–2) are open free on the same days and at the same hours. *St. George's Chapel* is open on weekdays (except Fri.) 11–4, and Sun. 2–4 (services at 9.15 and 5, on Sun. at 10.45 and 5). The *Curfew Tower* is shown on application to the keeper (adm. 6*d*.).

On entering the Lower Ward from Castle Hill by *Henry VIII's Gateway* we have, on our right, the houses of the *Military Knights of Windsor* (an order founded by Edward III). Straight ahead are the *Horseshoe Cloisters* (1474–83) and the *Curfew Tower* (l.), with its 13th cent. dungeon. — ***St. George's Chapel** (r.), a superb example of 15–16th cent. Gothic work, rivalling King's College Chapel at Cambridge and Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, was begun in 1477 by Edward IV and completed by Henry VII and Henry VIII. In the beautiful interior are numerous royal memorials including the tombs of George V, Edward VII, and Queen Alexandra. The choir contains the stalls, banners, and coats-of-arms of Knights of the Garter, to whose patron saint the chapel is dedicated; beneath are the vaults (extending under the Albert Chapel) in which lie Henry VI, Henry VIII, Charles I, George III, George IV, William IV, and George V. — The **Albert Memorial Chapel** was built by Henry VII as his burial-place and afterwards assigned to Card. Wolsey, whose magnificent tomb here was never occupied and was broken up during the Civil War. Queen Victoria converted the chapel into a splendid memorial for her husband, Prince Albert (d. 1861). It contains the cenotaphs of Prince Albert, the Duke of Clarence (d. 1892), and the Duke of Albany (d. 1884).

The passage between the two chapels leads to the *Dean's Cloister* and the timberwork *Canons' Cloister*. Beyond the Superintendent's office is the *Winchester Tower*, where Chaucer may have lived in 1390 when Master of the Works at Windsor.

From the *North Terrace* (*View) we enter the ***State Apartments,** used mainly for royal visitors, which contain many fine paintings and drawings, historical portraits and relics, sumptuous furniture, and other treasures.

In a room to the left of the entrance is the *Queen's Doll's House* (adm. 6*d*.), designed by Lutyens on the scale of an inch to a foot and furnished and decorated on the same scale (1922–23). In the *King's Drawing Room* is a series of noble works by Rubens; and in the *Queen's Ball Room* is perhaps the finest array in the world of portraits by Van Dyck. *St. George's Hall* (200 ft. long), in which the festivities of the Order of the Garter are held, contains the banners of the 26 original knights, and on the ceiling are the coats-of-arms of the knights since 1350. The large *Waterloo Chamber* is hung with portraits of sovereigns, generals, and ministers who took part in the Congress of Vienna (1814–15). Near the exit is a splendid **Exhibition of Old Master Drawings* from the royal collection (adm. 6*d*.), including works by Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michelangelo.

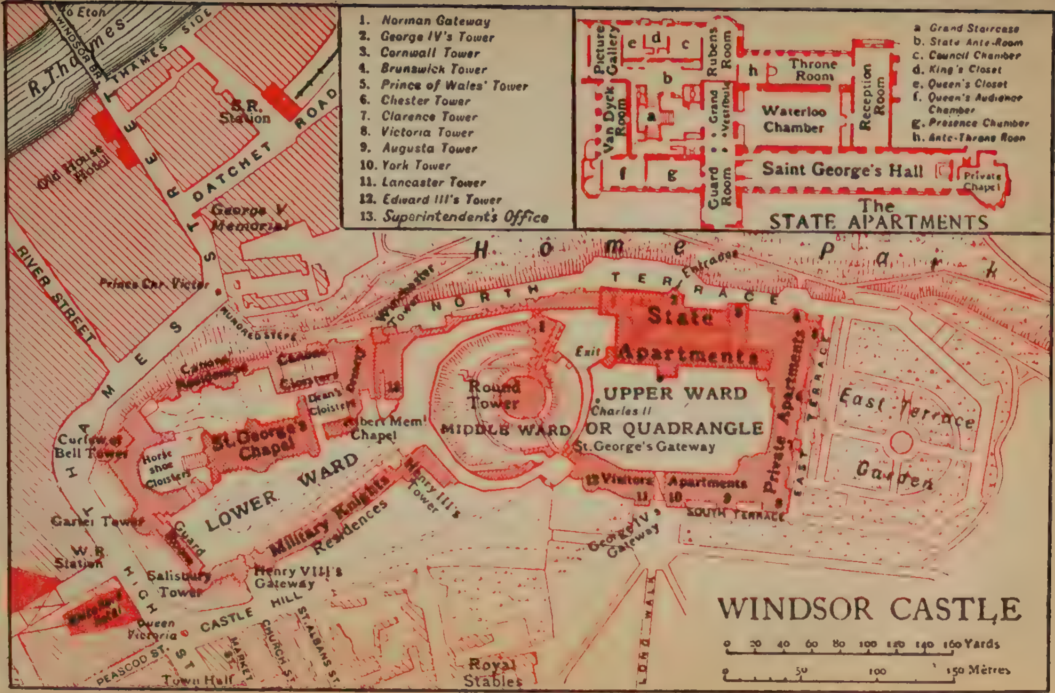
Between the Upper and Lower Wards, on a moated mound, rises the **Round Tower** or *Keep*, once the residence of the Constable. The *View from the battlements (220 steps) is said to extend into 12 counties.

In the *Home Park*, adjoining the castle on the N. and E., are *Frogmore House* and the sumptuous *Frogmore Mausoleum*, erected by Queen Victoria (d. 1901) for Prince Albert and now containing her remains also (adm. 11–4 on Whit Monday). — To the S. of Windsor is *Windsor Great Park* (2000 acres), traversed by two or three public roads and the Long Walk, a recently replanted avenue (2¾ m.).

On the other side of Windsor Bridge begins the long street forming the small town of **Eton** (2005 inhab.; *Bridge House*) and leading to (⅔ m.) ***Eton College,** founded by Henry VI in 1440 and perhaps the most widely known of all English schools.

Lower School is shown on weekdays 12–1 (10–5 during holidays) on application at the School Office. *Upper School* was damaged by air attack in 1940 and is under repair. The *Chapel* is open daily 12–1 and 2.30–5 (services Mon., Tues., Thur., & Fri. at 5, in summer 2.30). The *College Hall* and *Library* may be seen on weekdays 3–5, on application at the lodge in the cloisters. As a matter of fact, however, the buildings are shown at any time, on application, provided they are not in use for school purposes.

The pupils of Eton College consist of the 70 *Collegers*, representing the original foundation, who obtain scholarships by open competition, and about 1100 *Oppidans*, who live at the masters' houses. The boys wear tall hats,


R. Thames
to Eton
WINDSOR BR.
THAMES SIDE
S.R. Station
DATCHET ROAD
Old House Hotel
George V Memorial
RIVER STREET
Prince Chr. Victor
THAMES ST
HUNDRED STEPS
Curfew or Bell Tower
Horse shoe Cloisters
St. George's Chapel
Dean's Cloisters
Albert Mem! Chapel
Garter Tower
W.R. Station
Guard Room
LOWER WARD
Military Knights Residences
Salisbury Tower
Henry VIII's Gateway
HIGH ST
Queen Victoria
CASTLE HILL
PEASCOD ST.
MARKET ST.
CHURCH ST.
ST. ALBANS ST.
Town Hall
Royal Stables
Henry III's Tower
Winchester Tower
NORTH TERRACE
Home Park
Entrance
State Apartments
Exit
Round Tower
MIDDLE WARD
UPPER WARD
Charles II
OR QUADRANGLE
St. George's Gateway
Visitors Apartments
SOUTH TERRACE
George IV's Gateway
LONG WALK
Private Apartments
EAST TERRACE
East Terrace Garden
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
1. Norman Gateway
2. George IV's Tower
3. Cornwall Tower
4. Brunswick Tower
5. Prince of Wales' Tower
6. Chester Tower
7. Clarence Tower
8. Victoria Tower
9. Augusta Tower
10. York Tower
11. Lancaster Tower
12. Edward III's Tower
13. Superintendent's Office
Picture Gallery
Van Dyck Room
Rubens Room
Grand Vestibule
Guard Room
Throne Room
Waterloo Chamber
Reception Room
Saint George's Hall
Private Chapel
The STATE APARTMENTS
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
a Grand Staircase
b. State Ante-Room
c. Council Chamber
d. King's Closet
e. Queen's Closet
f. Queen's Audience Chamber
g. Presence Chamber
h. Ante-Throne Room
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 Yards
0 50 100 150 Metres

WINDSOR CASTLE

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office

broad collars, and short jackets, the last replaced for boys above a certain height by tail-coats. Rowing boys are known as 'wet-bobs,' while cricketers are 'dry bobs.'

The main block, of fine mellow red brick, includes two courts, or quadrangles, the larger of which, *School Yard*, contains a statue of Henry VI. On the entrance side a frieze commemorates the 1175 Etonians who fell in 1914–19; above is the *Upper School* (1689–94), with busts of eminent Etonians; the panelled walls and staircase are covered with the names of boys cut in the wood. On the N. side of the courts is the *Lower School* (1624–39). Opposite stands the **Chapel*, a Perpendicular structure begun in 1441; it contains some interesting tombs and a series of *Wall-paintings (1479–88) discovered in 1923. The second court or *Cloisters* includes the oldest part of the buildings, with the Collegers' *Dining Hall* and the *College Library*. In the playing-fields beyond is the 'wall,' which gives name to the 'wall-game,' a style of football peculiar to Eton.

The long list of famous Etonians includes Fielding, C. J. Fox, the elder and younger Pitt, Walpole, Gray, Shelley, Wellington, Canning, Hallam, Gladstone, Rosebery, and Roberts.

Above Windsor is (24 m.; l.) *Clewer*, with the headquarters of the Clewer Sisterhood and a partly Norman church. — 25 m. *Boveney Lock* (rollers). — 27 m. *Down Place* (l.) was the residence of Jacob Tonson (d. 1736), the publisher, and a meeting-place of the Kit-Cat Club. — At (27½ m.) *Monkey Island*, a popular resort, the stream is very swift. — 28 m. *Bray Lock* (rollers). At the charming village of *Bray* (Hôt. de Paris, double suite 3 gs. per night; Hind's Head, R. & B. 23/6, pens. 36/ or 10 gs., both first class), ½ m. farther on, is the picturesque Jesus Hospital (1616). The fine half-timbered 15th cent. mansion of *Ockwells* lies 2 m. W.

The notorious 'Vicar of Bray,' who thrice changed his creed in order to keep his preferment, is commonly identified with one Simon Aleyn (d. 1588), who, however, flourished under the last four Tudor monarchs, and not "in good King Charles's golden days."

Passing under the railway bridge and (29½ m.) *Maidenhead Bridge* (1772) we reach **Maidenhead** (Bond's btyd.), opposite *Taplow* (r.). Here begins one of the most beautiful reaches of the Thames, and on fine Sundays in summer (especially 'Ascot Sunday'; comp. p. 82) hundreds of boats pass through (30¼ m.) **Boulter's Lock,** where their passage is watched by a gaily dressed crowd. On the right, for 2 m. above the lock, extend the **Cliveden Woods*, and to the E. of (32¼ m.) *Cookham Lock* (rollers) stands *Hedsor*, on high ground. *Cookham* (Turk's btyd.), with a bridge, lies on the left bank, ½ m. beyond the lock, and on the right, 1 m. farther, is *Bourne End* (Townsend's and Andrews's btyds.) The fine Quarry Woods (l.) begin just short of (36½ m.) *Marlow Lock*. **Marlow** (Meakes's btyd.) is on the right bank, with the grounds of Bisham Abbey opposite. — 38 m. *Temple Lock*. — 38½ m. *Hurley Lock*, a much favoured resort of boating-parties. About 1 m. farther on is (r.) *Medmenham Abbey*, a mansion occupying the site of a 13th cent. Cistercian monastery. The 'Monks of Medmenham,' otherwise the 'Hell-Fire Club,' a fashionable club founded here by Sir Francis Dashwood about the middle of the 18th cent., adopted the maxim 'Fay ce que voudras' ('do what you please'; still to be seen above the door) and were notorious for the blasphemous orgies (probably exaggerated in the telling). Churchill, the poet, Whitehead, the dramatist, and John Wilkes (a guest only) were among the leading spirits. — Beyond *Aston Ferry* (Flower Pot; left) are (42 m.) *Hambleden Lock*, 1 m. S. of the village, and the grounds of *Greenlands* (r.), a 17th cent. mansion presented in 1945 by Viscount Hambleden to serve as an Administrative Staff College. Then come *Temple Island* and the Henley Regatta course. *Fawley Court* (r.), designed by Wren, stands, opposite *Remenham*, on the boundary between Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

44½ m. *Henley Bridge*. **Henley** (Hobbs's btyd.) is on the right (Oxford) bank. — 45½ m. *Marsh Lock* (rollers). On the left is a picturesque backwater. Then comes *Wargrave* on the Berkshire bank. — 48 m. *Shiplake Lock*, where the little river *Loddon* joins the Thames. *Shiplake* (Hobbs's btyd.) is on the right. On the left is *St. Patrick's Stream*, a pleasant backwater. — The charming village of *Sonning* (White Hart, with garden, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10 gs.; Bull, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.; French Horn, on the right, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.), on the left, has an ancient bridge and a church containing eight brasses of the 15–17th centuries. — 51 m. *Sonning Lock* is one of the prettiest on the river. — 53½ m. *Caversham Lock*, beyond which are *Reading Bridge* and *Caversham Bridge* (Cawston's and Freebody's btyds.), connecting **Reading** with *Caversham*, its north-bank suburb.

About ½ m. below the lock the Thames is joined by the *Kennet*, which is navigable with difficulty as far as (18½ m.) *Newbury*.

The church of (57 m.) *Tilehurst* (Roebuck, R. & B. 12/6, pens. from 3 gs.) contains the splendid monument of Sir Peter Vanlore (d. 1627). — 58 m. **Mapledurham Lock*, with a much-painted mill and weir. Close by is the Tudor manor-house of the Blount family, of which Martha Blount, Pope's friend, was a member. — We now enter one of the finest reaches of the Thames, extending hence to Cleeve Lock. On the right is *Hardwicke House*, delightfully situated. — 60½ m. *Whitchurch Lock*, with a bridge connecting *Pangbourne* (l.; Hobbs's btyd.) with *Whitchurch*. At *Pangbourne* (Elephant, R. & B. 15/, pens.

6½ gs.; George, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is the Nautical College, where cadets are trained as officers for the merchant marine. — Farther on is *Basildon* (l.), with its low-lying church and the former mansion of Viscount Fane (1770). On the r. (beyond the railway bridge) is the lovely Hart's Wood. — 64½ m. *Goring Lock* (Hobbs's btyd.), with a rebuilt bridge. At *Goring* (r.; Miller of Mansfield, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) the ancient Icknield Way crosses the Thames. The church, with a tourelle on its Norman tower and Roman (?) tiles in the S. porch, contains remnants of the chapel of an Augustinian nunnery. On the Berkshire bank is the pretty village of *Streatley* (Swan, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 27/ or 7 gs.; Bull), at the foot of the juniper-studded downs (*Views from the top, ½ hr.).

Aldworth, with the remarkable series of De la Beche effigies in its church, is 3¾ m. W. of Streatley. On the Icknield Way, 3 m. N.E. of Goring, is *Ipsden*, where Charles Reade (1814–84) was born. The *Oratory School*, a leading Catholic boys' public school, transferred from Birmingham to Caversham in 1922, was again removed, in 1942, to Woodcote House, 2¾ m. E. of Goring.

65 m. *Cleeve Lock* (Leather Bottel). Opposite (67 m.) *Moulsford* (Beetle & Wedge, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½ gs.), a favourite haunt of artists and anglers, is *South Stoke*, with an E.E. church. Farther on, at *North Stoke*, was the residence of Dame Clara Butt (1873–1936), the singer.

70½ m. *Wallingford Bridge*, leading from **Wallingford** (l.; Griffin's btyd.) to *Crowmarsh Gifford*. — 71½ m. *Benson Lock*. The twin *Sinodun Hills* or *Wittenham Clumps* (ancient encampment) now come into view and remain in sight for the next 8 m. — 72½ m. *Shillingford Bridge* (Bridge Hotel, R. & B. 15/, pens. from 7 gs.). Farther on is (74½ m.) the mouth of the river *Thame*. Above this point the Thames is known also (poetically but not locally) as the *Isis*. — 75½ m. *Day's Lock*. On the left bank is *Little Wittenham*. On the right a footpath leads to (1 m.) *Dorchester* (p. 236), past the Dyke Hills, an old fortification extending from the Thame to the Thames. On the r. are (76¾ m.) *Burcot* (Croft House, R. & B. 16/6–18/6, pens. 6–8 gs.) and (78 m.) *Clifton Hampden* (Barley Mow, on the left, R. & B. 11/, pens. 6 gs.; Casey's btyd.), with a church (12–14th cent.) situated on a low cliff. — 78½ m. *Clifton Lock*. On the backwater is the pretty village of *Long Wittenham* (Plough), the church of which has a sundial, a unique piscina (serving also as the founder's monument), and a leaden font of c. 1190. We pass next *Appleford* (l.), near the railway-bridge. — 81½ m. *Culham Lock*. *Culham* (Lion; r.), with a Church Training College founded by Bp. Wilberforce in 1853, is connected by a bridge with *Sutton Courtenay*, a delightful old village on a backwater, with an interesting church. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852–1928) died and is buried here. *Culhamford Bridge* (r.), farther on, on the backwater, dates from 1416. —

Abingdon (Stevens's btyd.) has a rebuilt bridge, ¼ m. below (84 m.) *Abingdon Lock*. — Beyond the railway-bridge begin (r.) the beautiful woods of **Nuneham Park*. Leaving *Radley* on the left, we arrive at (88½ m.) *Sandford Lock* (King's Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), with the Radley College boathouse. — About ½ m. farther on we pass *Kennington Island* (Swan). — 90 m. *Iffley Lock* (rollers). On the right is Iffley church. The reach between Iffley and (1½ m.) Folly Bridge is the scene of the 'Eights' and 'Torpid' boat-races. A crucial point is the 'Gut,' a sharp and narrow bend, where many 'bumps' occur. Opposite the 'New Cut,' an artificial mouth of the *Cherwell*, is the University Boathouse, on the left. On the right is the long line of college barges, behind which lies Christ Church Meadow. The steamer landing-place at (91½ m.) **Oxford** (Rte. 42) is at Folly Bridge.

THE THAMES ABOVE OXFORD, known at Oxford as the 'Upper River,' is much less frequented for boating, in spite of its beauty, as the river is shallow in the dry season and the currents are swift in time of flood. Lodging is sometimes difficult to obtain near the river. The usual plan is to have a boat of shallow draught carted up to (31 m.) Lechlade (to Cricklade, 42¼ m., only in exceptionally wet seasons) and descend the river thence. Hire of boat from Messrs. Salter Bros. for a week, incl. cartage: to Lechlade 33/– 88/ according to size; to Cricklade 48/–118/. Lechlade is reached direct from Oxford by train or motor-bus; Cricklade by rail to Swindon and motor-bus thence. The angling on the upper reaches is good everywhere. — The unattractive section between Folly Bridge and Medley may be avoided by beginning the expedition at the latter. — 1 m. *Osney Lock*. On the right is the entrance to the *Oxford Canal*, which runs viâ *Banbury* (27¼ m.) and *Napton* (49 m.; Warwick & Napton Canal) to *Longford* (78 m.; Coventry Canal). Toll to Napton 30/, to Longford 45/. — 2 m. *Medley*. On the right is *Port Meadow*, where the burgesses of Oxford have enjoyed the right of free pasture since the time of Edward the Confessor; on the left is *Binsey* (Perch), with St. Frideswide's Well. — 3¼ m. *Godstow Lock* (Trout), with the ruined Benedictine nunnery where Fair Rosamond was educated and was buried (c. 1176), though Hugh of Lincoln is said to have ordered the removal of her body from the church in 1191. To the left is *Wytham* (White Hart), famous for its strawberries, with *Wytham Abbey*. The surrounding woods were presented to the University in 1943, and the abbey may be the site for the new French college (p. 247). — 4¼ m. *King's Lock* (rollers), with another entrance to the Oxford Canal. We pass (6 m.) the mouth of the *Evenlode* (r.). — 7 m. *Eynsham Lock* (rollers), with *Swinford Bridge* (1777; car 4*d*.), leading to *Eynsham*, ¼ m. to the right. — 8½ m. *Pinkhill Lock*. — 11½ m. *Bablock Hythe* (Chequers, R. & B. 12/, pens. 6 gs.), celebrated in Matthew Arnold's 'Scholar Gipsy.' On the left a path leads to (1 m.) *Cumnor*, the scene of Amy Robsart's death. Cumnor Place is gone, but the church, with one of the two known contemporary statues of Queen Elizabeth and memorials of Amy Robsart, is interesting. To the right is (2 m.) *Stanton Harcourt*, the original seat of the Harcourts, with the gatehouse, 'Pope's Tower,' and the kitchen of the old manor-house (adm. daily, 3*d*.). The church contains perhaps the earliest chancel-screen in England and the monument of Margaret Harcourt (1471), one of the three known effigies of ladies wearing the Order of the Garter (comp. p. 236). — 12½ m. *Northmoor Lock*. — 15 m. *New Bridge* (c. 1200; Rose Revived, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6–7 gs.) disputes with Radcot Bridge the title of the oldest bridge on the Thames. At the pretty village of *Longworth*, 1 m. from the river on the S. side, Richard Blackmore was born in 1825. — 17 m. *Shifford Lock*. — 21 m. *Tadpole Bridge* (Trout). — 21½ m. *Rushy Lock*; 24 m. *Radcot Lock*. — 26 m. *Radcot Bridge* (Swan). — 27 m. *Grafton Lock*. On the left is the church of *Eaton Hastings*; on the right, farther on, is (½ m.) *Kelmscott*, the country home of William Morris from 1871 till his death in 1896, bequeathed to Oxford University by his daughter in 1939. It gave name to the famous Kelmscott Press at Hammersmith. Morris is buried in the churchyard. — 28¼ m. *Hart's Weir Bridge* (Anchor). The right bank now belongs to Gloucestershire. — 29½ m. *Buscot Lock*. — 30¼ m. *St. John's Lock* (Trout), the first on the river. — 31 m. **Lechlade** (p. 219). — 32¼ m. *Inglesham*, with a fine Purbeck marble tomb (14th cent.), is at the entrance of the derelict *Thames & Severn Canal*. — 36 m. *Hannington Bridge*. On the right is *Kempsford* (George), with a beautiful church-tower. — 38 m. (l.) *Castle Eaton* (Red Lion). — 42¼ m. *Cricklade* (p. 220).

32. OXFORD

OXFORD (80,540 inhab.), a thriving city, an episcopal see, and the seat of an ancient university, is one of the most picturesque and interesting towns in Europe. The beautiful grouping of its spires and towers as seen from a distance is renowned, not less the noble Gothic architecture of its colleges, halls, and chapels, with their verdant 'quads' and sequestered gardens, and the "streamlike windings" of its famous High Street. The Cherwell ('Char') joins the Isis (or Upper Thames) just below the town.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has 28 colleges (4 for women), c. 100 professors, c. 190 readers or lecturers, 300 fellows, and c. 8000 undergraduates. St. Catherine's Society and St. Anne's Society are non-residential societies for men and women respectively. *Campion Hall* and *St. Benet's Hall* are licensed as private halls for Jesuit and Benedictine students respectively. Not incorporated with the University are several theological institutions: *Ripon Hall*, *St. Stephen's Hall*, *Wycliffe Hall*, *Mansfield College*, *Manchester College*, *Regent's Park College*, *Pusey House*, and *Ruskin College*.

Railway Stations. *W.R.* (A 1; rfmts.), for London, Birmingham, etc.; *L.M.R.* (B 2), for Bletchley (Bedford, Cambridge).

Hotels (charges raised during Eights Week and Commemoration, when rooms must be booked in advance). **Randolph** (B 4), Beaumont St., T.H., R. & B. from 16/, pens. from 8 gs.; **Mitre** (D 5), High St., old-established, R. & B. 22/6; **Royal Oxford** (B 2), Park End St., pens. 10 gs.; **Eastgate** (E 7), High St., R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; **King's Arms** (C 6), Holywell St., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Golden Cross** (D 5), Cornmarket St., R. & B. 14/6. — Unlicensed: **Isis**, 47 Iffley Rd. (beyond E 8), **Oxenford Hall**, Magdalen St., at both R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; **Bridge House**, 17 Botley Rd. (beyond B 1), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Beech Lawn**, 62 Banbury Rd. (A 5), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.; **St. Giles's Hall**, St. Giles (A 5), R. & B. 11/6, pens. 4½ gs.; **Castle** (B 1), opposite L.M.R. station, R. & B. 12/6. — In the suburbs: **Linton Lodge**, off the Banbury Rd. (1½ m. N.), R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Boar's Hill**, 3 m. S., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs. See also pp. 268, 227, 232.

Restaurants. *Agricola*, George St., opp. New Theatre; *Kemp*, corner of Broad St. and Cornmarket; *George*, corner of George St. and Cornmarket; *Forum*, *Angel*, *Oriel*, 50, 83, & 106 High St.; *Taj Mahal* (Indian), Turl St.; *Fuller*, *Cadena*, *City*, 25, 45, & 4 Cornmarket.

Post Office (D 4), St. Aldate's. — INFORMATION OFFICE, Carfax Tower (10–1, 2–5, Sat. 10–1). — ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION, 51A Cornmarket.

Motor-Buses from Carfax to the stations, Cowley, Headington, Iffley, Hinksey, etc. From Gloucester Green (B 3, 4) to *Radley* and *Abingdon*; *Boar's Hill* and *Sutton Courtenay*; *Cumnor*; *Sandford*, *Nuneham*, *Dorchester*, *Wallingford*, and *Henley*; *Moulsford*, *Pangbourne* and *Reading*; *Witney* and *Lechlade* or *Burford*; *Stanton Harcourt* and *Bampton*; *East Hendred* and *Wantage*; *Faringdon*; *Watlington*; *High*

Wycombe; *Thame* and *Aylesbury*; *Banbury*; *Bicester* and *Buckingham*; *Woodstock*, *Chipping Norton*, and *Stow-on-the-Wold*; etc. — MOTOR-COACH to *London* in 2¾ hrs.

Theatres. *New* (C 4), George St.; *Playhouse* (B 4), Beaumont St.

Boating is very popular on the Cherwell and the 'Upper River' (above Medley), while the Thames between Folly Bridge and Iffley is mainly reserved for the Eights. Boats may be hired from *Salter* or *Talboys*, Folly Bridge; *Tims*, on the Cherwell; and at Medley. 'Centre-board' sailing is popular on the Upper River; punts and canoes are the most suitable craft for the Cherwell.

River Bathing. In the Cherwell at *Parson's Pleasure*, South Parks Rd.; in the Thames at the *University Bathing Place*, beyond the University Boat House.

Hints to Visitors. The best way of seeing Oxford is under the escort of a member of the University; but the colleges and most of the college gardens are open to the unaccompanied visitor except (in some cases) before 1.30 or 2 p.m. in term time, and the chapels, halls, and libraries (when closed) are shown on application to the porter (fee). During the vacations, especially in 'the Long' or 'the Long Vac.' (from mid-June to mid-October), the characteristic University life ebbs, but the 'architectural' visitor finds compensation in the longer periods at which the colleges are accessible. Perhaps the most interesting time for a visit to the University is *Commemoration* or the *Encænia*, the week at the close of the summer-term when honorary degrees are conferred and the colleges give their Commemoration Balls. An equally gay time is *Eights Week* at the end of May, when the college boat-races and cricket matches are held. The boat-races begin at Iffley and end near Folly Bridge. The college crews race in several divisions, and the top boats of the lower divisions ('sandwich boats') row also at the bottom of the divisions immediately above them. The boats start at intervals of 160 ft.; if a boat succeeds in 'bumping' the one in front of it, it takes the place of the latter in the next day's contest. The 'Torpids' ('Toggers'), at the end of February, are similar races in boats without sliding seats, and serve as trials for filling up vacancies in the 'eights.' The 'Coxswainless Fours' are rowed in November, the 'Pair Oars' and the 'Sculls' in early June. The inter-university boat-race, cricket and football matches, and athletic sports take place in London (see the *Blue Guide to London*). — The chapels of New College, Magdalen, and Christ Church (Cathedral) are noted for their musical services. — In correct University parlance, High St. is always spoken of as 'the High' (similarly 'the Broad', 'the Corn,' for Cornmarket St., 'the Turl,' 'St. Aldate's,' 'Holywell,' and 'Longwall'); in referring to the colleges the word 'college' is usually omitted except in the case of New College and should never be used of Christ Church. 'Undergraduate' should never be shortened to 'undergrad.' Men 'go up' to the university at the beginning of term, and 'go down' when they leave. To 'send down' means to expel either temporarily or definitively. College manservants are 'scouts' at Oxford, 'gyps' at Cambridge. A quadrangle is a 'quad' at Oxford, a 'court' at Cambridge. To 'keep at,' signifying to inhabit, is a phrase peculiar to Cambridge.

History. Though J. R. Green (a native of the city; 1837–83) claims for Oxford that it had "five centuries of borough life before a student appeared in its streets," the first authentic mention of its name (the 'ford for oxen' over the Thames at Hinksey) occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of 912. The University is first mentioned in the 12th cent., though there are picturesque legends that it was founded by the mythical British king Memphric or, at least, by Alfred the Great; it may have developed from the monastic schools of St. Frideswide's priory or perhaps owed its origin indirectly to the expulsion of foreign students from Paris. The early students (c. 1000–1500 in number) who flocked to hear the lectures at Oxford found accommodation in the numerous 'Halls' (hostels kept by graduate principals). During the middle ages the 'Colleges,' which came to be founded as corporate bodies with their own rules and privileges, were practically reserved for graduate Fellows (like All Souls' to-day), and it was not until the reign of Elizabeth that the whole body of undergraduates was admitted to the Colleges. The teaching body was in due time recognized as a 'studium generale' or university, with all the powers of a corporation. In 1214 the University received from Pandulf, the papal legate, its first legal privilege, conferring immunity from lay jurisdiction, which was the first stage in the long and often riotous struggle between 'Town' and 'Gown.' Oxford quickly became one of the intellectual centres of Europe and, with the aid of the Dominican and Franciscan friars, took a leading part in the development of scholastic philosophy, the revived study of Aristotle, and the beginnings of the experimental method. Her leading schoolmen were Grosseteste, Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, Bradwardine, and Fitzralph. In the 14th cent. important controversies were raised by the teachings of John Wyclif, while the 15th cent. saw contacts with Italy, and there followed the advent of the Renaissance, associated especially with the names of Grey, Sellyng, Grocyn, Colet, Linacre, More, and Erasmus. The Reformation was felt most severely at Oxford, and the successive changes of religion effectively emptied the University of students. The iconoclastic Calvinism of Edward VI's reign was followed by the Marian reaction and the execution of bishops. The Test Act of 1581 made Oxford an Anglican university, and until 1871 all members had to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles. Under the chancellorship of Laud the statutes were codified and public examinations instituted; the number of students rose to c. 3000. Always the "home of lost causes," the University espoused the Stewart cause at the outbreak of the Civil War, while the city declared for Parliament. Oxford became the headquarters of the king and court in 1642, but in 1646 yielded to Fairfax. After the Restoration the University settled down into the ease of the 18th cent., interrupted only by political disputes and the Methodist movement. Interesting events of the 19th cent. were the Tractarian and Lux Mundi movements in the Anglican Church; and the beginning of the democratisation of the University shown in the 'Extension' movement and the foundation of Ruskin College. In 1914–18 the number of undergraduates fell to about 350, and most of the colleges and University buildings were used as quarters for officer cadet battalions or as hospitals. The academic year 1919–20 saw three important changes: the dethroning of Greek as a necessary part of University education, the admission of women to degrees, and the acceptance of a Government grant (after 700 years of independence). In later years Oxford has become also an important industrial and commercial centre and there has been much rebuilding and expansion. Indeed, it has been wittily said that Oxford is now the 'Latin Quarter of Morris Cowley.' In order to preserve the traditional amenities of the place, its old buildings, open spaces, etc., the Oxford Preservation Trust has been formed. In 1939–45 university life was not dislocated to the same extent as in 1914–19, though many of the members and the buildings of the University were devoted to war work. The University has enjoyed two recent generous benefactions: the endowment of, and gift of a site for a post-graduate college, by Lord Nuffield (1937); and the gift of £1½ million from M. Antonin Besse, a French shipowner, for a post-graduate college to be devoted partly to French students, and for accommodation for 50–60 French undergraduates (1948).

University System. The distinguishing mark of Oxford and Cambridge, as compared with American, Continental, and even Scottish universities, is their combination of the communal life of the *Colleges* with the teaching and degree-conferring functions of the *University*. There is no University Building as such, the 'University' being the inward and spiritual grace of which the colleges are the outward and visible forms. Both University and colleges are corporate bodies with their own endowments (comp. above), and the colleges now contribute to the funds of the University. Each college has its own staff of tutors, but its members are entitled to attend also all University lectures. The Honours lectures of the colleges are open to all members of the University.

The college community consists of a Head, Fellows, and Undergraduates. The Head is known as *Master* (the almost invariable term at Cambridge), *Warden*, *President*, *Principal*, *Provost*, *Rector*, or (at Christ Church) *Dean*. — The *Fellows* are selected from the most distinguished graduates, not necessarily of the University in which they hold a fellowship. The Fellows and Tutors are popularly known as *Dons*. — The *Undergraduates* are either *Scholars* (who form part of the foundation) or *Commoners* (at Cambridge, *Pensioners*; the great majority, including *Exhibitioners*). Gentlemen Commoners are extinct and sizars or servitors practically so. Some of the undergraduates live within the college, the others (chiefly seniors at Oxford, freshmen at Cambridge) occupy approved ('licensed') lodgings in the town. They take meals together in the college hall, attend service in the college chapel, or roll call, as an alternative, and must be in their rooms for the night at the closing of the gates (9.5 at Oxford, 10 p.m. at Cambridge), after which a scale of payment is imposed. At lectures, at dinner in hall, in chapel, and at all official ceremonies, undergraduates wear 'academic dress,' viz. a black gown (dark blue at Caius and at Trinity, Cam.) and a square cap known as a 'square' (seldom seen except at official functions). At Oxford Scholars wear longer gowns, at Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge academic dress is theoretically de rigueur all day on Sunday, white surplices taking the place of gowns at the chapel services. At Oxford the white surplice is usually worn by Heads, Fellows, and Scholars only. Graduates wear fuller gowns, differing according to their degrees; the full dress of the Doctors is mainly scarlet.

The ultimate governing authority of the University consists of the Masters of Arts, resident or non-resident, who have kept their names on the books, and is known at Oxford as *Convocation*, at Cambridge as the *Senate*. The Senate legislates by so-called 'graces,' Convocation by 'statutes.' All legislation, however, is initiated by the *Council of the Senate* (Cam.) or the *Hebdomadal Council* (Ox.), small elected bodies consisting of University officials, heads of colleges, and other members of the Senate or Convocation. At Cambridge this Council is elected by the so-called *Regent House*, composed (roughly) of the resident part of the Senate; at Oxford all measures must be approved by the similar body known as *Congregation*, and under the statutes of 1926 these bodies can legislate without the consent of non-residents. The executive authority of the University rests in theory with the *Chancellor*, elected by the Senate or Convocation and usually a nobleman or statesman of high standing, but the duties are practically performed by the resident *Vice-Chancellor*, who is invariably one of the heads of colleges, nominated at Oxford by the Chancellor and elected at Cambridge by the Senate. Among other University officials are the *Librarian*; the *Registrar* (Ox.) or *Registrary* (Cam.); and the *Public Orator*. The two *Proctors*, appointed yearly, have charge of University discipline and are assisted by Pro-Proctors and by servants popularly known as 'Bull Dogs.' From 1603 to 1950 the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge returned representatives (called 'burgesses') to Parliament, but this privilege was abolished by the Representation of the People Act of 1949.

Details as to the courses of study, the examinations, the degrees conferred, and the general life of the student may be most easily obtained from the *University Calendars* and the *Students' Handbooks* to the Universities. The first examination (if the undergraduate has not already passed an equivalent test before coming into residence) is 'Responsions' or 'Smalls' at Oxford and the 'Previous Examination' or 'Little-Go' at Cambridge. These deal with classics and elementary mathematics. The freshman then has to decide whether he will read for honours or for a pass school (the latter suspended since 1939). In both cases there are at Oxford a *First Public Examination* (Moderations: 'Mods') and a *Second Public Examination* (see below). Those intending to read 'Greats' take *Classical Mods*. As this examination is held in the fifth term, those who take it have to stay up for four years. The subjects are Greek and Latin literature and philosophy. Successful candidates are arranged alphabetically in four 'classes.' Undergraduates intending to read an honours school other than 'Greats,' take Honour Mods. in their own subject (or a special equivalent for Law or Natural Sciences). — The final examination (Second Public Examination) for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) at present consists of an Honour Examination in one of the eleven following 'Schools': Literæ Humaniores or 'Greats' (philosophy and Greek and Roman history), Mathematics, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, 'Modern Greats' (Philosophy, Economics, and Political Science), Theology, Oriental Studies, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages, Geography, Agriculture, and Forestry. Successful examinees in Honour Schools are arranged alphabetically in four 'classes,' as in Honour Mods. A 'first-class' in Literæ Humaniores is the 'blue ribbon' of the schools. At Cambridge the ordinary or 'poll' degree (οἱ πολλοί) is normally taken by passing special examinations in two of a score of specified subjects. The honours men are examined in one or more of the following fifteen 'Triposes' (so called from the three-legged stools formerly used by the examiner): Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Modern and Medieval Languages, Mechanical Sciences, Economics, Archæology and Anthropology, English, Geography, and Music, and are divided into three classes only. Wranglers and Senior and Junior Optimes are now arranged alphabetically, so that the proud mathematical distinction of the 'Senior Wrangler' is a thing of the past. No additional examination is necessary at either University for the degree of *Master of Arts* (M.A.), which is merely a matter of fee and standing. — Both Universities confer the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Law (D.C.L. at Oxford, LL.D. at Cambridge), Medicine, Theology, Music, Science, and Letters. There are also Masters' degrees in various subjects, obtainable by research, like the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (at Oxford D.Phil., at Cambridge Ph.D.).

The University year (not occupying more than seven months) is divided into three terms, known at Oxford as Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity, and at Cambridge as Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter Terms. The average expenses of an undergraduate, living in college and sharing to a reasonable extent in the social life of his college, may be estimated at between £300 and £400 per annum. Non-collegiate students and members of colleges making a special feature of economy (e.g. Keble and Selwyn) may manage on a considerably lower amount. Many undergraduates are aided by 'open' *Scholarships* or *Exhibitions*, varying in value from £25 to £120. In addition, many public schools have 'close' scholarships to specified colleges, and many undergraduates hold scholarships from the State or local authorities. There are also *Research Scholarships*, of greater value and usually for post-graduate students. The usual value of a *Fellowship* is from £700; these are now nearly always held conditionally on the performance of tutorial or other university or college work. Life fellowships are abolished.

A unique feature of Oxford life is the body of *Rhodes Scholars* (nearly 200 in number), appointed under the will of the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes (d. 1902). The scholarships are of the value of £400 and are tenable for 3 years. Until 1914 they were drawn from the Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire, from the States of the American Union, and from Germany; but in 1916 the German scholarships were assigned to parts of the British Empire not mentioned in the will. Additional income from the trust was in 1930 again allotted to students from Germany, until 1939. The scholars are allowed to choose among the different colleges.

The WOMEN STUDENTS of Oxford (over 800) were admitted to full membership of the University in 1920, including the right to degrees; at Cambridge they reached full University status in 1948. — The recognised societies of women students in Oxford are *Lady Margaret Hall* (1878), Norham Gardens; *Somerville College* (1879), Woodstock Road; *St. Hugh's College* (1886), St. Margaret's Road; *St. Hilda's College* (1893), Cowley Place; and *St. Anne's Society*, formerly *Oxford Home-Students* (1879), 1 South Parks Rd.

From the railway stations (A, B 1) an uninteresting thoroughfare leads E. to the town, passing the County Hall, Assize Court, and Prison, on the site of the Norman and medieval *Castle* (C 3), of which St. George's tower and crypt and the mound (all early Norman) remain. Opposite is the site of *Nuffield College* (foundation stone laid in 1949), endowed by Lord Nuffield in 1937 as a centre of study for the Social Sciences. At CARFAX (D 4, 5; quadrifurcus, quatre voies) we reach the centre of the old city, where four streets join. The 13th cent. tower at the N.W. angle, now the Information Office, is a relic of *St. Martin's Church*. Here Shakespeare is said to have stood sponsor for the infant William Davenant, whose father was landlord of the Crown.

The guest-chamber of the old *Crown Inn*, where John Davenant may have entertained Shakespeare c. 1600, is at No. 3 Cornmarket, opposite. It is now known as the *Painted Room*, and is occupied by the Oxford Preservation Trust (Mon.–Fri. 9.30–12.30, 2–5; adm. 6*d*.). The wall-paintings date from 1450 and 1550, the panelling from 1630. Similar paintings were discovered in 1948 in the *Golden Cross*, adjoining.

High St. leads straight on, but we diverge to the right down ST. ALDATE'S (E 4). In this street is *St. Aldate's Church* (14th cent.; altered), behind which is Pembroke College, while opposite is the main front of Christ Church.

In Brewer St. (r.) is *Campion Hall*, for Jesuit students (by Lutyens, 1936) and in Rose Place, farther on, is *Bishop King's Palace*, built in the 16th cent. by Robert King, last abbot of Osney and first bishop of Oxford, but dating in its present form from 1628.

No. 83 St. Aldate's is the original of the shop in 'Through the Looking Glass.' Opposite is an entrance to Christ Church Meadow (see below), and farther on are the buildings of *St. Catherine's Society* (1936), by H. Worthington, the headquarters of the non-collegiate students. The street descends to (¼ m.) *Folly Bridge* (rebuilt 1827), on which stood a gatehouse said to have been used by Roger Bacon as an observatory.

Pembroke College (E 4), founded in 1624 to supersede the ancient Broadgates Hall, is named after the Earl of Pembroke, chancellor at the time. The chapel (1732; redecorated in 1884 by C. E. Kempe) has the most lavish classic interior in Oxford; the other buildings are mostly of the 19th cent. (fine hall).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Bp. Bonner, Francis Beaumont, John Pym, and Sir Thomas Browne studied at Broadgates Hall; Samuel Johnson (who occupied the second floor rooms over the gateway), Shenstone, James Smithson (founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington), George Whitefield, Blackstone, and Lemprière at Pembroke. The library, the old refectory of Broadgates Hall, contains Johnson's desk; in the Senior Common Room are his portrait by Reynolds and his tea-pot.

***Christ Church** (E 5), known familiarly as 'the House' (Aedes Christi), is the largest college in Oxford (c. 500 undergraduates). 'Cardinal College,' founded in 1525 by Wolsey, on the site of St. Frideswide's priory, and refounded in 1532 by Henry VIII, was suppressed in 1546 and Christ Church was founded in its place. The throne of the Bp. of Oxford was placed in the church here in 1546, so that the college chapel is also the cathedral of Oxford, while the Dean is head both of the college and of the cathedral chapter. The 'Students' of Christ Church correspond to the 'Fellows' of other colleges. — In *Tom Tower*, built by Wren in 1682 over Wolsey's Gateway (statue of Wolsey, 1719), the main entrance, hangs 'Great Tom,' a huge bell from Osney Abbey (7 tons; last recast in 1680), on which 101 strokes are sounded every evening at 9.5 (one for each member of the original foundation), giving the signal for the closing of all college gates. The GREAT QUADRANGLE ('Tom Quad'; 264 ft. by 261 ft.), the largest in Oxford, originally intended by Wolsey as a cloister, was not finished until the Restoration.

The pool in the centre, known as 'Mercury' from a 17th cent. statue, since destroyed, was provided in 1928 with a copy of Giov. da Bologna's Mercury.

From the N.E. corner of Tom Quad a tower-gateway (called 'Kill-Canon' from its draughtiness), with statues of Dean John Fell (1660–86; "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell") and Dean Liddell (1855–91), leads to PECKWATER QUADRANGLE, built in 1705 on the site of Peckwater Inn. Here (S. side) is the *Library* (1716–61) containing a few good pictures, a fine collection of drawings, Wolsey's hat and chair, and interesting MSS. — CANTERBURY QUADRANGLE (1770), to the S.E., occupies the site of Canterbury College (belonging to the monks of Canterbury cathedral), which had Sir Thomas More as a student. A gateway leads hence into Merton St.

In the S.E. angle of Tom Quad, beneath the massive bell-tower (1878), a staircase (1640), with a beautiful fan-tracery *Roof, leads to the *Hall* (2–4; adm. 2*d.*), the largest and finest in Oxford, completed by Wolsey in 1529. In this hall, 115 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high, with an elaborately carved oaken roof, stage-scenery was used for the first time in England in a play acted before Charles I in 1636. The splendid collection of *Portraits include those of Wolsey, ascribed to *Robert Greenbury*; Henry VIII, by *Sonmans*; Queen Elizabeth, by *Zucchero* (?); Bp. King, by *C. Johnson*; Locke and Atterbury, by *Kneller*; William Penn (copy of the portrait in Haverford College, U.S.A.); John Wesley and Sir Wm. Eden, by *Romney*; Canning, by *Lawrence*; Gladstone, by *Millais*; C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'), by *Herkomer*; Dean Liddell, by *Watts*; and Bp. Strong, by *Orpen*. Outside the hall a staircase on the right descends to the *Kitchen*, the oldest part of Wolsey's building, with vast fireplaces and a huge gridiron.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Philip Sidney, Richard Hakluyt, Robert Burton, Richard Busby, William Penn ('sent down' for nonconformity, 1661), John Locke ('sent down' for sedition, 1684), Bolingbroke, John Wesley, Lord Mansfield, Canning, Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, Ruskin, Pusey, Liddon, 'Lewis Carroll,' Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Edward VII.

The ***Cathedral,** approached by an inconspicuous double gateway on the E. side of Tom Quad, has suffered from neglect and from restoration. Besides some old glass it has several windows designed by Burne-Jones and executed by William Morris. Adm. free 11–5; services on Sun. at 8, 10, and 6, and on weekdays at 8 and 5.

Originally the church of a nunnery founded by St. Frideswide in the 8th cent., this church was rebuilt for secular priests in 1004 by Ethelred II, and became a church of Austin Canons in 1122; but the present late-Norman appearance dates from the restoration or rebuilding by Robert of Cricklade (1141–80). The three W. bays of the nave were pulled down by Wolsey, while the E. wall was entirely rebuilt and the W. front altered in 1870. The spire (144 ft.) is one of the earliest in England (13th cent.).

Interior. In the NAVE the massive pillars of the arcades are alternately round and octagonal. The arrangement by which the real arcade arch and the triforium in each bay are framed in what is apparently, though not really, the main arch of the arcade, is paralleled at Jedburgh Abbey. The roof is good 16th cent. woodwork, while the organ-screen and pulpit are Jacobean. On the N. side of the nave is the monument of Bp. Berkeley (d. 1753; "To Berkeley every virtue under heav'n"); in the pavement is a slab commemorating Dr. Pusey (d. 1882). — The TRANSEPTS, like the lantern, have early 16th cent. roofs. The S. end of the S. transept is a conjectural restoration by Scott, consisting of a slype surmounted by a gallery, which commands a good view of the whole interior. *St. Lucy's Chapel*, now the baptistery, in the former E. aisle of this transept, has a flamboyant *East Window, with fine old glass (c. 1330), including a representation of Becket's martyrdom, from which the saint's head has been struck out. — The CHOIR has a rich and beautiful *Roof, which, like the clerestory windows, dates from c. 1490. In the S. choir-aisle are the tomb of Bp. King (d. 1577) and a 17th cent. window commemorating him. On the N. side of the choir are three aisles, the two outermost being known as the *Lady Chapel* and the *Latin Chapel*. Between the N. choir-aisle and the Lady Chapel is the fragmentary base of the late 13th cent. shrine of St. Frideswide, once a resort of pilgrims, and opposite, between the Lady Chapel and the Latin Chapel, is the so-called 'Watching Chamber' of St. Frideswide (Perp.). — The Latin Chapel (now called *St. Catherine's Chapel*), mainly in the Dec. style and once used for divinity lectures, contains a 17th cent. pulpit and has 14th cent. glass in the side-windows. Here are also the fine tombs of Lady Montacute (d. 1359), Prior Sutton (d. 1316), and Sir George Nowers (d. 1425). Near the last is a tablet to Robert Burton (d. 1640; 'Democritus Junior'), author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'

From the S. nave-aisle or the hall staircase we enter the small Perp. CLOISTER, the W. walk of which was destroyed by Wolsey. This was the scene of Cranmer's degradation. In the E. walk is the late-Norman doorway of the CHAPTER-HOUSE (closed till 12 during term), a beautiful E.E. rectangular chamber, now used for divinity lectures. On the S. side is the 'Old Library,' now a lecture room and undergraduates' rooms, beneath which a passage leads to *Meadow Buildings* (1866).

Meadow Gate gives access to *Christ Church Meadow* (beyond E 5; entered also from St. Aldate's; see above), across which the *New Walk* runs S. to the Isis, where are moored the *College Barges*, houseboats gaily decorated with the college colours and arms and fitted up as club-rooms and dressing-rooms for the various college boat-clubs. The *Broad Walk*, with its avenue of elms, leads E. to the Cherwell and W. to St. Aldate's. A path leads N. from the Broad Walk, crossing *Merton Field* and passing between Corpus (l.) and Merton (r.), with sections of the old city wall on either hand, to Merton St., one of the quaintest old streets of Oxford.

Corpus Christi College (E 5, 6) was founded in 1516 by Bp. Richard Foxe, who appointed University lecturers on Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, whence Erasmus named the college the 'bibliotheca trilinguis.'

The front quadrangle and the gateway, with its fine oriel and fan-vaulted roof, date from the founder's time. The remarkable sundial with its perpetual calendar was erected in 1581. The *Hall*, with a hammer-beam roof, is small but picturesque; in the *Chapel* is a fine altarpiece ascribed to Rubens; the rich *Library* is one of the most picturesque in Oxford. Foxe's pastoral staff is preserved in the *Buttery*. The *Turner Buildings* on the S. side date from 1706. Corpus still possesses its founder's plate, the finest in Oxford; it was the only college that did not melt down its plate for Charles I.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Nicholas Udall, Bp. Jewel (fellow 1542–53), Richard Hooker, Gen. Oglethorpe, Thomas Day, John Keble, and Dr. Arnold.

***Merton College** (E 6), in all essentials the oldest college in Oxford, though both University and Balliol were endowed a few years earlier, was founded by Walter de Merton in 1264 as a special training school for the secular as opposed to the monastic clergy. Its scholars are known as 'postmasters' (probably from Lat. 'portionista').

The irregular old buildings are among the most interesting in Oxford. The gateway tower was built in 1416. The front of the college was rebuilt by Sir Henry Savile in 1581. The *Hall* (much restored) has an old oak door with 13th cent. ironwork. Between the front quadrangle and the picturesque 'Mob Quad' (c. 1380) is the curious *Treasury* or muniment room (1274), the oldest part of the college, with a high-pitched stone roof. The **Library* (2–4 or 5), in Mob Quad, is perhaps the most interesting medieval library in England; built in 1377–78, it still retains many of its old fittings. The Dec. **Chapel* (1294–97), with a conspicuous Perp. tower added in 1450, never had a nave, and the transepts (14th cent.) now form an antechapel, in which are a fine Dec. piscina, old glass, and the monuments of Sir Henry Savile (d. 1622), Sir Thomas Bodley (d. 1613), and Anthony Wood (d. 1695). The beautiful windows of the choir are filled with unique painted glass of c. 1300. In front of the high altar are two very fine brasses (1387 and 1471). The *Fellows' Quadrangle* (1608–10) is a good example of Jacobean architecture. — Adjoining the front quadrangle on the E. is St. Alban Hall Quad (1905), occupying the site of *St. Alban Hall* ('Stubbins'), which was founded in 1220 and amalgamated with Merton in 1882.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Bradwardine and other notable 14th cent. philosophers and mathematicians, and possibly Wyclif; and Sir Henry Savile. Other famous students are Thomas Carew, Richard Steele, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Halsbury, Saintsbury, and Max Beerbohm. Massinger and Speaker Lenthall were members of St. Alban Hall, and Newman was its vice-principal. During the Civil War William Harvey was warden, and Henrietta Maria lodged here while the king was at Christ Church.

At the W. end of Merton St. is Oriel St., with the Canterbury Gate of Christ Church and the main entrance to **Oriel College** (E 6), founded as 'St. Mary's College' in 1324 by Adam de Brome and refounded in 1326 by Edward II, to whom he was almoner. It was long known as 'the King's College.' It occupies the site of a building known as 'La Oriole' (probably from a projecting oriel window). Oriel was endowed with the patronage of St. Mary's, and used the church for services in the middle ages. In the 19th century it was the centre of the Tractarian movement.

The picturesque front quadrangle, a good example of 17th cent. Gothic, with hall (fine hammer-beam roof), and chapel, was built between 1619 and 1642; the left quadrangle, with the library, in the 18th century. Above the hall porch are statues of the Blessed Virgin and of two kings, perhaps Edward II and Charles I. Adjacent on the N. is *St. Mary's Hall* ('Skimmery'), absorbed by Oriel in 1902, with an attractive little hall and chapel (c. 1640). The new front (1910) of Oriel, in High St., was built by Basil Champneys from the bequest of Cecil Rhodes, whose statue it bears.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thos. Gascoigne, Sir Walter Raleigh, Wm. Prynne, Bp. Butler, Gilbert White, Bp. Wilberforce, Thomas Hughes, Whately, Keble, Dr. Arnold, Newman, Pusey, H. and J. A. Froude, A. H. Clough, Matthew Arnold, Lord Bryce, and Cecil Rhodes.

At the N. end of Oriel St. we emerge in the ***High Street** (D, E 5–7), one of the most beautiful streets in the world, leading from Carfax in a gentle curve to (½ m.) Magdalen Bridge. The unfolding of its charm is best seen on the ascent by the N. side of the street from Magdalen Bridge to Queen's Lane.

St. Mary's Church (D 6) has a conspicuous Dec. *Spire (188 ft. high). The chancel and nave, in the Perp. style, date from 1472 and 1488. Facing the High is a picturesque baroque porch erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, one of Laud's chaplains; the image of the Virgin and Child, by Stone, inspired one of the charges against the archbishop. Services in term on Sun. at 8, 10.30 (University Sermon), 11.30, 12.30, and 8; on weekdays at 7.45 (in vacation, Sun. 8, 11, and 8, weekdays 7.45 and 11.15).

Since the 14th cent. at least this has been used as the University Church, where the University Sermons are preached by 'select preachers' every Sun. morning in term-time and where the 'Bampton Lectures' are given. The sermons are preceded by the 'bidding prayer' for University benefactors. Abp. Cranmer was tried at St. Mary's in 1555, and it was here, in the following year, that he publicly repudiated his recantation. Newman was vicar from 1828 to 1843. A slab in the choir records the burial of Amy Robsart (d. 1560). On the N. side is the tomb of Adam de Brome (1328). — The *Old Congregation House*, N.E. of the nave, once housed the first University library founded by Bp. Cobham in 1320, and now contains the original statues from the spire. The tower may be ascended on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 3–5 (3*d*.).

All Saints (D 5; rebuilt 1706–8), at the corner of Turl St., has been the City Church since the demolition of St. Martin's, Carfax.

All Souls College (D 6, 7) was founded in 1438 by Henry Chichele, Abp. of Canterbury, as a chantry for the souls of those killed in the French wars of Henry V and Henry VI. Though it has a warden and 54 fellows, it is unique in having no undergraduates. The fine front and gateway facing the High St. and the first quadrangle are unspoiled 15th cent. work.

From the N.W. angle of the quadrangle an exquisitely vaulted passage leads to the Perp. *Chapel*, which contains an 18th cent. screen, a carved oak roof, and a beautiful stone *Reredos, restored in 1872–79 after being walled up for two hundred years. The statues are 19th cent., but the painting is original. Note the 15th cent. *Glass in the antechapel. The second quadrangle, built by Hawksmoor in 1720–56, is debased in style, but "somehow or other the architect blundered into magnificence." On the N. side is the

Library (200 ft. long), founded by Christopher Codrington (d. 1710), governor of the Leeward Islands, containing 100,000 vols. and Wren's designs for the building of St. Paul's.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Linacre, Sheldon, Jeremy Taylor, Wren, Blackstone, Bp. Heber, Lord Salisbury, Max Müller, and Marquess Curzon.

University College (D, E 6), a little farther down the High St., almost opposite All Souls, though it nominally claims Alfred the Great as its founder and celebrated its millenary in 1872, received its first endowment by bequest of William of Durham (d. 1249), and until 1280 was administered by the University. It removed to its present site about 1343.

The long curved front of the college, with its two tower-gateways, oriels, and ogee gables, is a good example of 17th cent. Gothic. The W. gateway, with statues of Queen Anne (outside) and James II (inside), leads to the larger quadrangle (1634–74); the E. gateway, with statues of Queen Mary (outside) and Dr. Radcliffe (inside), to the smaller quadrangle, built in 1719 from a bequest by Dr. Radcliffe. The dark *Chapel* (1639, altered in 1800 and 1862) has some 17th cent. glass by Van Ling and a screen and cedar wainscoting by T. Barker. The *Library* was built by Scott in 1861, and the *Master's Lodge* in Logic Lane was added by Bodley in 1879. — A passage in the N.W. corner of the great quad leads to the *Shelley Memorial* (11 to sunset), a domed chamber containing the realistic marble figure of the drowned poet by Onslow Ford (1893). Shelley had rooms in 1810 on the first floor of the stair to the right of the Hall; he was 'sent down' after 11 months for publishing his pamphlet on 'The Necessity of Atheism.'

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Shelley, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Dr. Radcliffe, Sir Edwin Arnold, and, as fellows, Lord Eldon, Dean Stanley, Goldwin Smith, Conington, and Viscount Cecil.

Nearly opposite University is the classical front of **Queen's College** (D 7), founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa, and favoured by her and other queens consort. The founder provided for a provost and twelve fellows to represent Our Lord and the Apostles, and seventy 'poor boys' as disciples, the first formal arrangement in Oxford for the education of undergraduates.

Several quaint customs are kept up at Queen's: the college is summoned to dinner by the sound of a trumpet; on Christmas Day the 'boar's head' dinner is celebrated; and on New Year's Day the Bursar presents to each guest at the 'gaudy' a needle and thread ('aiguille' and 'fil,' a pun on the founder's name), with the words "Take this and be thrifty." The eight senior scholars are known as 'Taberdars.'

The college, the only one in Oxford entirely in the classical style, was mainly rebuilt in 1692–1716. The fine front quadrangle (1710) is mainly by Hawksmoor, with a statue of Queen Caroline under the entrance-cupola. The *Chapel* (good glass) and the *Hall* were designed by Wren. The *Library*, in the back quadrangle, is an ornate room containing 95,000 vols., incl. the finest collection of Slavonic literature in England. The founder's drinking-horn is still in use as a loving-cup. — Henry V is said to have lodged at Queen's.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Wycherley, Joseph Addison and Wm. Collins (both of whom migrated to Magdalen from Queen's), Jeremy Bentham, Wm. Mitford, Francis Jeffrey, and Walter Pater.

From the corner of Queen's Lane the finest view of the grand curve of the High St. is obtained. Opposite, a little farther down, are the EXAMINATION SCHOOLS (E 7; open 9.30–4 in vacation) built in 1876–82 by Sir T. G. Jackson. Within is a large collection of portraits of English composers of the 17–18th cent. and several pictures from the Bodleian Library. Visitors may be present at vivâ voce examinations.

***Magdalen College** (pronounced 'Maudlen'; E 8), the most beautiful as well as the richest college in Oxford, was founded by William of Waynflete in 1448, but the buildings on the present site, once occupied by the Hospital of St. John, were not completed till 1480. The scholars of Magdalen are called 'demies' (because they receive only half the allowances of a fellow). From the first Magdalen enjoyed a large share of royal favour, and it made great sacrifices for the royalist cause during Charles I's occupation of Oxford; but none the less in 1687–88 the fellows courageously resisted James II's unconstitutional attempt to force his nominee upon them as president of the college.

The chief feature of the High St. front is the graceful Perp. *TOWER (view), 145 ft. high, built in 1492–1505 as the bell-tower of the college chapel, though separated from it. According to tradition it was designed by Wolsey, who was bursar at the time. A 17th cent. 'Eucharistic Hymn' is sung at the top of the tower at 5 a.m. (6 a.m. in summer-time) on May morning. Entering by the modern gateway we have on the left *St. Swithun's Quadrangle* (1882 and 1932), and straight in front is the President's House, to the left of which is the *Grammar Hall*, a picturesque old fragment of Magdalen Hall. Immediately to our right are the open-air *Pulpit*, where a University sermon is preached on St. John the Baptist's day (June 24th), and the narrow entrance of the *Chaplain's Quadrangle*, in which there are remains of St. John's Hospital, including the blocked-up Pilgrims' Gate. The *Chapel* (entrance under the Muniment Tower, to the right) was finished before 1483, but the interior is now practically 19th cent. work. Choral services on Tues.–Sat. in term are held at 6.15 p.m.; on Sun. (adm. by fellow's order) at 6 p.m.; the choir is famous for its singing. Beyond the Muniment Tower is the *Founder's Tower*, containing the state apartments, with a piece of tapestry representing the marriage of Prince Arthur to Catherine of Aragon. Beneath the Muniment Tower a passage leads to the picturesque **Cloisters*, dating from the founder's time but renewed in 1822. The grotesque figures (c. 1509) on the buttresses of the quad are known as the 'hieroglyphs.' A flight of steps in the S.E. corner leads to the *Hall*, with beautiful panelling, an oriel, a musicians' gallery on the top of a Jacobean screen, a number of fine portraits, and a modern oak roof. The old *Kitchen* was perhaps a part of the original hospital. The *Library* (partly housed also in the former buildings of Magdalen College School) contains illuminated MSS. and early printed books, incl. Wolsey's copy of the Gospels. The *New Buildings*, beyond the lawn to the N. of the cloisters, date from 1735. Beyond stretches the *Grove*, Magdalen's deer-park (no adm.). Thence a bridge crosses to a meadow encircled by the Cherwell and by the **Water Walks*, one of which (on the N.) is known as 'Addison's Walk.'

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Bp. Foxe, Grocyn (divinity reader), John Colet (?), William Lily (?), Wolsey (the 'boy bachelor'), Card. Pole, Foxe the martyrologist (fellow), John Lyly, Prince Henry, eldest son of James I, John Mason (founder of New Hampshire), John Hampden, Prince Rupert, Joseph Addison, Henry Sacheverell, Wm. Collins, Gibbon ('sent down' for joining the Church of Rome), John Wilson ('Christopher North'), Charles Reade (fellow), and Goldwin Smith.

Just beyond the college the stately *Magdalen Bridge* (view), built in 1779 and widened in 1883, crosses the Cherwell.

Opposite Magdalen is the *Botanic Garden* (E 7), the oldest in England, founded in 1621. The gardens are open free to the public (the plant-houses from 2 to 4). At the farther end a gate leads into Merton Field and Christ Church Meadow. — Immediately beyond Magdalen Bridge, on the right, is *St. Hilda's College*, while Iffley Rd. leads on to the *University Running* and *Rugby Football Grounds.*

We now retrace our steps to Queen's Lane, a narrow and crooked roadway which we follow between high walls. On the right is **St. Edmund Hall** (E 7), the last survivor of the medieval Halls. Founded c. 1220 and controlled by Queen's College from 1559 to 1937, it now enjoys full collegiate status. It is dedicated to St. Edmund of Abingdon, Abp. of Canterbury, who taught at Oxford c. 1195–1200. The picturesque old quadrangle, dating in part from c. 1650, was completed in 1932–34. During the rebuilding a fragment of *White Hall*, a 15th cent. hall formerly under the control of St. Edmund's, was discovered. — A little farther on is *St. Peter's in the East* (D 7), an interesting old church with some 15th cent. glass, a late-Norman chancel, S. door, and *Crypt (c. 1150), and the tomb of James Sadler (1753–1828), pastrycook, who in 1784 made the first English balloon-ascent.

New College Lane goes on to the modest entrance of ***New College** (D 7), which, in spite of its name, is over 500 years old, having been founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham, founder also of Winchester College.

The buildings, completed about 1386, remain much as the founder left them, and are among the earliest and finest examples of the English Perp. style. The *Front Quadrangle* was sadly marred in 1675 by the addition of a third storey and the modernisation of the windows. The noble **Chapel* was restored in 1879 by Gilbert Scott who, unfortunately, raised the roof. The *Glass in the antechapel is original 14th cent., except the great W. window, painted by Jervais from the designs of Reynolds (1777). In the pavement is a fine series of 23 brasses, dating from 1403 to 1619. The reconstructed stalls retain their old misericords. In a recess on the N. side of the altar is the founder's *Pastoral Staff. The choral services vie with those of Magdalen (Sun. 6 p.m., weekdays exc. Wed. 6.15 p.m.; sub-warden's order necessary on Sun. in term). The quiet **Cloisters*, with remarkable wood vaulting, to the W. of the chapel, and the detached *Bell Tower* were completed in 1400. The *Hall*, adjoining the chapel, is the oldest and one of the finest halls in Oxford, with linen-fold panelling ascribed to Abp. Warham and a modern oak roof. The *Treasury*, in Wykeham's muniment tower (beside the steps up to the Hall), contains fine 15–16th cent. plate (adm. 6*d*.; shown on Thurs. and Sat. in summer 2–4 and Sun. 2.30–3.30; Sat. only in winter). A passage in the E. side of the quad, under the *Library* (by Wyatt), leads to the picturesque *Garden Quadrangle*, built in 1684–1708. The chief feature of the extensive **Gardens* is a well-preserved remnant of the old *City Wall*, constructed in the reign of Henry III. The late 17th cent. wrought-iron screen comes from Canons, near Edgware.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Chichele, William of Waynflete (?), Grocyn, Abp. Warham, Sir Henry Wotton, Bp. Ken, Sydney Smith, and John Galsworthy.

We emerge in Catte St., opposite the Bodleian Library (see below). The bridge over the lane connects the old and the new buildings of **Hertford College** (C 6), the successor of Hart Hall (founded in 1284), which afterwards became Hertford College (1740–1816) but was absorbed by Magdalen Hall in 1822, its endowments being applied to founding the Hertford University Scholarship. On the dissolution of Magdalen Hall in 1874, the college was refounded following a bequest by Charles Baring, the banker. The oldest part is the 16th cent. library, formerly the hall.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Of Hart Hall, John Selden; of the original Hertford College, Charles James Fox; of Magdalen Hall, William Tyndale, Thomas Hobbes, Lord Clarendon, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Henry Vane, and Dr. Wilkins.

To the right in Catte St. is the *Indian Institute* (C 6), built in 1882 by Champneys. This is the centre of the Indian students in Oxford and of students training for the Indian Civil Service. It contains an Oriental museum and library (10–1 & 2–4; closed at 1 on Sat. & in vacation and all day in Aug.), in the upper gallery of which are the collections of Oriental ceramics from the Ashmolean.

To the right is *HOLYWELL ST., an attractive and dignified old street leading back viâ Longwall St. to the High. The *Old Music Room* (l.) was the first room to be built in Europe solely for musical purposes (1784). St. Cross Rd., at the junction of Holywell St. and Longwall St., leads to *St. Cross* (C 8). The church retains a 12th cent. chancel-arch and its 13th cent. tower.

In Mansfield Rd., leading from Holywell to the Parks, are *Manchester College* (C 7) and *Mansfield College* (B 7), two Nonconformist theological colleges, neither of which forms part of the University. The former, built by Worthington in 1891–93, is intended chiefly for the training of Unitarian ministers; the chapel contains a series of windows by Burne-Jones and Morris; and some of the old houses in Holywell have been adapted to form a picturesque quadrangle. Mansfield College (non-residential), by Champneys (1886–89), is maintained by the Congregationalists.

At the beginning of Broad St. is the *Bodleian Library Extension* (begun in 1935 by Sir Giles Scott), a massive stone-faced block 172 ft. square, connected with the old library (see below) by an underground passage. Exhibitions of selected treasures of the library are held here (Mon.–Fri. 2–5, Sat. 10–12.30). Opposite is the classical *Clarendon Building* (C 6), built by Hawksmoor under Vanbrugh's influence in 1713, partly from the profits of Lord Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion'; it housed the Clarendon Press till 1830 and is now used for various University delegacies. Adjoining it in Broad St. is the **Sheldonian Theatre** (C 6; open 10–12.45 & 2–4 or 5, 3*d*.), holding 1500 spectators and built by Wren in 1668 at the expense of Abp. Sheldon, in imitation of the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome. The masks surmounting the piers of the external railings are popularly supposed to represent the Cæsars. Here is held the annual *Commemoration* or *Encænia* (about June 20th), commemorating benefactors of the University, when prize compositions are recited and honorary degrees are conferred. The octagonal cupola, reconstructed in 1838, commands an excellent view.

The *Old Ashmolean Museum* (C 5, 6), adjacent on the W., likewise facing Broad St., was built in 1679–83 to receive the collections of Elias Ashmole and now houses the *MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE (10–1, 2.30–4), including the fine Lewis Evans Collection of astrolabes, orreries, dials, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes, etc. A window (1927) on the staircase commemorates Wren, Ashmole, Robert Plot (the first curator), and Tradescant: another window (1929) Lewis Evans.

Behind the Sheldonian lies the ***Divinity School** (C 6; open 10–12.45, 2–4, 3*d*.), the basement story of Duke Humfrey's library (see below), built c. 1430–80 by Richard Wynchcombe and others. Beyond the vestibule or *Proscholium*, used as a 'Pig Market' under Edward VI, we enter a noble room, with an elaborately vaulted and arched stone *Roof. Here Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were examined in 1555, and here the House of Commons met in 1681, while the Peers occupied the picture-gallery (see below). It was subsequently used as a storehouse for corn, but was restored at the beginning of the 18th cent. by Wren, who designed the door on the N. side. — The door at the W. end leads into the **Convocation House*, an addition of 1638, with fine woodwork, where degrees are conferred upon students and where Convocation and Congregation meet. The *Apodyterium*, or robing-room, is used as the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The door at the E. end of the Divinity School leads to the OLD SCHOOLS QUADRANGLE, built in 1613–19 on the site of earlier schools of 1439. The Gate Tower on the E. side, built by Thomas Holt, is ornamented with columns of the five classical orders and a statue of James I. The building is now occupied by the—

***Bodleian Library** (C 6), which extends also over the upper story of the Divinity School and the Convocation House. The entrance is in the S.W. corner of the quadrangle ('Bibliotheca Bodleiana'). Visitors are admitted on weekdays (except holidays and in the week beginning the first Mon. in Aug.) from 9.30 to 6.30, Sat. 9.30–12 (adm. 3*d*.); readers must be graduates or recommended by a 'don.' The library, which is the oldest and one of the most important in the world, containing c. 1,500,000 printed books and c. 40,000 MSS., was founded in 1602 by Sir Thomas Bodley (1545–1613), who presented his magnificent collection to the University. The older portion of the premises is in the form of the letter H, of which the central apartment, over the Divinity School, originally contained the library of Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), dispersed in the reign of Edward VI; while the E. wing, or 'Arts End,' was added by Bodley in 1612 and the W. wing (over the Convocation House) was built by the University for John Selden's books in 1636. The library is one of the six that enjoy a right to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. It is rich in Oriental and Hebrew works, and possesses many interesting portraits and relics.

Among the treasures shown in the ARTS END: 7th cent. MS. of the Acts of the Apostles ('Codex E'), used by the Venerable Bede; *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Peterborough Abbey, 1123); Celtic and English MSS.; Caedmon's Metrical Translation of Genesis in Old English (11th cent.), with outline drawings of the Winchester School; oldest extant MS. of the Chanson de Roland (c. 1130–40); illuminated copy of the Romance of Alexander (1339–44; French) with contemporary illustrations of sports and pastimes; Milton relics, including his copy of Euripides; Shelley collection (MSS. and souvenirs, including a copy of the 'Necessity of Atheism'); illuminated Books of Hours. — IN THE PICTURE GALLERY (higher up the stairs): Magna Charta (re-issue of 1217); Latin exercise book of Edward VI; Latin letter from Queen Elizabeth; draft letter of Charles I to Henrietta Maria; incunabula, including Bible by Fust and Schœffer (1450–6); Wyclif's Bible; Caxton's Advertisement; First Folio of Shakespeare; Bay Psalm book, the first English book printed in America (1640). The historical portraits include two portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, Sir Kenelm Digby, by *Van Dyck*, Selden, by *Mytens*, Wallis, by *Kneller*, etc. — The gallery contains also Bodley's chest, a chair made from the wood of Drake's ship the 'Golden Hind,' a Ptolemaic armillary sphere (c. 1595), and other curiosities. In the course of reconstructing the gallery as a reading-room (1949), a frieze of portraits was discovered beneath the 19th cent. plaster.

In the square to the S. of the Old School rises the ***Radcliffe Camera** (D 6), a handsome classical rotunda, with a dome on an octagonal base (100 ft. in diameter, 140 ft. high), the chef-d'œuvre of *James Gibbs* (1737–49). It was founded as a separate library by Dr. Radcliffe, the court-physician, but since 1861 it has been used as a reading-room for the Bodleian and in 1927 it became formally a part of that library (adm. in term 9–1, 2–5, Sat. 9–1; visitors 2*d*.). The books most in demand and an excellent reference library are kept here. The gallery round the base of the dome is another splendid view-point.

On the W. side of Radcliffe Sq. is **Brasenose College** ('B.N.C.'; D 6), founded in 1509 by Wm. Smyth, Bp. of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton. The name is probably derived from the brazen knocker (a lion's head) of the old hall, which was carried off to Stamford in 1333; this was recovered in 1890 and is kept in the college hall. Another derivation is from a supposed 'brasenhus' or brewery, on the site of the college. The 'Phœnix' undergraduates' club, founded c. 1780, is the oldest in Oxford.

The front quadrangle, with the entrance-tower and the *Hall*, entered by a curious porch, dates from the founder's time (a third story was added in the reign of James I). No. 1 staircase led to the old chapel, now the *Common Room*. The present *Chapel* and the *Library* were built in 1656–66. The former, also with a curious vestibule, is noteworthy for its successful combination of classical and Gothic forms. Its fan-tracery ceiling is said to have been brought from St. Mary's College. Beneath the library was formerly an open cloister. The uninspired High St. front is by Sir T. G. Jackson.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: John Foxe, Robert Burton, Elias Ashmole, John Marston, the dramatist, Bp. Heber, who occupied rooms on Staircase No. 6, R. H. Barham of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' Walter Pater (fellow 1864), and Earl Haig. The 'Childe of Hale,' whose name is borne by the Brasenose boat, was a gigantic servant of the college.

We now follow High St. as far as TURL STREET (C, D 5), which connects it with Broad St. On the right of the Turl, at the corner of Brasenose Lane, is **Lincoln College** (D 5), founded in 1427 by Bp. Fleming of Lincoln as a counterblast to the Wycliffite movement. It was originally a college of priests attached to All Saints Church, which is still in its patronage.

The *N. Quadrangle* is a pleasing example of pre-Reformation architecture, marred by the addition of battlements. The *Hall* (1436) contains a portrait of John Wesley, whose pulpit is preserved in the antechapel of the college **Chapel*, which, like most of the S. quad, was built by Bp. Williams of Lincoln in 1610–31. The cedar wainscoting and contemporary stained glass of the chapel should be noted. The *Kitchen* is the oldest part of the college. *Wesley's Rooms* (restored 1928), over the passage between the quadrangles, with linen-fold oak panelling, period furniture, and a copy of Romney's portrait (original in Philadelphia), are shown on application to the porter (3*d*.).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Wm. Davenant; Dr Radcliffe (fellow); John Wesley (fellow 1726–51), who here founded the society of 'Methodists'; Mark Pattison (rector 1861–84); and Lord Morley.

On the opposite (W.) side of the Turl is **Jesus College** (C 5), the first post-Reformation college in Oxford, founded in 1571, nominally by Queen Elizabeth but in reality by Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's. The college has always had a very close connection with Wales.

The oldest part of the college is the Turl St. front, rebuilt in the Perp. style in 1856 by Buckler, who restored the chapel and the Market St. front also. The S. side of the front quadrangle, the hall, chapel, and principal's house, were built by Sir Eubule Thelwall (principal in 1621–30). The picturesque back quadrangle, with the library (late 17th cent. fittings), was mainly the work of Sir Leoline Jenkins, the 'second founder' (principal 1661–73). The *Chapel* is a good specimen of 17th cent. Gothic, with barrel vaulting and an E. end added in 1636. The service is in Welsh on Wed. and Fridays. The *Hall* has a carved Jacobean screen and contains portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I by Van Dyck, Charles II by Lely, and Nash the architect by Lawrence. In the *Common Room* is a fine original portrait of Queen Elizabeth by Zucchero.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Bp. Lancelot Andrewes (fellow), James Howell, Henry Vaughan, the 'Silurist,' Beau Nash, J. R. Green, Sir John Rhys, and T. E. Lawrence.

Exeter College (C 5), opposite Jesus, founded by Walter de Stapledon in 1314 and refounded by Sir Wm. Petre in 1566, is now one of the largest colleges in Oxford, extensively Victorianised, but partly remodelled in 1949 by T. H. Hughes.

The W. front and tower-gateway were rebuilt in 1671–1703 and again in 1834. The picturesque gabled house at the N.W. corner of the college is a relic of Rector Prideaux's buildings (1620). The old N. gate, or Palmer's Tower (1436), has a war memorial for 1939–45 in its lowest story. The *Hall* (1618; restored in 1818) contains a Jacobean screen with the earliest representation of a man smoking. The *Chapel*, an elaborate work by Gilbert Scott (1857), replaces a fine 17th cent. chapel.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: John Ford, Sir John Eliot (1607), the first Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Chas. Lyell, J. A. Froude (fellow), F. D. Maurice, Burne-Jones, and Wm. Morris. The college friendship of the two last led to the formation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

We now cross BROAD STREET to visit **Trinity College** (B 5, 6), which lies some way back from the street. It was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas Pope, on the site of Durham College (established c. 1360 for students from the Benedictine monasteries at Durham and elsewhere in the North).

The buildings are among the most charming in Oxford. In the front quadrangle is the *Chapel*, rebuilt in 1691–94. It contains a carved cedar-wood screen and altarpiece by Grinling Gibbons; on the left of the altar is the tomb of the founder and his third wife. The *President's House* and the *New Buildings*, on the E. side of the front quadrangle, are by Sir T. G. Jackson (1883-87). On the S. side, facing the Broad, are a number of picturesque cottages, once students' halls, recently incorporated in the college; next to them is *Kettell Hall*, built by Dr Kettell, president in 1599–1643. Parts of the small quadrangle beyond the chapel are relics of Durham College (e.g. the buttery, bursary, common room, and the E. side). The *Hall* was rebuilt in 1618-20 and contains a specially fine collection of portraits. In the Common Room is the Reynolds portrait of Dr. Johnson, who stayed for five weeks at Kettell Hall. The *Library*, opposite, contains some curious 14th cent. glass. The War Memorial Library (1928, by J. Osborne Smith) is a small classical building. The *Garden Quadrangle* farther on, the N. block of which was built by Wren in 1665, is one of the first classical buildings in Oxford. The *Gardens* are pleasant.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Lodge, Lord Baltimore, one of the founders of Maryland (1594), Abp. Sheldon, Jas. Harrington, Henry Ireton, Sir John Denham, Lord Chancellor Somers, Thomas Warton, the Earl of Chatham, Walter Savage Landor (1793), 'sent down' for firing at the rooms of the man opposite, Card. Newman, Professor Freeman, Sir Richard Burton (1840), 'sent down' for trying to fight a duel, Sir A. Quiller-Couch, and Lord Bryce.

A short way along Parks Rd., at the E. end of Broad St., is **Wadham College** (C 7), facing the gardens of Trinity. It was founded by Nicholas Wadham of Somerset and built in 1610–13 on the site of an Augustinian friary by his widow Dorothy Wadham, daughter of Sir Wm. Petre.

The buildings, the least restored in Oxford, are in a noble and undecorated Perp. style, in no way debased in spite of their late date. Between the hall and the chapel, on the E. side, is a Jacobean porch, with statues of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham. The *Chapel*, which was modified internally in 1834, has a Jacobean screen and stall-work, and good 17th cent. stained glass. The **Hall* has a hammer-beam roof, a Jacobean screen, and a large collection of portraits. The secluded **Gardens*, with a lovely view of the garden-front of the college, are among the most charming in Oxford.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Adm. Blake, Christopher Wren, Speaker Onslow, Lord Chancellor Westbury, Dean Church, Sir T. G. Jackson. The ingenious Dr. John Wilkins was Warden in Wren's time.

In South Parks Rd., in a pleasant garden, is the imposing **Rhodes House** (1929, by Sir Herbert Baker; B 6, 7), headquarters of the Rhodes Trust and a department of the Bodleian Library (British Dominions and U.S.A.). Crowning the entrance-cupola is a bronze bird copied from the carved stone birds found at Zimbabwe in Rhodesia.

Farther on in Parks Rd., to the right, is the **University Museum** (A 7; open 10–1, 6*d*., and 1–4, free), built in 1855–60 for the natural science collections of the University. At the N.E. corner of the central court is the entrance to the **Pitt-Rivers Museum*, an interesting anthropological collection.

Grouped round the museum are a number of well-equipped *Laboratories* devoted to University instruction and research in natural science. The *Radcliffe Library*, removed from the Radcliffe Camera in 1861, is housed in a building of 1901 and 1934, to the S.; in the Parks to the E., behind the laboratories, is the *Observatory*.

Nearly opposite the museum is **Keble College** (A 6), opened in 1870 as a memorial to the Rev. John Keble (1792–1866). The government is in the hands of a council, which appoints the warden, who in turn nominates the tutors (there are no fellows). Membership is restricted to adherents of the Church of England, and the college is conducted on economical lines. The rooms are arranged in corridors instead of in staircases, and in the chapel all the seats face the E.

The brick buildings, designed by Butterfield, have been criticised for their lack of harmony with the spirit of Oxford architecture. The *Chapel* is richly decorated with wall-paintings and mosaics; the Liddon Chapel (adm. for 1–2 pers. 6*d*., for 3–6 pers. 1/) contains Holman Hunt's famous painting 'The Light of the World.' The *Hall* contains portraits of Keble (by Richmond), Dr. Liddon, and others. In the *Library* are the 'Christian Year' and other MSS. of Keble and Dr. Liddon's books.

Opposite Keble is an entrance to the University Parks, 100 acres of playing fields surrounded by a belt of shrubs. They contain the *University Cricket Ground*, and football, hockey, and lacrosse are played here in winter. To the E. is a pleasant walk along the bank of the Cherwell, beyond which the Parks have been extended, and on the S.E. begins a walk called *Mesopotamia*, leading between two branches of the river to (1½ m.) Magdalen Bridge.

St. Giles's Church (beyond A 5) is situated at the point of divergence of Banbury Rd. and Woodstock Rd., the chief thoroughfares of the Victorian residential district of NORTH OXFORD.

In BANBURY RD. are the *School of Engineering*, *Wycliffe Hall*, a theological college on Evangelical lines, and *St. Hugh's College*, while *Lady Margaret Hall* is in Norham Gardens, on the right. — In WOODSTOCK RD. are *Somerville College* (l.); the *Radcliffe Infirmary*; and the former *Radcliffe Observatory* (with 18th cent. sculptures by John Bacon and others). The observatory has been transferred to South Africa. On the other side are *Halifax House* (No. 62; 1947), a centre for post-graduate study, and the *Maison Française* (No. 72; 1948), a French cultural centre.

In the broad thoroughfare called ST. GILES is **St. John's College** (B 5), founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, a Reading clothier and Lord Mayor of London, on the site of the old Cistercian college of St. Bernard (founded by Abp. Chichele in 1437).

The front and the W. side of the first quadrangle (to which a third story has been added) are remnants of St. Bernard's College, and over the entrance is a statue of St. Bernard. The *Hall* (c. 1502) and the *Chapel* (1530) have both been modernised. The portraits in the former include those of Henry Hudson, the navigator, and Sir Walter Raleigh. In the chapel rest the remains of the founder and Abps. Laud and Juxon. The E. side of the first quadrangle and the S. side of the second (Canterbury Quad) were put up in 1596–97. The remaining two cloistered sides of the second quadrangle were built in 1631–36 at the expense of Abp. Laud. The famous *Colonnades (resembling the

Hospital at Milan) and the charming *Garden Front form an interesting blend of the traditional Gothic of Oxford with the classical style of Italy. The bronze statues of Charles I and Henrietta Maria on the gate-towers are by Le Sueur. The *Library* (adm. by Fellow's order), on the S. and E. sides of this quad, contains a portrait of Charles I, over which several psalms are written in a minute hand; Laud's skull-cap, the staff he used at his execution, and the notes he made at his trial; and a rich store of ecclesiastical vestments. The **Gardens* of St. John's, laid out by 'Capability' Brown, are perhaps the most beautiful in the University.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Edmund Campion, Abps. Laud and Juxon, James Shirley, and Dean Mansel.

On the opposite side of St. Giles are (N. to S.) *St. Benet's Hall* (Benedictine), *Pusey House* (a High Church clergy-house), and *Blackfriars Priory* (Dominican); behind these is *Regent's Park College* (Baptist; 1938), which occupied Holford House, in Regent's Park, London, in 1856–1927.

St. Giles is continued on the S. by Magdalen St., in which, opposite the W. front of Balliol, is the *Martyrs' Memorial* (B 5), erected in 1841 in the style of the 'Eleanor Crosses' from the design of Sir G. G. Scott, with statues by Weekes of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer (burned at the stake in Broad St., at a spot marked by a cross in the roadway opposite Balliol College). Within the neighbouring church of *St. Mary Magdalen* (B 5) is preserved the oak door from Bocardo Prison (see below), in which the martyrs were incarcerated.

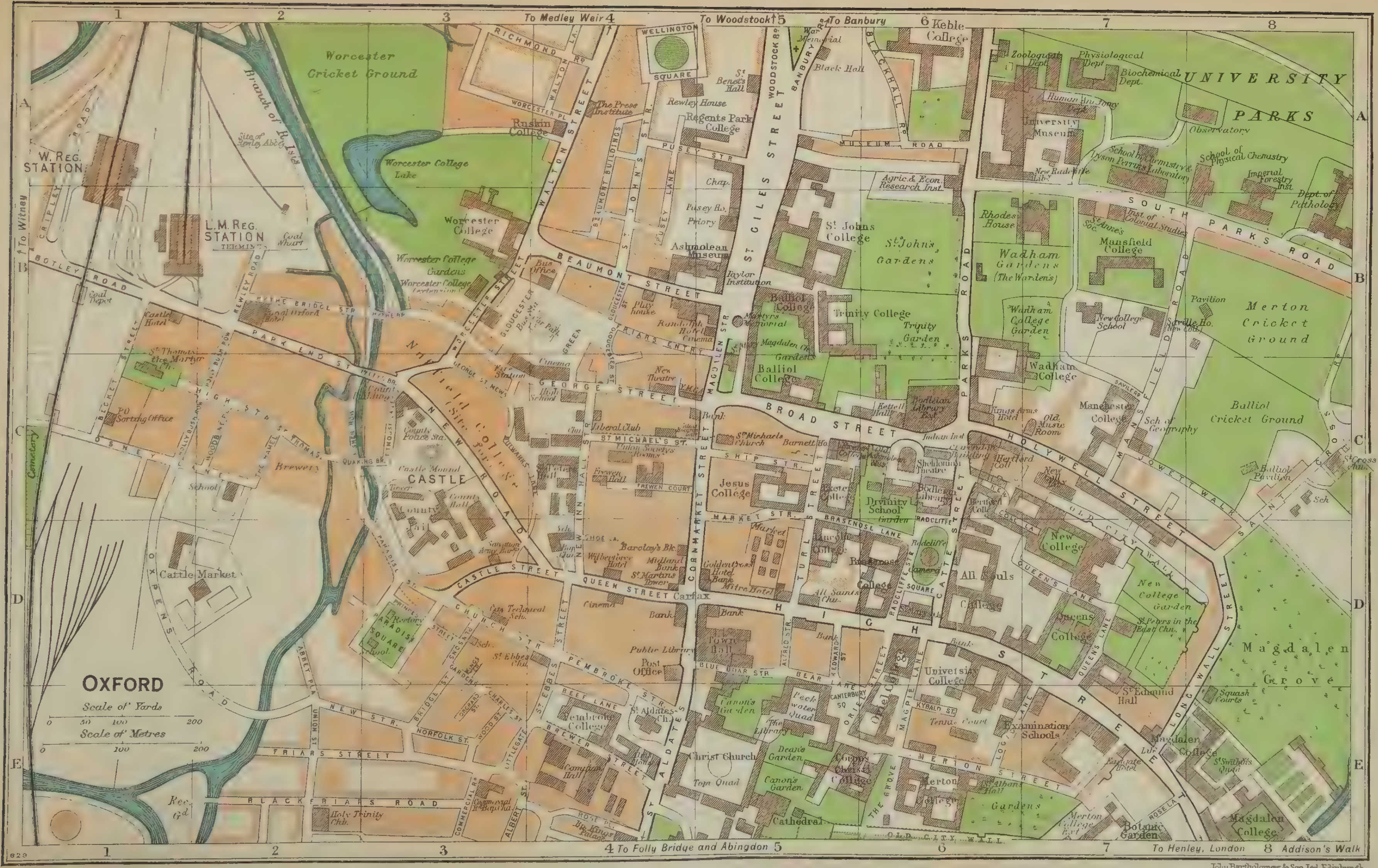
Balliol College (B 5), planned by John de Baliol, father of the Scottish king, as a penance imposed by the Bishop of Durham, was established by his widow Devorguilla before 1266, at first merely as a students' hostel; the statutes date from 1282.

The buildings are almost entirely Victorian, but the ancient gates (1288) are now restored (N.W. of front quadrangle). The first quadrangle, into which the Broad St. entrance leads, contains the *Library* (opposite, on the left) and its reading-room (W. side; formerly the dining-hall), both dating from the 15th cent., but recast by Wyatt in the 18th. The *Chapel*, on the right of the library, was built by Butterfield in 1856 in place of the beautiful 16th cent. chapel.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: John Wyclif (master in 1364), Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester (?), John Evelyn, Adam Smith, Southey, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Abp. Tait, Card. Manning, A. H. Clough, Abp. Temple, Matthew Arnold, Calverley ('sent down' in 1852), Swinburne, Andrew Lang, Arnold Toynbee, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Asquith, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and Lord Grey of Fallodon. Benjamin Jowett was master in 1870–93, Edward Caird in 1893–1907.

Beyond Broad St. Magdalen St. is continued to Carfax by CORNMARKET STREET (C, D 5). Here, on the left, is *St. Michael's* (C 5), the gaunt tower of which, dating at least from the Norman Conquest and restored in 1896, was once a watch-tower of the city-wall, defending the N. or *Bocardo Gate*, which used to span the street here.

St. Michael's St., opposite the church, or Frewen Court, farther on, leads to the premises of the **Oxford Union Society** (C 4), founded in 1823 as a social and debating club for University men. Debates are held at 8 p.m. on Thurs. in term; visitors' tickets may be obtained through a member.


OXFORD
Scale of Yards
0 50 100 200
Scale of Metres
0 100 200
To Medley Weir
To Woodstock
To Banbury
To Witney
To Folly Bridge and Abingdon
To Henley, London
Addison's Walk
Worcester Cricket Ground
Worcester College Lake
Worcester College
Worcester College Gardens
Worcester College (extension)
Branch of R. Isis
Site of Rewley Abbey
W. Reg. Station
L.M. Reg. Station
Terminus
Coal Wharf
Coal Depot
Botley Road
Cripley Road
Rewley Road
Hythe Bridge Str.
Royal Oxford Hotel
Castle Hotel
Park End St.
St. Thomas the Martyr Ch.
Becket Street
High Str. St. Thomas
P.O. Sorting Office
Osney Lane
Brewery
Quaking Br.
School
Cemetery
Cattle Market
Oxpens Road
Rec. Gd.
Richmond Rd.
Walton Street
Walton Lane
Worcester Pl.
Ruskin College
The Press Institute
Wellington Square
Beaumont Buildings
St. Johns Str.
Pusey Lane
Pusey Str.
Pusey Ho. Priory
Chap.
Rewley House
Regents Park College
St. Benet's Hall
Ashmolean Museum
Taylor Institution
Beaumont Street
Playhouse
Randolph Hotel
Gloucester St.
Gloucester Green
Bus Office
Bus Park
Friars Entry
Cinema
New Theatre
Y.M.C.A.
Magdalen Str.
Martyrs' Memorial
St. Mary Magdalen Ch.
George Street
George St. Mews
Fire Station
High School
Worcester St.
New College (Site of)
New Road
County Police Sta.
Castle Mound
Castle
County Hall
County Jail
Tower
Bulwarks Lane
St. Peter's Hall
New Inn Hall St.
Liberal Club
St. Michael's St.
Union Society's Rooms
Frewen Hall
Frewen Court
Shoe La.
Barclay's Bk.
Wilberforce Hotel
Midland Bank
St. Martin's Tower
Carfax
Castle Street
Queen Street
Cinema
Bank
Salvation Army Barr.
Paradise Street
Paradise Square
Rectory
School
City Technical Sch.
Church Str.
St. Ebbes Chu.
St. Ebbes Street
Pembroke Str.
Sch.
Beef Lane
Pembroke College
St. Aldates Chu.
Brewer Street
Campion Hall
Bp. King's Palace
Rose Pl.
Littlegate
Albert St.
Commercial Rd.
Commercial Rd. Bapt. Ch.
Holy Trinity Chu.
Blackfriars Road
Friars Street
New Str.
Norfolk St.
Bridge St.
Thames St.
Orchard St.
Charles St.
Wood St.
Union St.
Abbey Pla.
Woodstock Rd.
Banbury Rd.
War Memorial
St. Giles Street
Black Hall
Blackhall Rd.
Keble College
Museum Road
Agric. & Econ. Research Inst.
St. Johns College
St. Johns Gardens
Balliol College
Trinity College
Trinity Garden
Bodleian Library Ext.
Kettell Hall
Broad Street
Barnett Ho.
St. Michael's Church
Ship Str.
Cornmarket Street
Jesus College
Exeter College
Market Str.
Market
Turl Street
Lincoln College
Brasenose Lane
Brasenose College
Golden Cross Hotel
Bank
Mitre Hotel
All Saints Chu.
Ashmolean Mus.
Sheldonian Theatre
Indian Inst.
Clarendon Building
Divinity School
Garden
Bodleian Library
Radcliffe Sq.
Radcliffe Camera
Catte Street
Hertford Coll.
All Souls College
High Street
Bank
Town Hall
Public Library
Post Office
Blue Boar Str.
Alfred Str.
Bear Lane
Edward St.
Oriel Street
Oriel College
Magpie Lane
St. Aldates
Canon's Garden
Peckwater Quad.
Canterbury Sq.
The Library
Dean's Garden
Christ Church
Tom Quad
Canon's Garden
Cathedral
Corpus Christi College
The Grove
Merton Street
Merton College
Kybald St.
Tennis Court
Logic Lane
University College
St. Alban's Hall
Gardens
Merton College Ext.
Old City Wall
Examination Schools
Eastgate Hotel
Botanic Garden
Rose La.
Parks Road
Zoological Dept.
Physiological Dept.
Biochemical Dept.
Human Anatomy Dept.
University Museum
New Radcliffe Liby.
University Parks
Observatory
School of Chemistry & Dyson Perrins Laboratory
School of Physical Chemistry
Imperial Forestry Inst.
Dept. of Pathology
South Parks Road
Rhodes House
Inst. of Colonial Studies
St. Anne's Soc.
Mansfield College
Wadham Gardens (The Warden's)
Wadham College Garden
Wadham College
New College School
Savile Ho. (New Coll.)
Pavilion
Merton Cricket Ground
Balliol Cricket Ground
Balliol Pavilion
King's Arms Hotel
Old Music Room
Manchester College
Sch. of Geography
Mansfield Road
Savile Rd.
Holywell Street
Jowett Walk
St. Cross Chu.
St. Cross Rd.
Saint Cross Road
Sch.
New Coll. Ho.
New College Lane
Old City Wall Walk
Coach La.
New College
Queen's Lane
New College Garden
St. Peter's in the East Chu.
Queen's College
St. Edmund Hall
Longwall Street
Magdalen Grove
Squash Courts
Magdalen College
St. Swithin's Quad.
A B C D E
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
629

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In New Inn Hall St., at the end of St. Michael's St., is **St. Peter's Hall** (C 4), a college for men of slender means established in 1929 in memory of Bp. Francis Chavasse (1847–1928) of Liverpool and raised to collegiate status in 1947. It incorporates the old buildings of *New Inn Hall*, one of the old students' inns, used as a mint by Charles I, and absorbed by Balliol. The hall, fitted with new oak panelling, is the college dining-hall and the adjoining church of *St. Peter-le-Bailey* serves as the college chapel. New Inn Hall was for a time Hannington Hall, headquarters of the Oxford Missionary Union. Opposite St. Peter-le-Bailey is the old gateway of *St. Mary's College*, dissolved under Queen Elizabeth, where in 1498 Erasmus prepared his edition of the Greek Testament. The site of the hall is occupied by *Frewen Hall*, the residence of Edward VII during his year at Oxford (1860).

At the corner of St. Giles's and Beaumont St. (B 4) is an imposing building in the classical style, by C. R. Cockerell (1844). The E. wing, facing St. Giles's, is occupied by the TAYLOR INSTITUTION of modern languages, founded from the bequest of Sir Robert Taylor (d. 1788).

The central portion and the W. wing contain the ***Ashmolean Museum** (B 4, 5; 10–4; Sun. 2–4; adm. free), with the highly important art and archæological collections of the University.

The nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum was 'Tradescant's Ark,' collections formed by John Tradescant, the elder (d. 1638), and his son John (1608–1662). Settled by the latter upon Elias Ashmole (1617–1692), who offered them to the University in 1677, they were installed in 1683 in a building (the 'Old Ashmolean') erected to receive them. The natural curiosities were transferred to the University Museum in 1855, and in 1894 the remainder was removed to a new building behind the University Galleries, the two institutions being finally amalgamated in 1908 under the title of the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archæology. A new W. wing was added in 1933, and further extensions, built in 1938, were opened in 1950.

Ground Floor. To the left of the entrance is the RANDOLPH GALLERY, containing the *Arundel* or *Pomfret Marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures and relics formed by Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel (d. 1646) and presented to the University by his grandson Henry, afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk (1667), and Henrietta, Countess of Pomfret (1755). Though generally fragmentary and suffering from incompetent restoration, many of these are of great interest. — To the S. of the Randolph Gallery is the EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE GALLERY, containing the larger Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, and beyond that is a new gallery devoted to temporary exhibitions. — The MEDIEVAL ROOM, N. of the Randolph Gallery, contains medieval pottery (mainly local), glass, brooches, seal-matrices, tokens, etc.; and in the gallery, the *Westwood Collection of Fictile Ivories.* — In the ARUNDEL VESTIBULE, opposite the main entrance, are the *Greek Inscriptions.* — The rest of the ground-floor is devoted to Casts.

Upper Floor. Passing through the small Fox-Strangways Room (see below), we descend a few steps (r.) into the DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES (under rearrangement 1949) devoted to collections from Egypt, the Near East, Greece and Rome, and Western Europe. Among the Egyptian antiquities the predynastic, early dynastic and those from el-Amarna are particularly noteworthy. Those from the Near East include results of excavations in Mesopotamia (Kish), N. Syria (Hittite), Palestine, and Cyprus, notably the large and very important collection of seals. The *Cretan collection, principally from the excavations of Sir Arthur Evans at Knossos, is of special importance. Displayed in the first gallery are gold ornaments and other objects of the British Bronze and Iron Ages, the 'Alfred Jewel,' best explained as the handle of an 'æstil' or pointer for following the lines of illuminated MSS.; the similar 'Minster Lovell Jewel'; the 'Risano Jewel' from Dalmatia, and three silver staves of the University (late 16th cent.). Here also are objects found in recent excavations in Azerbaijan. Also historical relics, such as Guy Fawkes's lantern, Bradshaw's hat, etc. — In other galleries are the important series of Greek vases, bronzes, terracottas, antiquities from Kertch, a fine bronze head of a Diadumenos (5th cent. B.C.), a bronze female head (Roman), and a copy (Roman, 2nd cent. A.D.) in marble of a bronze statuette of Herakles, possibly by Myron; also Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, including fine gold and cloisonné Teutonic jewellery.

The FINE ART DEPARTMENT occupies the remainder of the upper floors. Beyond the FOX-STRANGWAYS ROOM (with relics of the original Tradescant collection, portraits, etc.) is the FORTNUM GALLERY, containing the well-known Fortnum Collection of Renaissance bronzes, as well as a remarkably representative collection of *Italian paintings of the 13–16th cent., from the Sienese primitives to *Paolo Veronese*, including fine examples of *Orcagna*, *Paolo Uccello*, *Piero di Cosimo*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Filippo Lippi*, and *Michelangelo*. — At the end is the GREAT GALLERY, with tapestries and sculpture, including two celebrated busts (Cromwell and Wren), by *Edward Pearce* (d. 1698), and one (Marlborough) by *Rysbrack*. — The room on the left contains the Fortnum ceramics, mainly Hispano-Moresque and Italian, and the Farrer, Carter, and Mallett Collections of silver, including notable works by Huguenot craftsmen working in London (c. 1715–50; *Lamerie*, *Platel*, and the *Courtaulds*); also some choice examples of Italian sculpture, including works by the *della Robbias*, and a portrait of Michelangelo (from a death-mask) by *Daniele da Volterra*. Among the smaller works of art here are ivories, enamels, and plaquettes; and a nautilus-shell bowl said to have belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots. — Beyond a vestibule, containing water-colours by *Max Beerbohm*, we reach a new room devoted to the *COLLECTION OF OLD DRAWINGS, one of the most celebrated in the world for its wealth and comprehensiveness.

A staircase descends to the *Fine Art Library* and the reference collection of prints (adm. to ticket-holders or on written application to the Keeper of the Ashmolean).

On the other side of the Great Gallery are two rooms devoted to the later paintings (subject to rearrangement). In the first of these are French paintings of the 19th cent. (*Boudin*, *Bonnard*, *Corot*, *Fantin-Latour*, *Manet*, *Sisley*, *Renoir*, *Utrillo*, and *C.* and *L. Pissarro*) and British paintings of the 19–20th cent., including some popular works by the pre-Raphaelites, the famous 'Ennui' by *Sickert*, and examples of *Wilson Steer*, *Tonks*, *Nicholson*, and others; also a bust of Verlaine by *Rodo de Niederhäusern*. — The second room is devoted to painting of the 16–18th cent., in which works of the British School (*Hogarth*, *Reynolds*, *Gainsborough*, *Romney*, *Raeburn*, *Zoffany*, and others) may be contrasted with the French masters, notably

Claude and *Poussin*, and their Italian contemporaries, such as *Guardi*, *Canaletto*, *Tiepolo*, *Magnasco* (well represented), and *Honthorst*.

At the top of the back staircase is the TRADESCANT LOBBY, with objects from the original Tradescant collections; and opening off this is a room with the Hill Collection of ancient stringed instruments.

Second Floor. The three rooms here (under rearrangement 1950) are assigned (I) to British painting of the early 19th cent. (*Constable*, *Richard Wilson*, *Gainsborough*); (II) Dutch and Flemish works of the 17th cent., including specimens of the rare masters *Pieter Codde*, *Claes Hals*, and *Porcellis*, and (III) the Daisy Linda Ward Bequest of Dutch 17–18th cent. paintings of flowers and still-life.

Facing the other end of the dignified Georgian BEAUMONT STREET, with the appropriate façade of the *Playhouse* (by Edward Maufe; 1938), is **Worcester College** (B 3), once known from its remoteness as 'Botany Bay'. It was founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, but the site had been occupied first by *Gloucester College*, the general house of studies for English Benedictines (founded in 1283), and after the Reformation by *St. John Baptist Hall*.

The main buildings are in the classical style of the 18th cent. (1746–84). The *Chapel*, very dark, was elaborately decorated by Burges in 1866 with paintings and mosaics. On the left side of the quadrangle is a row of five small **Monastic Houses*, known as the 'Cottages,' relics of the medieval Gloucester College, with the arms of Benedictine abbeys over the doorways. The **Gardens* are extensive and beautiful and contain a lake.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Walsingham, the chronicler, member of the Benedictine house; Sir Kenelm Digby and Richard Lovelace of St. John Baptist Hall; and Thomas de Quincey (No. 10 staircase), and F. W. Newman of Worcester College.

Following the dismal Walton St. to the N., we pass on the left **Ruskin College** (A 3), founded in 1899 by Walter Vrooman and Charles Beard, American admirers of John Ruskin, to enable working men to study history, sociology, and economics in the academic atmosphere of Oxford. It has no official connection with the University. The present building was erected in 1913. Farther on is the **Clarendon Press**, belonging to the University, founded in 1586 and removed hither from the Clarendon Building in 1830. The S. wing of the heavy classical building, by Robertson, is known as the 'Bible Side' and is devoted to the printing of bibles and prayer-books; while in the N. wing or 'Learned Side' are printed miscellaneous books, chiefly of an educational character. Orders for admission may be obtained from the Printer.

OSNEY TOWN, a suburb W. of the stations, occupies the site of *Osney Abbey*, a rich and powerful Augustinian house founded in 1129 by Edith d'Oyley. The abbey church was the cathedral of the bishopric of Oxford for the first years of its existence (1542–46). No trace of the once magnificent buildings has survived save a 15th cent. archway near the cemetery (C 1). — The sole relic of the Cistercian *Rewley Abbey* is a doorway in the goods-yard of the L.M.R. (A 2). — *Paradise Square* (D 3) occupies the site of the Franciscan house of which Roger Bacon was a member; tablet on the old city wall, in King's Terrace, off Penson's Gardens (D 3), close to the site of his burial-place. The neighbouring church of *St. Ebbe's* (D 4) has a Norman W. doorway.

EXCURSIONS (see Rte. 31). Favourite walks are those to *Iffley* (2 m. S.), *Godstow* and *Wytham* (3½ m. N.W.), *Abingdon* (6 m. S.), *Boar's Hill* (4 m. S.), *Shotover* (view: 4 m. E.), and *Cumnor* and *Stanton Harcourt* (4 and 6 m. W.). The chief river excursions are those to *Nuneham Park*, *Godstow*, and up the

Cherwell to *Water Eaton* and *Islip. Woodstock* and *Blenheim* (8 m. N.W.), like *Dorchester* (9 m. S.E.), are conveniently reached by road.

FROM OXFORD TO BANBURY, 22½ m. (A 413). Railway in 35–50 min. (through trains by this route from the South to Birmingham). This road is the same as the Bicester road (see below) for 5½ m., then it bears left, keeping above the right bank of the Cherwell. — 5¾ m. *Kidlington*, for the Oxford aerodrome. — 12½ m. *Hopcroft's Holt* (Hotel, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.). — 16½ m. *Deddington* is a little decayed town, in the vanished castle of which Piers Gaveston was arrested in 1312. The church at *Somerton*, on the Cherwell 4 m. S.E., contains remarkable Fermor memorials (16th cent.). — At (19½ m.) *Adderbury* we join the main road from London (Rte. 34A).

FROM OXFORD TO BUCKINGHAM, 24¼ m. (A 43, A 421). Railway to Bicester, going on to Bletchley and Cambridge. At first we follow the Banbury road. On the right at 4 m. is a lane leading to *Water Eaton* (1 m.), on the Cherwell, with an early Jacobean manor-house. At 5½ m. we diverge r. and cross the Cherwell. Beyond the bridge (6 m.) is a road leading r. for *Islip* (1 m.), the birthplace of Edward the Confessor (1004). The church of *Charlton-on-Otmoor*, 2½ m. N.E., is a well-preserved example of the transitional style between Dec. and Perp., with a fine rood-screen and loft (c. 1500). — 9 m. *Weston-on-the-Green* (Weston Manor, with 15th cent. hall, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.) is at the Northampton road-fork. — At (13¼ m.) Bicester we cross the London-Banbury road (Rte. 34A). — 24¼ m. **Buckingham** (*Swan & Castle*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.; *White Hart*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a quiet old town (3082 inhab.) with a large market-place and a 15th cent. chantry chapel (N.T.) with a Norman doorway, has been superseded as the county town by Aylesbury. Adm. Lord Keyes (1872–1945) and his son, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Keyes, V.C., lived at *Tingewick House*, 2½ m. W., and are commemorated in the village church. An avenue of elms leads N. to (3 m.) *Stowe*, once the princely seat (1697, remodelled in 1775) of the Temples, Dukes of Buckingham, whose title became extinct in 1889, but since 1923, a boys' public school (house and grounds shown on application to the bursar). The famous *Gardens were laid out in 18th cent. taste, with numerous classic temples, etc., by Sir Richard Temple, the friend of Pope; and their magnificence has been extolled by Pope, Thomson, Horace Walpole, and others. The new chapel (1929) was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer. The Comte de Paris died here in 1894. — Near *Steeple Claydon*, 5 m. S., is *Claydon House*, the seat of the Verneys, partly Tudor and partly built by Adam in 1752. Florence Nightingale (d. 1910) was a frequent visitor here. — A 422 goes on to join Watling Street (Rte. 34B) at *Stony Stratford* (8¼ m.).

From Oxford to *Worcester*, see Rte. 33; to *Stratford-on-Avon*, see Rte. 36.

33. FROM OXFORD TO WORCESTER

ROAD, 57 m. (A 42 and A 44). 8 m. *Woodstock*. — 20 m. *Chipping Norton*. — 28 m. *Moreton-in-Marsh*. — 36 m. *Broadway*. — 42 m. *Evesham*. — 48 m. *Pershore*. — 57 m. **Worcester**. MOTOR-COACH in 2½ hrs.; from London (Victoria) in 5½ hrs.

RAILWAY, 57 m., in 1¼–2¼ hrs. (through trains from London 120½ m., in 2½–3¼ hrs.). — Principal Stations: 18¾ m. *Shipton-under-Wychwood*. — 21¼ m. **Kingham** (*Langston Arms*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6½ gs.), junction for *Stow-on-the-Wold* (4½ m.), Cheltenham, and Banbury. — 28¼ m. *Moreton-in-Marsh*. — 33½ m. **Campden**. — 38¾ m. *Honeybourne*, junction for **Stratford-on-Avon** (9 m.). — 43½ m. **Evesham**. — 49 m. *Pershore*. — 57 m. **Worcester**.

Both road and railway run diagonally across **Oxfordshire**, which contains many churches and mansions of great architectural interest. It saw several of the early contests in the Civil War, when, as the Royalist headquarters, the city of Oxford added military importance to its academic fame. The scene of Scott's 'Woodstock' is in this county, and in the upper valley of the Thames (Rte. 31C) roamed Matthew Arnold's 'Scholar Gipsy.'

We quit Oxford by A 42, the Woodstock road. — 8 m. **Woodstock** (*Bear*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.; *Marlborough Arms*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.) is a sleepy little town (1484 inhab.) noted for its gloves. Nothing remains of the royal manor-house built by Henry I, who enclosed a vast deer-park now represented by the park of Blenheim Palace. *Chaucer's House*, near the main entrance to the park, was the property of Thomas Chaucer, probably the son of the poet.

Fair Rosamond is said to have lived here concealed in a bower built for her by Henry II. Edmund of Woodstock, second son of Edward I, and Edward the Black Prince and Thomas of Woodstock, sons of Edward III, were born here. Elizabeth was confined in the gatehouse by her sister Mary in 1554. Scott's novel of 'Woodstock,' though an admirable picture of the manners of the period, is unhistorical in its facts.

In 1704 the royal manor was settled upon John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his victory over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim. **Blenheim Palace**, the vast and heavy masterpiece of Vanbrugh, in the classical style, was begun in 1705 and finished after the duke's death in 1722. The total cost was £300,000, of which £250,000 was defrayed by Parliament. The main entrance to the park is by the triumphal arch a little beyond the church. The deer-park (2700 acres), always open to pedestrians, contains fine oaks and cedars, a lake formed by 'Capability' Brown, a column 134 ft. high, erected in honour of the great duke, and 'Fair Rosamond's Well.' The trees around the column are planted in groups so as to form a plan of the battle of Blenheim. The gardens are open daily in summer 12–4.30 (adm. 2/). The palace (adm. on special occasions) contains some good 17–18th cent. portraits and in the chapel is the pompous marble tomb of the great duke and his duchess.

To the N.W. of Woodstock, above the Evenlode valley, is what is left of *Wychwood Forest*, a haunt of the 'Scholar Gipsy.' The best centres for exploring it are *Charlbury* (Bell, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.) and *Shipton-under-Wychwood* (Shaven Crown, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs.), 7 m. and 13½ m. from Woodstock.

20 m. *Chipping Norton* (3489 inhab.; White Hart, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), with glove and woollen factories, has a fine church with several brasses, a row of 17th cent. almshouses, and a 16th cent. guildhall. The *Rollright Stones* (p. 229) are 2 m. N., near the road to Stratford.

Warren Hastings (1732–1818) was born at *Churchill*, 3 m. S.W., and died at *Daylesford House*, 3 m. W. He is buried in Daylesford churchyard. William Smith (1769–1839), 'father of British geology,' was another native of Churchill.

At (23 m.) *Cross Hands* we cross the Cheltenham-Banbury road (see Rte. 30), and a little farther on a turning on the left leads in 1¼ m. to **Chastleton House* (weekdays, exc. Tues., 10–1, 2–dusk or 6, Sun. 2–4; adm. 2/), a Jacobean mansion (1603) with 18th cent. box garden. The house contains fine furniture and tapestries, Jacobite glass, and the Bible given by Charles I on the scaffold to Bp. Juxon. — 28 m. **Moreton-in-Marsh** (*White Hart Royal*, T.H., *Redesdale Arms*, R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Manor House*, unlic., R. & B. 21/, pens. 7½ gs.) is a small market-town (1382 inhab.). Charles I spent a night at the White Hart in 1644. — A 44 ascends through (30 m.) *Bourton-on-the-Hill* to (33½ m.) the crest of the Cotswolds. About 2 m. to the right (N.) is **Chipping Campden** (*Noel Arms*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.; *Cotswold House*, R. & B. 15/, pens.

7 gs.; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.; *Lygon Arms*, pens. 4½ gs.), an ancient town (1650 inhab.) built entirely of stone, once the capital of the Cotswold wool-trade. In 'islands' in the broad main street, with its old houses once belonging to prosperous wool-merchants, are the *Town Hall* and the *Market Hall*; farther to the S. are the *Grammar School* (founded 1487) and the stately Perp. church of **St. James*, with its handsome tower. In the chancel of the church are a number of good brasses, including that of William Grevil (d. 1401). "flos mercatorum tocius Anglie"; and in the S. chapel are the elaborate tombs of the Hicks and Noel families, including that of Sir Baptist Hicks (d. 1629), first Viscount Campden, the remains of whose palatial mansion are seen near the church.

Hidcote Manor (N.T.), 3 m. N.E. of Campden, has a notable garden (open in summer, Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2–5; 1/).

We enter Worcestershire and descend Broadway Hill.

Worcestershire, intersected from N. to S. by the Severn, is one of the fairest counties of England, with the Malvern Hills on its S.W. border and the lovely *Vale of Evesham*, or valley of the Avon, rich in orchards and market-gardens, in the S.E. Though pre-eminently a fruit-growing country, its N. end touches on and shares the hardware industry of the Black Country.

36 m. **Broadway** (*Lygon Arms*, R. & B. 21/, pens. 10 gs.; *Broadway*, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Swan*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) is a notably pretty village, with charming Elizabethan houses, which has become a favourite residence of authors, artists, and actors, including many Americans. For the road to Cheltenham and Stratford, see Rte. 37B. — 42 m. **Evesham** (*Crown*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 9 gs.; *Northwick Arms*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6–7 gs.; *Mansion House*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a town with 8800 inhab., lies on the Avon in the fertile Vale of Evesham, a district of fruit and vegetable gardens. All that remains of its once large and wealthy Benedictine *Abbey* (dating back to the 8th cent.) is the Norman gateway of the churchyard and a superb detached *Bell Tower (1533), of the best ornate Perp. work. Close by are the two churches of *St. Lawrence* (16th cent.) and *All Saints* (Perp. with E.E. remains), both notable for their fan-vaulted chapels. In the battle of Evesham (1265) the Royalists under Prince Edward (Edward I) defeated Simon de Montfort. An obelisk marks the spot where the latter fell; he was buried in the abbey.

In the church of *Wickhamford*, 2 m. S.E., is the tomb of Penelope Washington (d. 1697), bearing the Washington arms. — About 2½ m. N.W. of Evesham is *Wood Norton*, once the imposing English home of the Duc d'Aumale, and afterwards of his nephew, the Duc d'Orléans.

From Evesham to *Cheltenham* and *Birmingham*, see Rte. 37A. — Motor-Buses to *Broadway*; *Campden*; *Bidford* and *Birmingham*; *Stratford*; *Worcester*; *Cheltenham*; *Tewkesbury* and *Gloucester*; etc.

48 m. **Pershore** (*Angel*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.), another fruit-growing town (3443 inhab.) on the Avon, is noted for its

Benedictine **Abbey Church*, now the parish-church of Holy Cross. It preserves the Norman crossing and S. transept (c. 1100), a fine lantern-tower (c. 1335), and a beautiful apsidal choir, with interesting vaults in the aisles and a combined triforium and clerestory (1239). The church of *St. Andrew* is also partly Norman. *Strensham*, 4½ m. S.W., was the birthplace of Samuel Butler (1612–80). — 57 m. **Worcester, see** Rte. 37B.

34. FROM LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM

A. Viâ Bicester and Warwick

Road, 112 m. (A 41). — 20 m. *King's Langley.* — 39 m. *Aylesbury.* — 56 m. *Bicester.* — 71 m. **Banbury.** — 90½ m. **Warwick.** — 112 m. **Birmingham.** An interesting divergence (10½ m. longer) can be made to take in **Stratford-on-Avon** by diverging from the above route 5 m. beyond Banbury. Alternative route to Aylesbury viâ *Amersham*, see below. — Motor-Coach from Victoria (viâ Stratford) in 5¼ hrs.

Railway, 110½ m. from Paddington in 2¼–2¾ hrs. Principal Stations: 26½ m. *High Wycombe.* — 34¾ m. *Princes Risborough.* — 53½ m. *Bicester.* — 61½ m *Aynho.* — 67½ m. **Banbury**, junction for Chipping Norton, Woodford Halse, etc. — 76½ m *Fenny Compton.* — 87¼ m. **Leamington Spa**, junction for Kenilworth. — 89¼ m. **Warwick** — 110½ m. **Birmingham (Snow Hill).** Service also from Marylebone to *Princes Risborough* in 1¼ hr.

Between Watford and Tring this route, parallel with the Grand Union Canal, traverses **Hertfordshire**, or **Herts**, a favourite county of Charles Lamb, who refers to it as "hearty, homely, loving Hertfordshire." This pleasant, undulating district is invaded by the suburbs of London, but still has many country seats alternating with arable land. An old saying runs: "He who buys a home in Hertfordshire pays two years' purchase for the air."

From London the Watford by-pass, diverging from Finchley Rd., affords the best route to a point c. 1½ m. short of (20 m.) *King's Langley* (Two Brewers, at *Chipperfield*, 2 m. W., T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.). King's Langley church contains the monument of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York (d. 1402; fifth son of Edward III), and his wife Isabella of Castile (d. 1394). *Bedmond*, a hamlet 1 m. E., was the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear (d. 1159), the only English pope (Adrian IV; tablet in the interesting church of *Abbot's Langley*, ½ m. S.).

On the r. farther on, B 436 ascends the Gade valley to Little Gaddesden (see below) and Whipsnade (p. 350) viâ (1½ m.) *Hemel Hempstead* (Midland, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a town of 15,122 inhab., where the good Norman church has a leaden spire. It has been chosen as the centre of a new 'satellite town.'

27 m. **Berkhamsted** (8053 inhab.; *King's Arms*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.) has a well-known boys' school. Beside the station are the scanty but extensive remains of a royal castle (11th cent.), where William the Conqueror received the submission of Edgar Atheling in 1066, and John II of France was imprisoned after Poitiers (1356). William Cowper (1731–1800) was born in the old rectory.

About 3 m. N. is **Ashridge Park**, a vast mansion built by Wyatt in 1808, now the non-political *College of Citizenship*. It succeeded a monastery of Bonhommes (1283), famous for its possession of a drop of Christ's blood. Here Princess Elizabeth (afterwards queen) was arrested in 1554 by order of Queen Mary. The gardens are normally open on Sat., Sun., and holidays in Apr.–Oct. (2–dusk; adm. 1/); parts of the beautiful deer-park, with 3370 acres of downland, including *Ivinghoe Beacon* (811 ft.) are N.T. property. The Corinthian column to the N.W. commemorates the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater (1736–1803), 'father of inland navigation.' *Little Gaddesden* (Bridgewater Arms, T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), on the E. side of the park, has an interesting manor and picturesque old houses.

At *Ashlyns Park*, ½ m. S.W. of Berkhamsted, is *Thomas Coram School*, formerly known as the *Foundling Hospital*. Behind the chapel is the statue of the founder Capt. Thomas Coram (1668–1751), who lies beneath the altar, and the organ, the pulpit, and the main staircase were likewise brought here in 1935 when the school was transferred from the old site in London.

32 m. *Tring* (Rose & Crown, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; George, similar charges) is an ancient town (4364 inhab.) at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 1¾ m. W. of its station. The baptismal register of the handsome church (14–16th cent.) contains entries referring to the Washington family.

Adjoining the town is *Tring Park*, formerly a seat of the Rothschild family, and still containing an admirable *Zoological Museum* (adm. free weekdays in summer 2–5, in winter 1–4, Sun. always 2–4.30) built by the late Lord Rothschild and now a department of the British Museum. About 1¼ m. W. of Tring is *Drayton Beauchamp*, where the 'judicious' Hooker was rector in 1584–85 and where he was visited by his pupils, George Cranmer and Edwin Sandys, as related by Izaak Walton. The church has 14th cent. glass in the E. window. — At *Aldbury*, a charming village 1 m. E. of Tring Station, Mrs. Humphry Ward (1851–1920) is buried. Her residence (later that of Lord Grey of Fallodon) was at Stocks; 3½ m. N. is *Ivinghoe* (King's Head, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 25/), whence Scott derived the title of 'Ivanhoe.' It has a striking early 13th cent. church, altered in the 14–15th centuries.

35 m. *Aston Clinton* (Bell, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), in Bucks. — 39 m. **Aylesbury** (*Bull's Head*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs., a 15th cent. inn; *Bell*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *King's Head*, P.R., with a notable 15th cent. room, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), the county town (13,382 inhab.) of Bucks, is noted for its ducks, printing, and dairy produce. In the market-square are statues of Hampden and Beaconsfield. Many good houses of the 17–18th cent. survive, notably in the street leading to the large church of *St. Mary*, which contains a good Norman font and the tomb of Lady Lee (1545). The *Museum*, by the churchyard gate, has a good collection of Bucks antiquities (weekdays 9.30-12.30, 1.30–5, adm. 6*d*.).

Hartwell House, 2 m. S.W., was occupied by Louis XVIII in 1808–14, and at *Dinton*, 2¼ m. farther on, are an interesting manor-house and a *Church with Norman S. door. Both are connected with the influential Lee family; and at *Hardwick*, 3½ m. N., is the tomb of Sir Robert Lee (d. 1616), ancestor of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Princes Risborough* and *High Wycombe*; *Thame* and *Oxford*; *Bedford*; *Northampton*; *Buckingham*; etc.

An alternative route to Aylesbury (40 m.) leaves London viâ Harrow and Rickmansworth (A 404). To (25 m.) *Chalfont Station*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. About 1 m. farther on A 416 diverges r. for *Chesham* (3¾ m.; Crown, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 20/), a typical Buckinghamshire town (8809 inhab.) in the charming valley of the Chess. — 26½ m. *Amersham* (King's Arms, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; Crown, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), an attractive old town (6121 inhab.), has a quaint market hall (1682) and almshouses (1657). In the church are monuments of the Drake family, whose seat is at *Shardeloes*, an Adam mansion in a pleasant park (public paths). Edmund Waller (1606–87) was born at *Coleshill*, 2 m. S. The road now crosses the beech-clad CHILTERN HILLS, a group of chalk downs (700–850 ft.) affording delightful walks.

The only way in which a member of Parliament may voluntarily vacate his seat is by accepting an office of profit under the Crown, and the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham) is the office for which application is usually made with that end. The nominal duty of the Steward is to protect wayfarers from bandits (who once lurked in the thick beech-forests), and his nominal salary is 20/.

28¾ m. *Little Missenden* (l.) has a 12th cent. church with 14th cent. wall-paintings. — 30¾ m. *Great Missenden* (Red Lion, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4 gs.; Little Abbey, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/), in a beautiful valley.

Just beyond, a pleasant road (l.) ascends towards the Hampden country (l.; Rte. 31A) and *Little Hampden* (r.; 3 m.), a charming village with a tiny church adorned with 14th cent. wall-paintings.

35 m. *Wendover* (Red Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; Shoulder of Mutton, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4 gs.), a charming village beautifully situated on the Icknield Way, is an admirable centre for walks. It was represented in Parliament by Hampden and later by Burke. *Coombe Hill* (N.T.; 852 ft.), the highest of the Chilterns, rises 1½ m. W. — We descend into the fertile *Vale of Aylesbury*, noted for its pastures and churches, with the R.A.F. station of *Halton* conspicuous on the right. — 40 m. *Aylesbury*, see above.

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45 m. *Waddesdon* (Five Arrows, T.H., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.), with the conspicuous mansion of the Rothschilds, built in 1880 in the style of a French château.

To the left farther on (3½ m. S.) appears the isolated hill of *Brill* (694 ft.; *View), which has an interesting church (11–14th cent.) and was the site of a hunting-lodge of Edward the Confessor.

We enter Oxfordshire before reaching (56 m.) **Bicester** (pron. 'Bister'; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 33/), a hunting-centre (3109 inhab.), with scanty remains of an Augustinian priory. Many of the churches in the neighbourhood are of great interest.

Brackley (*Crown*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), 11 m. N.E., in Northants, is another pleasant old town (2181 inhab.). *Magdalen College School*, founded by William of Waynflete in 1447, incorporates the old chapel of St. John's Hospital. This, like the low-lying parish church of *St. Peter*, retains 12th cent. statues in the niches of its tower. The 18th cent. *Town Hall* stands in the midst of the broad High St. The manor-house is now also a school.

Beyond (65 m.) *Aynho* (Cartwright Arms), noted for the apricots growing on its cottage-walls, we cross the Cherwell, to join the Oxford road at (67½ m.) *Adderbury*, a village with a fine church (14th cent.; 15th cent. chancel). Adderbury House was a residence of the Earl of Rochester (1647–80).

King's Sutton, 1½ m. E. across the Cherwell, has an elaborate Perp. steeple. *Bloxham*, 2 m. W., is a large and well-built village, with a boys' school (1860), and a magnificent *Church (mainly c. 1300) with a spire 198 ft. high. A local jingle thus describes the spires: "Bloxham for length, Adderbury for strength, and King's Sutton for beauty." *South Newington* church, 1½ m. beyond Bloxham, has wall-paintings dating from c. 1360.

71 m. **Banbury** (*White Lion*, *Crown*, at both R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Whateley Hall*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), a well-built town (13,953 inhab.), contains several old houses of the 16–17th centuries. It is famous for its cakes and ale and for 'Banbury Cross,' destroyed by Puritans in 1602, but replaced by a new one in 1858.

Near Banbury are *Broughton Castle* (Lord Saye and Sele; shown Tues. 2–6, or by appointment; adm. 2/), 3 m. S.W., dating from the 14–16th cent.; and *Warkworth* (2 m. E.), with the Lyons tomb (c. 1350) in its church. *Compton Wynyates* lies c. 9 m. W.

*Sulgrave (7½ m. E.), the home of the Washington family (1539–1626), before they removed to Brington, is conveniently visited from Banbury by road. The manor-house here was purchased in 1539 and rebuilt by Laurence Washington (p. 353), the seventh ancestor in direct ascent of the famous President. In 1914, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, the manor-house (afterwards a farmhouse), together with ten acres of land, was purchased by the British Peace Centenary Committee (afterwards reorganised as the Sulgrave Manor Board) and has been restored (W. wing rebuilt by Sir R. Blomfield) and equipped as a *Washington Museum* (adm. 11–4 or 6, 2/; closed on Fri.). The porch bears the Washington coat-of-arms (dubiously regarded as the origin of the 'Stars and Stripes'), described in heraldic language as "barry of four, gules and argent; on a chief azure three mullets of the second; crest, a demi-eaglet sable rising from an earl's coronet." The relics include a portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, a chair from Mt. Vernon, etc. The village of *Sulgrave* (Manor Tea Rooms, opposite the Manor) has an interesting church, with memorial brasses of the first Laurence Washington (d. 1583) and his wife, which disappeared in 1834 but were restored to their place in 1924. The village stocks, removed in 1850, were replaced in 1933.

The nearest railway stations are *Helmdon*, 2½ m. S.E., on the line from London (Marylebone) to Rugby; and *Moreton Pinkney*, 4 m. N., on the line from Stratford-on-Avon to Blisworth. *Canons Ashby*, the 16th cent. seat of the Drydens, is ½ m. N. of Moreton Pinkney. The church is a relic of an Augustinian priory.

From Banbury to Stratford-on-Avon. The direct road (A 422; 20 m.) runs viâ Wroxton and the notorious *Sunrising Hill* (1 in 6). Near the top is (8½ m.) *Upton House* (17–18th cent.), presented to the Nat. Trust in 1948 by Lord Bearsted, with its *Collections of 17th cent. Dutch and 18–19th cent. English paintings, furniture, tapestries, etc. (open Wed., also Sat. in July–Sept., 2.30–6; adm. to gardens 1/, house 2/6). — A better route follows the Birmingham road to (5½ m.) *Warmington*, there turning left. — Below

(8 m.) *Edge Hill* (1 in 7) the first battle of the Civil War was fought in 1642 between Charles I and Essex, with indecisive results (memorials erected, 1949). — 10½ m. *Kineton* (Swan). — 12½ m. *Compton Verney* church contains tombs of the Verney family. We cross the Fosse Way and, at (15 m.) *Wellesbourne*, join the route from Warwick. — 20½ m. *Stratford-on-Avon* (Rte. 36).

MOTOR-BUSES from Banbury to *Brackley*; *Towcester* and *Northampton*; *Leamington* and *Coventry*; *Bloxham*; *Deddington*; *Bicester*; *Oxford*; etc.

Beyond Banbury we soon enter Warwickshire. — 76½ m. *Warmington* (see above). At *Cropredy*, 4 m. E. on the Cherwell, Charles I defeated Waller in 1644. — On the right are the *Dassett Hills* and farther on Chesterton Windmill is conspicuous. We cross the Avon on entering (90½ m.) **Warwick**, which, with **Leamington** (1½ m. W.), is described in Rte. 36. — 101½ m. *Knowle* (Greswolde, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.) has a long-bodied Perp. church. — 104½ m. *Solihull* (George, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6 gs.; Royal Oak, R. & B. 10/6) has a 13–15th cent. church (restored). Solihull Hall is a good wood-framed building of the late 14th cent., somewhat disguised by modern additions. We traverse the suburban districts of Tyseley, Sparkbrook, and Bordesley. — 112 m. **Birmingham**, see Rte. 35.

B. Viâ Coventry

ROAD. 110 m. (A 5, A 45). — 21 m. St. Albans. — 34 m. *Dunstable*. — 53 m. *Stony Stratford*. — 61 m. *Towcester*. — 69 m. *Weedon*. — 73 m. *Daventry*. — 92 m. Coventry. — 110 m. Birmingham. — MOTOR-COACH from Victoria in 5¾ hrs.

RAILWAY, 112¾ m. from Euston in 2¼–4 hrs. Principal Stations: 17½ m. *Watford*. — 40¼ m. *Leighton Buzzard*, junction for *Dunstable* (7 m.). — 46¾ m. Bletchley, junction for Bedford, Bicester, and Buckingham. — 52½ m. *Wolverton*. — 62¾ m. *Blisworth*, junction for Northampton (3½ m.) and for *Towcester* (4¼ m.). — At (82½ m.) Rugby the Birmingham line diverges from the main line to the North. — 94 m. Coventry. — 112¾ m. Birmingham (New Street).

From London viâ St. Albans and Dunstable to (53 m.) *Stony Stratford*, see Rte. 45. Beyond Stony Stratford we cross the Great Ouse and enter Northants, leaving on the right a road to Northampton (Rte. 46), on the left a road to Buckingham (7 m.). We follow the Roman *Watling Street* and beyond (55¾ m.) *Potterspury* (Old Talbot, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 21/) enter *Whittlewood Forest*.

61 m. **Towcester** (*Saracen's Head*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Talbot*), an ancient town of 2252 inhab., claims to be the 'Eatanswill' of the 'Pickwick Papers.' Dean Swift was a frequent guest at the Talbot. The church of *St. Lawrence* contains the fine tomb of Archdeacon Sponne (d. 1449), a great benefactor of the town. — 69 m. *Weedon* (Globe, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.).

The churches of *Stowe Nine Churches* (Saxon tower), 2 m. S., and *Dodford*, 1¾ m. W., are noted for their monuments.

Leaving Watling Street, we turn left on A 45. — 73 m. **Daventry** (*Wheatsheaf*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) is an ancient town (3608 inhab.), where Charles I spent the week before Naseby.

The Banbury road leads S. to (4½ m.) *Charwelton*, at the source of the Cherwell, which rises in the cellar of Cherwell House, an old farm. Close by is a picturesque 13th cent. footbridge. The church (1 m. E.) contains the fine brasses and tombs of the Andrew family. A footpath leads N.E. to (1½ m.) *Fawsley* (public road through the fine park), the deserted Tudor seat of the Knightleys, where some of the Marprelate Tracts were printed.

Beyond (76 m.) *Braunston* we enter Warwickshire and soon after we ascend to the open Dunsmore Heath.

Warwickshire, the most central county in England, was formerly considered to consist of the 'Woodland' portion to the N. and the 'Felden' (or champaign) district to the S. The former included the ancient 'Forest of Arden,' which gave the county its sobriquet of 'Woody' or 'Leafy Warwickshire.' Besides the overwhelming interest of the 'Shakespeare Land' (Rte. 36), Warwickshire has a secondary literary interest in the neighbourhood of Coventry and Nuneaton, which may fairly be termed the 'George Eliot Country.' A third and very different feature of interest is suggested by the name of Birmingham (Rte. 35).

81 m. *Dunchurch* (Dun Cow, R. & B. 10/, pens. 5 gs.), still possessing its village stocks, lies 2¾ m. S. of Rugby (see Rte. 42). — 87 m. *Ryton*, with a Police College (1948). — At (89¼ m.) *Willenhall* (Chace, R. & B. 14/) we approach the suburbs of Coventry. *Wolston* (Brandon Hall, R. & B. 16/, pens. 6½ gs.), 3½ m. E., has a church with pre-Norman work, and some remains of an old priory.

92 m. **COVENTRY** (167,046 inhab.) is an ancient city important alike in history and in industry. Down to the close of the 17th cent. it was the centre of the English cloth industry, under the control of the 'Crafts' or City Companies. Afterwards it was famous for its ribbons, watches, and sewing-machines, but since 1870 it has been noted chiefly as the English headquarters of the motor-car and cycle industries, during which period the population has more than doubled. In 1914–18 and 1939–45 Coventry was a centre of war industry, and on the night of Nov. 14th, 1940, it suffered one of the most violent air-raids of the war, being damaged to such an extent as to provide a new verb in the German language. Permanent rebuilding has already started, and meanwhile temporary shops and offices provide a lively façade in the damaged parts of the main streets.

Hotels. Hall, 2 m. N.W. on the Tamworth road, R. & B. 15/; **Hylands**, unlic., 153 Warwick Rd. (F 1), R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; **Boston Lodge**, Earlsdon Av., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5–6 gs.; also at Willenhall and Wolston (see above).

Restaurants. *Craven Arms*, High St.; *Queen's*, Hertford St.; etc.

Post Office (D 2), Hertford St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 Union St. D 2).

Theatres. *Hippodrome* (B 3), Hales St.; *College* (repertory), in the Technical College. — CINEMAS. *Opera House*, Hales St.; *Empire*, Hertford St.

Motor-Buses from Cheylesmore (D 2) to *Allesley*, *Wyken*, etc.; and from Pool Meadow (B 3) to *Kenilworth*, *Warwick*, *Leamington*, and *Stratford-on-Avon*; *Rugby*; *Birmingham* and *Leicester*; *Nuneaton* and *Lichfield*; *Worcester*; etc.

History. *Coventre*, the *Couentrey* of Domesday Book, may derive from a convent of the Saxon period; but its practical history begins with the foundation of a Benedictine priory in 1043 by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Godgyfu. The legend, retold by Landor and by Tennyson, of how the Lady Godiva averted Leofric's anger from the town by riding naked through its streets is first found in permanent form in the 'Flores Historiarum' of 1235. The episode of 'Peeping Tom' dates from 1678 only. After the Conquest the lordship of Coventry passed to the Earls of Chester, and from 1102–85 the priory church was the cathedral of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. The town prospered so greatly (in spite of conflicts between the 'Earl's Half' and the 'Prior's Half') that by 1377 it ranked in industrial importance next to London, York, and Bristol. In 1398 Coventry (Gosford Green; E. of the town) was the scene of the interrupted 'wager of battle' between Bolingbroke and Norfolk (Shakespeare's 'King Richard II'), and it was the meeting-place of the 'Parliamentum Indoctorum' (1404; so called on account of the exclusion of lawyers) and of the 'Parliamentum Diabolicum' (1458; so called from its numerous attainders). The priory was dismantled after 1539. The present bishopric dates from 1918. The popular phrase 'to send to Coventry' is of uncertain derivation. 'True as Coventry blue' was a tribute to its commercial honesty. The 'Coventry Plays' are one of four extant collections of medieval English miracle-plays (15th or 16th cent.). — Dame Ellen Terry (1847–1928) was born in 'theatrical lodgings' in either Market St. or Smithford St. (both houses destroyed), and Sir Henry Parkes (1815–96), 'Father of the Australian Commonwealth,' was born at *Canley*, 2 m. S.W.

The centre of Coventry is the open space at Broadgate (C 2), now laid out attractively as a garden with an equestrian statue of Lady Godiva, by Reid Dick (1949), where High St., Hertford St., and Smithford St. converge. Just to the N.E. rises the splendid steeple of the **Cathedral** (St. Michael's; C 3), with tower, octagon, and spire, 295 ft. high (ascent 1/), the first of Tennyson's "three tall spires" of Coventry. The rest of the great 14th cent. civic church, except for its outer walls, was destroyed in 1940.

According to present plans, the walls still standing are to be demolished and a new cathedral, typifying the essential unity of the Church of England and the Free Churches, is to rise on the site. A *Chapel of Unity* has already been fitted up in the W. crypt, which, like the E. crypt (now the *Communion Chapel*), dates from the 13th cent. (adm. to both on application). The former S. porch, also 13th cent., is now the *Chapel of the Resurrection* (daily services) and contains an ebony Crucifix by a young African artist. The *Sanctuary*, in the five-sided apse, with its two crosses—one of charred beams, the other of nails from the roof—is dominated by a concrete figure of Christ, from a design by Alain John, a youthful sculptor killed in action in 1943.

To the S. of the cathedral is ***St. Mary's Hall**, founded in 1342 for the Merchant Guild, enlarged after 1394 for the Trinity Guild, and since 1552 the property of the Corporation. Above the kitchen and the vaulted crypt (now a magistrates' court) is the *Great Hall*, containing the celebrated Coventry Tapestry (Flemish, early 16th cent.), probably commemorating the visit of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York in 1500. Off the hall open two small chambers with panelling from old Coventry inns. Adjoining on the S. rises *Caesar's Tower* (13th cent.), perhaps built on a portion of the Earl of Chester's vanished castle; this was the only part of the building to be destroyed in

1940, and it has been reconstructed with the old material. On its second floor Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for a while in 1569. — To the N.W. of the cathedral is *Holy Trinity* (C 3), a good Perp. church with the second of the spires (237 ft.). The roof and tower-lantern are notable and the pulpit is a remarkable example of 15th cent. stonework. The register records the marriage of William Siddons and Sarah Kemble (Nov. 25th, 1773). Priory Row, N. of the two churches, retains some pleasant old houses.

In Hales St. (B 2, 3), farther N., a section of the old *City Wall* (1356, dismantled 1662), skirted by a pleasant garden, connects two small gates, the *Swanswell Gate* and *Cook St. Gate*. At the other (W.) end of Hales St. is the old schoolroom of *King Henry VIII School*, founded by John Hales in 1545 and transferred to new buildings on the Warwick Rd. in 1885 (F 1), where the stalls from the White Friars' church are preserved.

Greyfriars Lane leads S. from High St. past *Ford's Hospital* (D 2), a half-timbered almshouse for women (1529), badly damaged, though not beyond repair, in 1940. Farther S. is *Christ Church* (D 2), burned in 1940 except for the octagonal steeple (230 ft.), a survival of the Grey Friars' monastery (demolished 1539), the third of the three spires of Coventry.

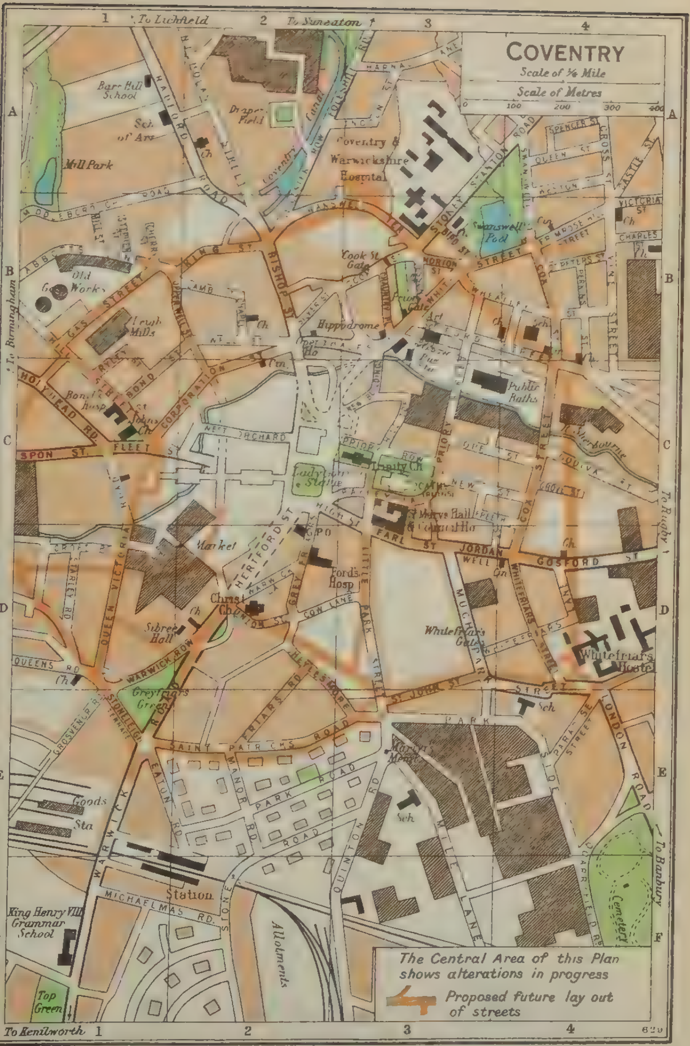
Warwick Rd. and Eaton Rd. go on to the *Station* (F 1, 2), passing Greyfriars Green with its charming garden and a statue of Sir Thomas White (1492–1567), founder of St. John's College, Oxford. — Also in the S. quarter of the city, in Cheylesmore (D 2), are the slight remains of *Cheylesmore Manor House*, the successor of that from which Godiva set out on her legendary ride. Little Park St., with a good mid-18th cent. merchant's house, leads back to the High St. — Much Park St. (D 3), a little farther E., leads past *Whitefriars Gate* to the extensive remains of *White Friars* (1342), now a Salvation Army Hostel (D 4); the cloisters and dormitory are more or less intact.

A picturesque survival of Coventry's medieval hospitals is *Bond's Hospital* (C 1), in Hill St., with the former buildings of *Bablake School* (now in Coundon Rd.) adjoining. Close by is *St. John's Church* (1344, restored 1875), with a lantern tower and a choir badly damaged in 1940.

Important modern public buildings are the *Technical College* (1935), in The Butts; and the *War Memorial* (1927) in a fine park (121 acres) on the Kenilworth road.

Admirers of GEORGE ELIOT (*Mary Ann* or *Marian Evans*, 1819–80) may well devote an extra day to the Coventry and Nuneaton district, which is intimately connected with her life and novels. In Coventry itself, which has been doubtfully identified with the 'Treby Magna' of 'Felix Holt' and with 'Middlemarch,' Marian Evans was for a short time at the Misses Franklin's boarding-school (now 'Nantglyn,' 29 Warwick Row, on the W. side of Greyfriars Green). Not far off is Cow Lane, where Mr. Franklin (prototype of 'Rufus Lyon') used to preach in a chapel now used for other purposes. From 1841 to 1849 she lived with her father at 'Bird Grove' on the Foleshill road. The road from Coventry to Nuneaton affords access to other shrines (comp. also pp. 320, 360, 373).

Excursions from Coventry may be made to *Wyken Church* (c. 1100) and the remains of *Caludon Castle* (14–16th cent.), 2 m. N.E. (½ m. apart); to


COVENTRY
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
To Lichfield
To Nuneaton
To Birmingham
To Rugby
To Banbury
To Kenilworth
Barr Hill School
Sch. of Art
Mill Park
Draper Field
Canal
Coventry Canal
Coventry & Warwickshire Hospital
Swanswell Pool
Old Gas Works
Leigh Mills
Bond's Hosp.
St. John's Ch.
Cook St. Gate
Priory Gate
Hippodrome
Opera Ho.
Art Gall.
Public Baths
Trinity Ch
Lady Godiva Statue
Cath.
St. Mary's Hall & Council Ho
G.P.O.
Market
Ford's Hosp.
Christ Church
Sibree Hall
Whitefriars Gate
Whitefriars Hostel
R. Sherbourne
Greyfriars Green
Martyrs Meml.
Goods Sta.
Station
King Henry VIII Grammar School
Top Green
Allotments
Cemetery
Ch
Sch
Crn.
Hanford Road
Bishop St.
King St.
Radford Rd
Foleshill Rd
Harnall Lane
Stoney Stanton Road
Swanswell St
Spencer St
Queen St
Cross St
Castle St
Victoria St
Charles St
Primrose Hill St
Peters St
Vine Street
Cox Street
White St
Wheatley St
Hales St
Bird St
Moat St
Lamb St
Ryley St
Bond St
Corporation St
Holyhead Rd
Spon St.
Fleet St.
West Orchard
Priory Row
Priory St
New St
Gosford St
Jordan Well
Earl St
High St
Hertford St
Warwick La
Greyfriars La
Cow Lane
Union St
Little Park Street
Much Park St
Whitefriars St
Friars St
St. John St
Street
Parkside
London Road
Queen Victoria Rd
Queens Rd
Grosvenor Rd
Warwick Row
Warwick Road
Stoneleigh Terrace
Hertford Rd
Friars Rd
Saint Patricks Road
Eaton Rd
Manor Rd
Park Road
Quinton Rd
Mile Lane
Michaelmas Rd.
Stoney Rd.
Charterhouse Rd.
Park
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
620
The Central Area of this Plan shows alterations in progress
Proposed future lay out of streets

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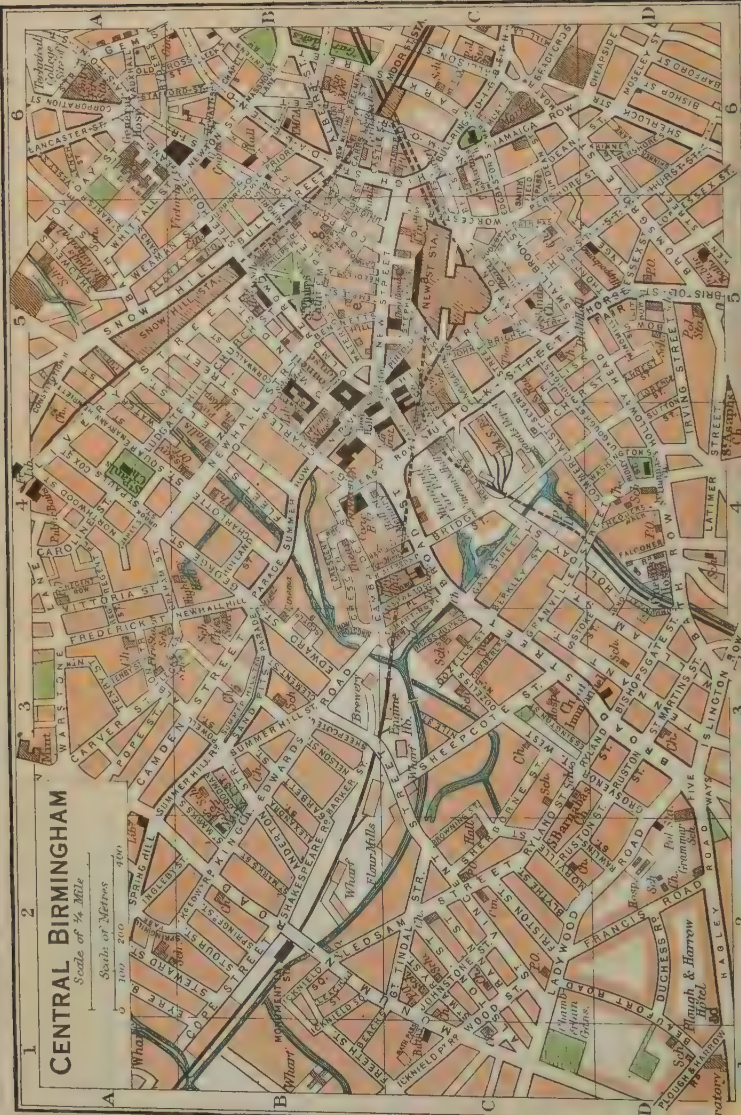


CENTRAL BIRMINGHAM

Scale of ¼ Mile

Scale of Metres
0
100
200
400
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
SNOW HILL STA.
SNOW HILL
NEW ST. STA.
MOOR ST. STA.
CORPORATION ST.
LANCASTER ST.
STAFFORD ST.
GEM ST.
OLD CROSS ST.
STEELHOUSE LANE
WHITTALL ST.
WEAMAN ST.
BULL ST.
NEWTON ST.
MASSHOUSE LANE
PRIORY
PARK ST.
BULL RING
Market
MOAT ROW
JAMAICA ROW
CHEAPSIDE
BARFORD ST.
BISHOP ST.
SHERLOCK ST.
MOSELEY ST.
HURST ST.
ESSEX ST.
BRISTOL ST.
BROMSGROVE ST.
SMALLBROOK ST.
WORCESTER ST.
EDGBASTON ST.
PERSHORE ST.
DEAN ST.
SMITHFIELD PASS.
HORSE FAIR
Hippodrome
JOHN BRIGHT ST.
SUFFOLK STREET
HOLLOWAY HEAD
BLUCHER ST.
WASHINGTON ST.
SUTTON ST.
IRVING STREET
St. Asaph's Ch.
LATIMER ST.
BATH ROW
FALCONER
BISHOPSGATE ST.
ST. MARTINS ST.
ISLINGTON ROW
FIVE WAYS
GRANVILLE ST.
BERKLEY ST.
GAS STREET
BRIDGE ST.
BROAD STREET
CAMBRIDGE ST.
CRESCENT
Theatre
NAVIGATION ST.
NEW STREET
PINFOLD ST.
STEPHENSON ST.
WATERLOO ST.
BENNETT'S HILL
COLMORE ROW
St. Philip's Cath.
CHURCH ST.
NEWHALL ST.
CHARLES ST.
CORNWALL ST.
LIVERY ST.
LUDGATE HILL
GREAT CHARLES ST.
ST. PAUL'S SQUARE
St. Paul's Ch.
CHARLOTTE ST.
FLEET ST.
GEORGE ST.
HOLLAND ST.
SUMMER ROW
PARADE
NEWHALL HILL
FREDERICK ST.
VITTORIA ST.
REGENT ROW
CAROLINE ST.
NORTHWOOD ST.
ST. PAUL'S
COX ST.
CONSTITUTION HILL
WARSTONE LANE
CARVER ST.
POPE ST.
CAMDEN STREET
SUMMER HILL ST.
SAND PITS
CLEMENT ST.
EDWARD ST.
SUMMER HILL RD.
SHEEPCOTE ST.
NELSON ST.
ST. MARKS ST.
KING EDWARDS RD.
BARKER ST.
SHAKESPEARE RD.
ALEXANDRA ST.
ANDERTON ST.
SPRING HILL
INGLEBY ST.
Lib.
STOUR ST.
SPRING ST.
STEWARD ST.
EYRE ST.
COPE STREET
MONUMENT RD.
ICKNIELD SQ.
ICKNIELD ST.
FREETH ST.
BEACH ST.
LEDSAM ST.
TINDAL ST.
JOHNSTONE ST.
WOOD ST.
ICKNIELD PT. RD.
Baths
ST. VINCENT STREET
BROWNING ST.
SHERBORNE ST.
RYLAND ST.
RUSTON ST.
RAWLINS ST.
FRISTON ST.
BLYTHE ST.
MORVILLE ST.
LADYWOOD RD.
FRANCIS RD.
DUCHESS RD.
BEAUFORT RD.
HAGLEY ROAD
Plough & Harrow Hotel
PLOUGH & HARROW RD.
GROSVENOR ST.
ESSINGTON ST.
Hosp.
Ch.
Imm. Ch.
St. Barnabas Ch.
Oratory
Grammar Sch.
Chamberlain Gdns.
Flour Mills
Wharf
Brewery
Engine Ho.
OOZELLS ST.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Sch.
P.O.
Pol. Sta.
Town Hall
Mint
Public Baths
Victoria Law Courts
Gen. Hosp.

Allesley Hall and its park, 2 m. N.W., presented to the city by Lord Iliffe; and to *Whitley Abbey*, an Elizabethan mansion 1½ m. S.E. The church at *Baginton*, 3 m. S. (near the Coventry airfield), contains the good brass of the Bagot (d. 1407) of 'King Richard II.' Bolingbroke lodged with him at Baginton Castle, while Norfolk was entertained at Caludon (see above). — About 4 m. E., in a well-wooded park, is *Combe Abbey* (no adm.), on the site of a Cistercian monastery (1150) and incorporating parts of its cloisters (13-15th cent.). Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, was living here at the time of the Gunpowder Plot, and was transferred to Coventry in order to forestall any attempt of the conspirators to seize her. — *Stoneleigh Abbey* (p. 289) lies 4½ m. S.

FROM COVENTRY TO NUNEATON, 8½ m. (A 444; railway in ¾ hr.), traversing the 'George Eliot Country.' — 6 m. *Bedworth*, a coal-mining centre. Corley Hall, a Jacobean farmhouse 4 m. W., has been suggested as the original of the 'Hall Farm' in 'Adam Bede.' — 7¾ m. *Chilvers Coton* is the 'Shepperton' of 'Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.' George Eliot (born at South Farm, *Arbury*, 2 m. S.W.) was christened in the church, which was destroyed in an air-raid in 1941 and voluntarily rebuilt by German prisoners in 1946. She was taken as an infant to *Griff House* (1¼ m. S.), her home until 1841 (comp. above). Both were on the Newdigates' estate of *Arbury Hall* ('Cheverel Manor'), of which her father was agent. — 8½ m. *Nuneaton*, the 'Milby' of 'Janet's Repentance,' see Rte. 41. It now includes *Stockingford*, the 'Paddiford' of 'Scenes of Clerical Life.'

From Coventry to *Warwick* and *Leamington*, see Rte. 36.

The Birmingham road passes Allesley (see above) and at (98 m.) *Meriden* passes the cross that is said to mark 'the centre of England.' Here also is a cyclists' war memorial. *Berkswell*, with its interesting church (Norman chancel and Saxon and Norman crypts), lies 2 m. S. — 104 m. *Elmdon*, with the Birmingham airport. — We approach Birmingham through the E. suburbs of Yardley and Small Heath. — 110 m. **Birmingham**, see below.

35. BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, the foremost metal-working town in England and the metropolis of an industrial district of high importance, has an Anglican bishop and a Roman Catholic archbishop, a university, two noted art-collections, and fine public buildings. It spreads over the heights (200–600 ft.) and hollows of some small tributaries of the Tame and lies mainly in Warwickshire, but with suburbs stretching into Staffordshire and Worcestershire. In 1911 it widely extended its municipal boundaries so that in population (1,002,413 inhab.) it ranks below only London and Glasgow among British cities.

Railway Stations. *New Street* (C 5; Rfmts.), New St. (notable for its enormous roof-span), for London (viâ Coventry), Bristol, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland, etc. — *Snow Hill* (A, B 5; Rfmts.), a little to the N., for London (viâ Leamington), Shrewsbury and the West. — There are over 40 suburban stations.

Airport at Elmdon, 6 m. S.W., on the Coventry road.

Hotels. **Queen's**, at New St. Station (a; C 5), R. & B. 19/6; **Grand** (b; B 5), Colmore Row, near Snow Hill Station, R. & B. 17/6; **Imperial** (e; B 5), 31 Temple St., T.H., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Midland** (c; C 5), R. & B. 17/; **New Victoria**, 34 Corporation St. (B 5), R. & B. 16/6; **Queen's House**, Moseley St. (D 6), unlic., R. & B. 13/6; **Plough & Harrow** (d; D 2), 135 Hagley Rd., Edgbaston, R. & B.

18/6: **Arden, New St., Cobden** (g; B 5), Corporation St., unlic., two commercial hotels, R. & B. 9/6–11/; **Woolpack**, Moor St. (C 6), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/; **Stork**, Corporation St., R. & B. 11/; **Soho Hall**, unlic., N. of the centre, R. & B. 15/, pens. 90/.

Restaurants. *Burlington*, New St. (under Midland Hotel); *Lisseter's Royal*, 20 Bennett's Hill (B 5); *St. James's*, 118 New St.; *White Horse*, 30 Congreve St. (B 4); *Hungry Man*, Broad St. (C 4); *Pattison* (luncheon rooms), 68 New St. and 25 Corporation St.; *Kunzle* (tea-rooms), Paradise St. (C 4), and Union St. (B 5, 6).

Baths. Of the numerous *Corporation Public Baths* those in Kent St. (D 5), Monument Rd. (C 1), and Grove Lane have swimming and Turkish baths.

Post Office (C 5), Victoria Sq. — U.S. Consulate, Neville House, Waterloo St. (B 5). — INFORMATION BUREAU, Council House.

Trolley-Buses, Motor-Buses, and Tramways to the various suburbs. — Motor-Buses also from Station St. (C 5) or Bull Ring (C 6) to *Tamworth* and *Nottingham*; *Lichfield, Burton*, and *Derby*; *Wolverhampton* and *Shrewsbury*; *Stafford*; *Kidderminster* and *Ludlow*; *Worcester* and *Malvern*; *Evesham*; *Stratford-on-Avon*; *Warwick* and *Leamington*; *Coventry* and *Leicester*; *Northampton*; *Nottingham*; *Gloucester*; *Cheltenham*; and to popular resorts in all directions.

Amusements. THEATRES: *Theatre Royal* (C 5), New St.; *Crescent*, The Crescent (B 4); *Repertory* (C 5), Station St.; *Alexandra* (C 5), John Bright St. — MUSIC HALL. *Hippodrome*, Hurst St. (C, D 5). — CINEMAS are numerous. — CONCERTS: City Orchestra in the Town Hall on Thurs. evening & Sun. aft. except in Aug.

History. Birmingham is generally looked upon as a purely modern city, but as a matter of fact *William de Bermingham*, Lord of the Manor, was able to show in 1309 that his ancestors had held a market and levied tolls here before the Conquest. The origin of the name, which appears in Domesday Book as *Bermingeham*, is disputed. The medieval town seems to have been a thriving place, but it was not till a comparatively recent epoch that it became noted for its workers in metal. By 1538, however, Leland was able to write of 'Bremischam' that "a great part of the towne is mayntayned by smithes, who have their yren out of Staffordshire and Warwikshire, and their sea-coale out of Staffordshire." In the Civil War in 1643 Birmingham was sacked and burned by Prince Rupert. Since about the close of the 18th cent. the town has made extraordinarily rapid progress. Boulton and Watt helped to establish its reputation as a manufacturing centre, while Baskerville, the printer, Priestley, the chemist, and Murdock, or Murdoch, the inventor of gas-lighting, gave an impetus to advance in art, science, and learning, which even the fierce 'Church and King Riots' of 1791 could not seriously hamper. Birmingham took a leading part in the Reform agitation of 1832 and in the Chartism of 1839; and the names of Joseph Sturge (1793–1859), John Bright (1811–89), and Joseph Chamberlain (1836–1914) are a sufficient reminder of its continued importance in English political life. Birmingham, with the country to the W., is described in many of Brett Young's novels. It suffered from German air-attacks in 1940–42, though less than might have been expected in view of its huge importance in war-industry.

Birmingham's industrial prosperity is founded on the abundant supplies of coal, iron, wood, and sand in its vicinity. Its characteristic feature is the multiplicity of its trades, and (though it has also many huge factories) it is still the home of the 'small master,' with over 8000 independent registered workshops. Practically everything made of metal, from a pen-nib to the largest steam-engine, is turned out here, and jewellery, glass, and chemicals are also important. From the English Civil War (when it supplied the Parliamentarians with 15,000 swords), down through the American Civil War (when it sent nearly 800,000 guns to the United States), to the enormous activity during the First and Second World Wars, Birmingham has been of prime importance to the fighting man.

Birmingham justly prides itself on the rôle it has played in the development of free thought, enlightened municipal enterprise, and social betterment. It has long been a stronghold of Nonconformity and is the chief centre of

English Unitarianism. The work of Cardinal Newman at the Oratory testifies to its importance in another ecclesiastical sphere.

The two main railway stations are both close to the centre of the city, which we may fix at the open space now known as VICTORIA SQUARE (B 4, 5). On the W. side of this stands the **Town Hall** (B 4; for adm. apply to Public Works Dept., MIDland 7171), a severely classical building (1834–50) by Joseph Hansom (of hansom-cab fame) and John Welch. Its 40 Corinthian columns (36 ft. high) are imitated from those of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The large hall, decorated with painted scenes from the city's history, contains a fine organ, a reconstruction of the one on which the first performance of 'Elijah' was given in 1846.

On the N. side of the square, at the end of Colmore Row, is the COUNCIL HOUSE (B 5; for adm. apply to Information Dept., CENtral 7000; not Sat. aft.), erected in a Renaissance style in 1874–81, and connected by a bridge with a large extension (Feeney Galleries), added in 1912 and 1919, on the other side of Edmund St. The chief entrance, over which is a mosaic by Salviati, leads under a porte-cochère to the hall and grand staircase. Inside are the Council Chamber, the Banquet Hall, the chief City offices, and committee rooms.

The upper part of both wings of the Council House and the Feeney Galleries are normally occupied by the ***Corporation Art Gallery and Museum** (open free 10.30–6.30, Sun. 2–5.30), but several of the galleries were damaged in 1940, and others are still occupied by Government offices. The collection, one of the most important in England outside London, is especially notable for its examples of David Cox and Burne-Jones and for its English pre-Raphaelite paintings and drawings. The permanent collections have recently been supplemented by several important long-term loans, notably the paintings, etc., from Lockinge House, Wantage.

Under the present arrangement visitors ascend to the ROTUNDA, in which are three fine portraits by *Reynolds*, one by *Francis Cotes*, and two characteristic examples of *Corot*; also *Epstein's* figure of Lucifer. Thence a bridge and a temporary passage, with select ceramics, enamels, silverware, and embroidery, and a notable miniature by *Nicholas Hilliard*, lead to the main collection of paintings; the staircase ascends to the NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT.

The FEENEY GALLERIES, erected through the munificence of John Feeney (1839–1905), comprise 17 rooms, of which 11 are now open. — Rooms 4 and 5 are devoted to the outstanding collection of pre-Raphaelite paintings, including many famous and popular works; also examples of *G. F. Watts*, and a portrait, by *Val Prinsep*, of Burne-Jones, who designed the piano opposite. — RR. 6 and 7 contain recent and contemporary paintings, including works by *Gertler*, *L. Pissarro*, *Stanley Spencer* (an unusual landscape), *Pryde* (Beggar), *Matthew Smith*, *S. J. Peploe*, *Henry Moore*, and *Augustus John* (Canadian soldier). — *Orpen* (Ray Lankester), *Wilson Steer*, *Tonks*, *A. John* (King Feisal), *Sisley*, *Sickert* (Street in Dieppe; Miner), and *Courbet* (Venus). — The magnificent collection of *ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS, beginning with the 18th cent. masters in R. 8, is continued round the large galleried room adjoining, with early 19th cent. works, contemporary watercolours (*John* and *Paul Nash*, *Max Beerbohm*, *Sickert*, *John Piper*), and some select examples of *Constable*. In this room are also collections of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, Greco-Roman and Chinese ceramics, Cypriot and Italian ware, costumes, etc.

The remaining rooms are devoted mainly to Old Master paintings, many on loan from the Lockinge, Rothschild, and other collections. Room 9. *Romney*, Mrs. Montgomerie; *Reynolds*, Bp. Thomas; *Gonzales Coques*, Portrait group (1652). — R. 10. *Cranach*, *Four saints (1506); *Pesellino*, Old Testament scenes. — R. 11 contains British portraits on loan (*Gainsborough*, *Reynolds*, *Hoppner*) and Brussels tapestry (c. 1550). — R. 12. *Richard Wilson*, Castelgandolfo; *Turner*, St. Gotthard Pass, Whalley Abbey, Oxford High Street; *Hogarth*, The distressed poet; *Claude*, *Enchanted Castle (1664); landscapes by *Crome* and *Constable*. — R. 13. *Lely*, Susannah; *Murillo*, 'La Vierge Coupée'; *Van Dyck*, Henrietta Maria; *Turner*, Sheerness; *Koninck* and *A. van de Velde*, Landscape; sculptures by *Donatello* and of the school of *Verrocchio*; and Flemish 16th and 17th cent. tapestries. — R. 14 *Opie*, The schoolmistress, perhaps his masterpiece; *Diaz*, Woodland scene; *Turner*, Walton Bridge; *Wilson*, Okehampton Castle; *David Cox*, The skylark, Rhyl Sands; *Lawrence*, The Cavendish children; *David Roberts*, St. Stephen's, Vienna. — The pre-Raphaelite drawings are in the room at the head of the staircase leading to the second floor.

To the W. of the Town Hall stands the BIRMINGHAM & MIDLAND INSTITUTE (C 4), incorporated in 1854. The original Gothic building by E. Barry (1855–56) was re-modelled in an Italian style by J. H. Chamberlain (1881).

The Institute, which contains a fine lecture hall and well-stocked reading-rooms, provides evening classes in languages, literature, science, and especially music (2250 students).

The adjacent *Central Library* (c. 550,000 vols.), including the Shakespeare Memorial Library (32,000 vols.), contains also the *Boulton and Watt Museum* (comp. below). Inside the *General Post Office* (C 5) in Victoria Sq., E. of the Town Hall, is a statue (by M. Noble) of Sir Rowland Hill (1795–1879), who was the son of a Birmingham schoolmaster.

In Victoria Sq. are statues of *Queen Victoria* (by Brock; 1899) and *King Edward VII* (by Albert Toft; 1913). — In Chamberlain Sq., N. of the Town Hall, are a fountain in honour of *Joseph Chamberlain* (medallion by Woolner) and statues of *Sir Josiah Mason* (see below), *Joseph Priestley* (1733–1804), the discoverer of oxygen, and others. The fine statue of *James Watt* (1736–1819), in Ratcliff Place, between the Town Hall and the Midland Institute, is by Alex. Munro.

In Easy Row, at the end of Paradise St. (r.), is the HALL OF MEMORY (B, C 4), by S. N. Cooke and W. N. Twist (1925), erected by ex-service men in honour of the 14,000 Birmingham men who fell in 1914–18. Facing the S. side in Broad St. is the *Freemasons' War Memorial Building* (1929), with the head office of the *Municipal Bank* (1933) next to it. In Easy Row is also the "old red-brick house with three steps before the door" where Mr. Pickwick tried in vain to mollify Mr. Winkle, senior.

In Edmund St., a little to the N. of the Town Hall, is **Mason College** (B 4), built by Cossins, and endowed by Sir Josiah Mason in 1874–80 as a college of science at a cost of £200,000. It is now the seat of the general government of Birmingham University and harbours the faculties of Arts and Law. — The wide and handsome COLMORE ROW (B 5) leads N.E. from

Victoria Sq. to *Snow Hill Station*, passing the *Union Club* (l.), the *Grand Hotel*, and several substantial office buildings. In a large open churchyard to the S. (r.) is the **Cathedral** (*St. Philip*; B 5), a Palladian building with a good tower by Thomas Archer, a pupil of Vanbrugh (1710). The chancel was added in 1884 and the roof (now restored) was burned in an air-raid in 1940. The stained-glass windows in the chancel and baptistery are by Sir Edward Burne-Jones (1833–98), who was born in Bennett's Hill.

NEW STREET (C 5), leading E. from Victoria Sq., is perhaps the chief business and shopping street of Birmingham. To the left stands the house of the *Royal Society of Artists*, to the right are the *Chamber of Commerce* and the *Theatre Royal*. Stephenson Place leads (r.) to *New Street Station*. Beyond is the *Exchange* (1865), the conference centre for mine-owners, iron-masters, etc.

CORPORATION STREET (B 5, 6), running N. (l.) from this point, is a fine street of shops and public buildings, constructed through a slum district in 1875–82 at a cost of £1,520,000. On the left side of the street are the *Victoria Law Courts* (B 5, 6), a huge red building by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell (1887–91). To the right, in Corporation St., is the *Methodist Central Hall*, with a tower 200 ft. high.

New St. ends at High St. (B, C 6), beyond which (r.) we enter the Bull Ring, containing a bronze statue of Nelson by Westmacott, and **St. Martin's Church** (C 6), a large Dec. edifice, rebuilt in 1872–75. The tower (rebuilt in 1855) incorporates some ancient mouldings. In the chancel are monuments of the De Bermingham family from the old church. In the S. transept is a stained-glass window by Burne-Jones and Morris.

From the E. end of St. Martin's the oldest street in Birmingham runs S.E. The first section is called DIGBETH (C 6). This is continued by DERITEND, on the left side of which stands the *Old Crown House* (No. 188), a quaint timbered inn, probably going back to the 14th century.

Among other points of interest in the more central parts of Birmingham are the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (*St. Chad's*; A 5), Bath St., built by A. W. Pugin in the Dec. style in 1839–41 (16th cent. oak pulpit from Louvain, 15th cent. stalls from Cologne); the *Church of the Messiah* (Unitarian) in Broad St. (C 4), with a monument to Dr. Joseph Priestley, whose house (with his library and chemical apparatus) was burned down by the rioters of 1791; the *Central Technical College*, in Suffolk St. (C 4, 5; 4000 students); the church of *St. Alban's*, in Conybere St., Bordesley, an excellent example of J. L. Pearson's work (1881; 13th cent. Gothic); the *Carr's Lane Congregational Church* (B 6), associated with John Angell James (1806–59), R. W. Dale (1859–95), and J. H. Jowett (1895–1911); and *Stratford House*, in Stratford Place, Bordesley, dating from 1601.

On the S.W. of the city is the pleasant residential suburb of EDGBASTON. The **Oratory of St. Philip Neri** (D 1), in Hagley Rd., established by Newman in 1847, is the chief English home of the Congregation of the Oratory.

The memorial church of the *Immaculate Conception*, in an elaborate baroque style, contains tablets to Cardinal Newman ('Ex umbris et imaginibus in veritatem') and his associates, and to alumni of the Oratory School (now at Goring) who fell in 1914–18. Newman (1801–90) is buried in the tiny graveyard adjoining the country-house of the Oratory Fathers on *Rednal Hill*, on the Bristol road.

A little S. of the Oratory is the *Botanical Garden* (adm. 6*d*., Mon. & Wed. 4*d*.; closed Sun. till 2.30). — Hagley Rd. goes on W. towards (1½ m.) *Lightwoods Park* (30 acres), which includes a 'Shakespeare Garden.' Adjoining is *Warley Park* (109 acres), a fine expanse of woodland, with a rose-garden, an old mansion known as 'Warley Abbey,' and a golf course.

Harborne, S.W. of Edgbaston, was the birthplace of the historian E. A. Freeman (1823–92), and in its churchyard is buried David Cox (1783–1859), the son of a Deritend blacksmith. *Harborne House* is now the residence of the Bishop of Birmingham.

In the suburb of Selly Oak, S. of Edgbaston and 3 m. from the centre of Birmingham (tram 70, 71, 72 to Edgbaston Park Rd.), are the buildings of **Birmingham University** (1909), from designs by *Sir Aston Webb* and *Ingress Bell*. The lofty central tower (325 ft.) is a memorial of Joseph Chamberlain, first Chancellor of the University.

The University, incorporated in 1900 and including Mason College, has about 2500 students, men and women, and a teaching staff of c. 420. The admirably equipped buildings are used by the faculties of Science and Commerce. To the N.W., beyond the railway, rises the large *Hospitals Centre* (1938), with the faculty of Medicine.

King Edward VI's School, the successor of a foundation of 1552 with endowments of over £40,000 a year, was transferred to Edgbaston Park Rd. from New St. in 1936. It is attended by 650 boys, and over 2000 other pupils are educated in subsidiary schools on the same foundation. To the left of the school is *University House*, a hall of residence for women, and facing it is the **Barber Institute of Fine Arts** of the University, founded, for the promotion of the fine arts and music, by the munificence of Lady Barber (d. 1933), widow of Sir William Barber.

The building (1939), by *Robert Atkinson*, is preceded by an equestrian *Statue of George I (1722), by *Van Nost the Elder* (?), originally on Essex Bridge in Dublin, and bought by the Barber Trust in 1937. Within are an attractive music-room and a small but select *Art Collection (adm. free 10–4 first Sat. in each month, or on written application to the Director). By the terms of the Trust ceramics are excluded, and any object of later date than 1900. The collection includes over 50 paintings of the European schools and about the same number of drawings and miniatures; also sculptures by *Giov. della Robbia*, *Giambologna*, *And. Riccio*, *Iac. Sansovino*, and *Tacca*; and by *Barye*, *Rodin*, and *Degas*; as well as a choice collection of gold, silver, ivory, and enamels, and furniture and tapestry. Paintings. Italian schools: *Giov. Bellini*, St. Jerome; *Botticelli*, Madonna; *Cima*, Crucifixion; *Simone Martini*, St. John the Evangelist; an example of the rare early painter *Giunta Pisano*; portraits by *Signorelli* and *Tintoretto*, and a characteristic *Guardi*. Dutch and Flemish schools: *Rembrandt*, *Old Warrior (1651): *Frans Hals*, *Govaert Flinck*, Portraits; *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Rubens*, Landscape, a notable and unusual work. Spanish school: *Goya*, Portrait of his mother, perhaps his earliest oil-painting. The French school is represented by a fine *Poussin*, a notable *Manet* (Carolus Duran), a lovely landscape by *Monet* (Varengeville church), and typical works by *Gauguin* and *Toulouse-Lautrec*.

English school: *Gainsborough*, The Harvest Wagon and two fine portraits; *Constable*, The Glebe Farm; *Turner*, Sunrise; landscapes by *Crome* and *Wilson*.

Out of the Quaker settlement for the study of ecclesiastical and social subjects established in 1903 at *Woodbrooke*, just beyond the University, has arisen the group of 13 associated colleges of various denominations, known as the *Selly Oak Colleges*, with a common library named after J. Rendel Harris, director of Woodbrooke in 1903–18. Thence we may go on to Bournville (see below).

Bristol Rd. and the parallel Pershore Rd. pass a little to the W. of *Cannon Hill Park* (73 acres), which is the most decorative of the numerous parks of Birmingham and contains a branch museum (weekdays 10–5 or 8, Sun. 2–5), with collections of ceramics, silver and silver-plate, textiles, etc. Here also is the old *'Golden Lion,' a half-timbered house (15–16th cent.) brought from Deritend. At *Moor Green*, beyond the park, is *Highbury*, long the home of Joseph Chamberlain (1836–1914). From 1915 to 1931 it served as a hospital and it is now a hostel for aged women. The Library, however, with personal relics of the statesman, is preserved as the Joseph Chamberlain Highbury Memorial (adm. free 11–1, 2–5).

The other suburbs of Birmingham may likewise be reached by bus, tram, or railway, most of them having local stations.

In Aston, on the N.E. side of the city, is *Aston Park* (49 acres; tram from Martineau St.), interesting chiefly for ***Aston Hall** (1618–35), a fine red-brick Jacobean house, the original of Washington Irving's 'Bracebridge Hall.' This is now used as a museum (open weekdays 10–dusk, or 5). The features of special interest include the grand staircase, the long gallery, the room occupied by Charles I in 1642, and the Children's Museum. One room is fitted up with original panelling from the house in Old Square in which Dr. Johnson used to visit his friend Edmund Hector. Lady Holte's drawing room contains the original 18th cent. embroidered hangings made for it by a daughter of the house. — Handsworth, adjoining Aston on the W., contained the famous *Soho Works* in which James Watt and Matthew Boulton demonstrated the powers of the steam engine (1775–1800). In 1848 the works were dismantled and the engine factory removed to *Smethwick* (to the S.W.). *Heathfield Hall*, the residence of Watt, has been demolished. Boulton, Watt, and Murdock all rest in *St. Mary's Church*, the first with a monument by Flaxman, the other two with monuments by Chantrey. — At *South Yardley*, 4 m. E. of the centre, is ***Blakesley Hall**, a half-timbered mansion of 1575, now containing a *Museum of Manorial History* (temp. closed owing to air-raid damage).

About 4½ m. S. of Birmingham is **Bournville**, with the large cocoa and chocolate works of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, a charming garden suburb (really a group of villages) with about 8000 inhab., founded by Mr. George Cadbury in 1879 and placed under the Bournville Village Trust in 1900. On the estate two fine 14th cent. houses of local type have been re-erected: *Selly Manor* and *Minworth Greaves* (adm. free on application to the Trust Estate Office). The works and the housing estate may be visited on previous application to the Visitors' Department. The tower of the Day School contains one of the four British carillons. — *King's Norton*, ½ m. farther S., has an interesting church (Norman details), a grammar school (partly 13th cent.), and a fine old half-timbered inn, now used as church meeting-rooms.

Short excursions from Birmingham may easily be made to *Packwood House*, *Sutton Park*, *Maxstoke*, *Dudley Castle*, the *Clent Hills*, and *Lickey Hills* (10 m. S.W.). A somewhat wider range brings in *Tamworth*, *Coventry*, *Warwick*, *Stratford*, *Kenilworth*, *Lichfield*, and *Worcester*.

From Birmingham to Lichfield and Derby, 40 m. (railway from New St. to Lichfield in 50 min., to Derby viâ Tamworth in 55–75 min.). A 38 runs N.E. through Aston and (5 m.) *Erdington*. About 1½ m. N.W. of the last is *Oscott College*, a Rom. Cath. seminary, of which Lord Acton (1834–1902) was a lay pupil. — 7 m. **Sutton Coldfield** (*Royal*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.; *Three Tuns*, R. & B. 10/6), a pleasant residential town of 29,924 inhab., has a large rebuilt church retaining traces of E.E. work (Norman font; quaint monuments). *New Hall*, 1¼ m. S.E., is a moated mansion dating in part from the 13th century. *Sutton Park* (2090 acres) is very picturesque (adm. 2*d*., car 1/; free to local residents; fine hollies). At 14 m. we cross Watling Street; c. 1 m. to the left is *Wall*, the Roman Letocetum, with remains of a Roman Bath (open daily, Sun. from 2; adm. 6*d*., incl. museum). — 16 m. **Lichfield**, see Rte. 41. — We follow the Icknield Street and beyond (21 m.) *Alrewas* (with an interesting church) we cross the Trent. Croxall and Elford (see p. 321) lie a short distance to the right, beyond the Tame.

28½ m. **Burton-upon-Trent** (*Queen's*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.; *White Hart*, *Midland*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.), the metropolis of brewing (49,485 inhab.), is situated on the left bank of the Trent. It still preserves the very scanty remains of an 11th cent. *Abbey*, while its association with beer goes back for centuries. Its sixteen breweries produce about 3,000,000 barrels of beer annually, made with water from deep wells in the gravel beds above the town. Among the principal brewers are Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Ltd.; Worthington & Co., Ltd.; Ind Coope & Allsopp, Ltd.; and Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co., Ltd. The steam cooperage is interesting. Visitors are usually admitted on application. About 8000 men in all are employed in the trade. — Motor-Buses to *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, *Repton*, *Tutbury*, etc.

At (33¼ m.) *Egginton Common*, beyond the Dove (here crossed by a 14th cent. bridge), a road leads r. across the Trent for (2 m. S.E.) **Repton**. Repton School, founded in 1557 and attended by 400 boys, is approached by the old gateway of a priory of Black Canons, parts of which are preserved. St. Wystan's Church, with a lofty spire (210 ft.), has a 10th cent. chancel, below which and reached by two coeval staircases is a small crypt believed to go back to the 7th century. — 40 m. *Derby*, see Rte. 45.

From Birmingham to Leicester, 39½ m. (railway from New St. in 50 min.). A 47 runs E. through Saltley. — 5 m. *Castle Bromwich* is the site of the annual British Industries Fair (Feb.). — 10 m. *Coleshill* has a Dec. and Perp. church with a fine spire (rebuilt 1887), a Norman font, and good monuments. *Maxstoke Castle* (no adm.), 2 m. E., is a fortified and moated mansion of 1346, containing the chair in which Henry VII was crowned on Bosworth Field. About 2 m. farther S. are the ruins of *Maxstoke Priory* (14th cent.), now partly incorporated in a farmhouse. — 13 m. *Shustoke* was the birthplace of Sir Wm. Dugdale (1605–86), the antiquary, who is buried in the church. — At (14 m.) *Over Whitacre* we turn right and then left. — 22 m. **Nuneaton** (Rte. 41). — 27 m. *Hinckley* (George, R. & B. 11/6), a hosiery and shoemaking town (16,030 inhab.) with a large church, lies c. 5 m. S.E. of Bosworth Field. — 39½ m. *Leicester*, see Rte. 45.

From Birmingham to Kidderminster, 17 m. (railway from Snow Hill in ¾–1 hr.). We follow Hagley Rd. (A 456) nearly due W. — 9 m. *Halesowen* (31,058 inhab.) has a ruined abbey (13th cent.) and the grave of the poet Shenstone (1714–63; in the churchyard). — 12 m. *Hagley*. *Hagley Hall* (Viscount Cobham), 1½ m. E., the seat of the Lytteltons since the 13th cent., has a beautiful park, extolled by Horace Walpole and by James Thomson (adm. on application to the head gardener). The house (no adm.), dating from 1760, contains valuable portraits. To the S. rise the *Clent Hills* (1036 ft.; view-indicator). About 2 m. N. is **Stourbridge** (*Talbot*, *Bell*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7½ gs.; 19,903 inhab.), with iron works and fire-brick factories, and the centre of a glass-making industry introduced about 1556 by refugees from Hungary and Lorraine. — 17 m. *Kidderminster*, see p. 304.

From Birmingham to *London*, see Rte. 34; to *Chester*, see Rte. 43; to *Gloucester* and *Bristol*, see Rte. 37; to *Shrewsbury*, see Rtes. 43, 44; to *Stratford-on-Avon*, see Rte. 37A; to *Worcester*, see Rte. 37B.

36. THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY

The three chief centres of the 'Shakespeare Country,' all affording comfortable accommodation and plentiful means of communication, are *Leamington*, *Warwick*, and *Stratford-on-Avon* itself. Leamington offers the entertainments of an inland watering-place to fill up the hours not devoted to literary exploration; Warwick, only 2 m. from Leamington, has, in its castle, what Sir Walter Scott describes as the "fairest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendour which yet remains uninjured by time"; and Stratford is the very heart and focus of the Shakesperian associations. All three are surrounded by charming country.

Railway Approaches. FROM LONDON (Paddington) *Stratford* (102¾ m.) is reached viâ Leamington and Hatton in 2¼–3 hrs. or viâ Oxford and Honeybourne (110¾ m.) in 3½–4 hrs. — FROM BIRMINGHAM or BRISTOL and CHELTENHAM, see Rte. 37B. — Travellers from LIVERPOOL or MANCHESTER reach Stratford viâ Birmingham.

Leamington is reached from LONDON either from Paddington, 87¼ m. in 2 hrs. or from Euston viâ *Rugby*, 98½ m. in 2–2¾ hrs. The times and fares to *Warwick* (best from Paddington) are just a shade more. Both are easily reached from *Oxford*, *Birmingham*, and *Coventry*.

Road Routes. The best approach by road from London follows the Oxford and Worcester road (Rtes. 31, 33) for 72 m. to a point c. 1¼ m. short of Chipping Norton. The Stratford road (A 42) there bears left, passing within ¾ m of the Rollright Stones (p. 229). — 76½ m. *Long Compton.* — 82½ m. *Shipston-on-Stour* (George, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6–8 gs.; Bell, R. & B. 10/) is about 5½ m. W. of ***Compton Wynyates** (Marquess of Northampton), which lies secluded in a richly wooded hollow (adm. 10–12 & 2–5 on Wed., Sat., and bank holidays; adm. 3/6, gardens only, 1/). The beautiful Tudor mansion, a harmonious combination of brick, timber, and stone, is built around a courtyard entered by a porch over the door of which are the arms of Henry VIII. The interior, notable for the number of its rooms and its secret staircases and hiding-places, contains a fine panelled Great Hall, with a timber roof brought from Fulbrook Castle; a Chapel, divided by a carved oak screen; Henry VII's Room; and a Council Chamber, in the great tower, above which is a Priest's Room, approached by three separate staircases. — Our road descends the valley of the Stour, keeping near the river almost all the way to (93½ m.) **Stratford-on-Avon.** Thence to *Warwick* and *Leamington*, see below.

For the roads from *Birmingham* and from *Gloucester*, see Rte. 37; from *Banbury*, see p. 274.

A. Leamington and Kenilworth

LEAMINGTON, or *Royal Leamington Spa*, a favourite inland watering-place and residential resort (29,662 inhab.), is situated on the Leam, an affluent of the Avon. Its chalybeate and saline springs first attracted attention at the end of the 18th cent. and the first bath was opened in 1786, but its real prosperity dates from about 1840, when Dr. Jephson was the leading physician.

Railway Stations. *Great Western* (Rfmts.), Old Warwick Rd., and *Avenue* (L.M.R.), close to each other S. of the town.

Hotels. Regent, Parade, first class, R. & B. 24/, pens. 13 gs.; **New Clarendon**, Parade, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 12 gs.; **Manor House**, Avenue Rd., R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Bath**, Bath St., R. & B. 14/6–17/6; **Spa**, Holly Walk, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs. — Unlic.: **Armathwaite**, Holly Walk, **Desmond**, Kenilworth Rd., **Lachine**, Newbold Terr., pens. 7 gs.; **Alkerton**, Binswood Av., pens. 5–6 gs.; **Guernsey**, Church St., less expensive; **Oaks**, at Milverton, and many others.

Restaurants at the hotels; *Gaiety*, Parade; and others.

Post Office, at Victoria Bridge. — INFORMATION BUREAU at the Pump Room.

Motor-Buses from High St. to

Kenilworth and *Coventry*; *Warwick* and *Stratford-on-Avon*; *Rugby*; *Birmingham*; *Leicester*; *Worcester* and *Hereford*; etc.

Boats on the Leam at *Adelaide Bridge* and *Mill Garden*.

Golf Courses at Milverton (¾ m. N.) and at Whitnash (2¾ m. S.) — TENNIS in Jephson Gardens and Victoria Park.

Music. *Orchestral Concerts* daily in the Pump Room; also in the Town Hall. — CINEMAS. *Clifton*, *Regal*, *Regent*, *Scala*, all near the centre.

In the middle of the town, where the Leam is crossed by the Victoria Bridge, are the gardens of the *Royal Pump Room and Baths* (including swimming-baths). To the N. extends the spacious Parade; to the S. is Bath St. (leading to the stations), with the modernised church of *All Saints*, outside which is the original *Old Well*. Facing the Pump Room Gardens are the beautiful *Jephson Gardens*, with the *Mill Garden* farther away, S. of the river; while in the other direction from the Pump Room the York Walk skirts the Leam for ¾ m. to the large *Victoria Park*. The *Art Gallery* and *Library* (adm. free; closed Sun. morn.) is in Avenue Rd., off Bath Rd.

The distinguished visitors to Leamington include Nathaniel Hawthorne, who wrote some of his English Notes at No. 10 Lansdowne Circus (N.E. of the Town Hall), and Mr. Dombey, who was here presented by Major Bagstock to Mrs. Skewton and Edith Granger. It was at Leamington that Cobden sought out John Bright three days after the death of his wife (1841), and called on him to lay aside his private grief and work for the repeal of the Corn Laws.

The following places of interest are within a radius of 5 m. from Leamington: *Warwick*, 2 m. W.; *Kenilworth*, 4½ m. N.; *Stoneleigh Abbey*, 3½ m. N.; *Offchurch* (3 m. E.), with a 13th cent. church with Norman details and a Tudor manor-house (*Offchurch Bury*); *Chesterton* (4½ m. S.E.), with a fine Perp. church (monuments of the Peyto family) and an imposing windmill, dubiously ascribed to Inigo Jones. A wider range takes in *Stratford-on-Avon*, 9½ m. S.W.; *Charlecote*, 7 m. S.W.; *Compton Wynyates*, 16 m. S.; *Edge Hill*, 12 m. S.; *Coventry*, 9 m. N.

FROM LEAMINGTON TO KENILWORTH (4½ m.; motor-bus every 15–20 min.). A 452 runs N., then N.W. Just beyond (2¾ m.) *Chesford Bridge*, on the Avon, a road diverges on the right for *Ashow* and (2 m.) Stoneleigh Abbey (see below). In 1 m. more we reach *Castle End*, an outlying part of Kenilworth. The castle is about 1 m. N.W. (l.).

Kenilworth (*Abbey*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Kenilworth Hall*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Queen and Castle*, small, R. & B. 12/6. pens. 5 gs.) is a town of 7952 inhab. with the scanty remains of an old priory (12th cent.) and a fine Norman door (inserted) in the tower of a much-restored church. Its widespread fame is mainly due to Sir Walter Scott's romance, the first design of which is said to have been made in 1815 in a room shown at the King's Arms. ***Kenilworth Castle** (adm. 1/, 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), the stately bulk of which will hardly disappoint the visitor, is a magnificent feudal ruin in a charming setting.

It was founded, soon after 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer of England, and the keep was probably erected by his son. Henry II, John, and Henry III visited and strengthened it. In 1254 it was granted to Simon de Montfort, and in 1266 it was taken by Henry III's forces after a siege of six months. Its possession then oscillated between the house of Lancaster and the Crown. John of Gaunt added the Strong Tower, the Banqueting Hall, the White Hall, and the tower still bearing his name (1362 et seq.). From 1399 the castle continued to be a royal fortress until 1562, when Queen Elizabeth conferred it on Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He greatly enlarged the building and entertained his sovereign here in 1566, 1568, 1572, and 1575, the lavish pageants of the last year being those so graphically described by Scott. The process of destruction was begun by Col. Hawkesworth and the other Cromwellian officers to whom the pile was awarded in 1648. On the Restoration it passed into the hands of Lord Hyde, with whose descendants, the Earls of Clarendon, it remained until 1937, when it became national property.

Visitors enter the base-court or OUTER WARD by a small gate on the N. side near *Leicester's Gatehouse* (1570), the only part of the building still habitable. To the left as we advance are *Leicester's Stables*, and *Lunn's*, the *Water*, and *Mortimer's Towers*. On the other side are the main buildings enclosing the INNER COURT. To the right of the entrance to this is the so-called *Cæsar's Tower*, a massive Norman keep (c. 1180), with walls 13–14 ft. thick. It had at least two floors. Adjoining this on the same side are the scanty remains of the *Kitchens*, beyond which is the *Strong Tower* (c. 1390), the 'Mervyn Tower' of Scott, with Amy Robsart's room. The W. side of the Inner Court is occupied by the late 14th cent. *Great Hall* (90 ft. × 45 ft.), with a fine oriel at its S.W. end. On the S. side of the court are the *White Hall*, the *Presence Chamber*, and the *Privy Chamber*, terminating John of Gaunt's work. In the S.E. angle are *Leicester's Buildings*, occupying the site of what was once the inner moat and containing the rooms occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 1575. *Henry VIII's Lodgings*, on the E. side, have practically disappeared. The *Garden* was on the N. side of the keep, and to the W. of it were the *Pleasance* and the *Swan Tower*, near which Amy Robsart was discovered by the Queen. Between Mortimer's Tower and the *Gallery Tower* is a causeway, 150 yds. long, which served as a tilt-yard and also as a dam for the artificial lake which defended the S. and W. sides of the castle. This lake was drained by Col. Hawkesworth and the moat also is now dry.

About 3 m. E. of Kenilworth and 4½ m. N. of Leamington is **Stoneleigh Abbey** (Lord Leigh; open weekdays 2–5, Sun. 2.30–5, adm. 2/6), a palatial Italianate edifice, incorporating some Jacobean details, in a park famous for its huge oaks. Some Norman doorways (fine mouldings) of the original Cistercian monastery (1154) on the site still exist; also the old gatehouse and other 14th cent. remains. The house contains some good pictures and fine oak wainscoting. The church of *Stoneleigh* has a Norman font and many Leigh monuments.

B. Warwick

WARWICK, an ancient county town (13,459 inhab.), is situated on a rocky hill on the N. side of the Avon. Probably of British origin and possibly a Roman settlement, its history practically begins in 915 with the erection of Ethelfleda's castle. The best general view of the town, which contains many old houses, is obtained in approaching by the lower road from Leamington.

Railway Station (Rfmts.), Coventry Rd. *Milverton* station, for Coventry and Rugby, is 1½ m. E. on the Leamington road.

Hotels. Lord Leycester, Jury St., with garden, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; **Warwick Arms,** T.H., High St., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **Crown,** near the station, R. & B. 14/, pens. 6 gs.; **Woolpack,** Market Sq., R. & B. 13/6; **Tudor House,** unlic., West St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; **Wheat-**

sheaf, West St., R. & B. 10/6; Old Bowling Green, Bowling Green St., simple.

Motor-Buses from Market Sq. to *Leamington*; *Kenilworth* and *Coventry*; *Stratford-on-Avon* direct or viâ Wellesbourne; *Birmingham*; etc.

Racecourse (with golf links) W. of the town; meetings in Feb., Apr., Sept., Nov.

The Coventry road and the Leamington road meet below the town to the E. Here, at the corner of St. John's, on the left is the house known as *St. John's*, a picturesque 17th cent. erection on an older foundation. St. John's is continued by Smith St., leading up to the *East Gate* (a relic of the old wall), and this is prolonged by Jury St. Church St. leads to the right to the collegiate church of **St. Mary**, the tower, nave, transepts, and aisles of which were rebuilt after a fire in 1694 by Sir William Wilson, with an interesting mixture of Gothic and Renaissance features. The tower (174 ft. high) may be ascended on application (view).

A cenotaph at the W. entrance is in honour of men of the Royal Warwickshire Regt. who fell in 1914–18. Near by is a bust of W. S. Landor (d. 1864), born near the East Gate in 1775. The lofty Chancel (1394) has a noteworthy vault. In the centre is a *Tomb with recumbent effigies of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1369), the founder of the choir, and his countess—a work that need not fear comparison with contemporary Italian sculpture. In front of the altar is a brass to Cecilia Puckering (d. 1636), with an anagram on her name. To the N. of the choir is the former Chapter House, containing the ponderous tomb of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who was assassinated in 1628. In the Norman Crypt (adm. on application) is an old ducking-stool.

To the S. of the choir is the ***Beauchamp Chapel**, a wonderful example of the florid Perp. style of its period (1443–64). The Bear and the Ragged Staff, the cognisance of the Warwicks, are much in evidence in the decoration. Outside the entrance (r.) is the brass of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1401), who built the chancel, and of his wife. In the centre is the tomb of the founder, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1439), with a brass effigy surmounted by a herse of rare design. By the N. wall is the gorgeously painted monument of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (d. 1588), and his wife Lettice (d. 1634). By the S. wall is the tomb of Robert Dudley (d. 1584), his infant son. To the S.W. of the founder's tomb is the altar-tomb of Ambrose Dudley, 'the good Earl of Warwick' (d. 1590). The windows contain contemporary glass and the stalls date from 1449, while over the W. door is a painted Last Judgment of 1678 (damaged in the fire). Between the chapel and the chancel is the so-called Little Chantry, with rich fan-vaulting and niches and a curious wooden piscina.

In the market-place, a little W. of St. Mary's, are the old *Market Hall* and the *Museum*.

Returning to the main thoroughfare, we follow the High St., which ends at the *West Gate* (12th cent.; tower 16th cent.). To the right is *LORD LEYCESTER'S HOSPITAL, a fine example of domestic architecture (late 14th cent.), the buildings of three religious guilds converted by the Earl of Leicester in 1571 into an asylum for 12 poor brethren (open 9–7; adm. 6*d*.). It is most picturesque from the court.

Among the features of interest in the interior are the Spanish chestnut beams of the lower hall, the kitchen or common room, part of a curtain said to have been worked by Amy Robsart, and a 'Saxon' chair, and one in which James I sat in 1617. The upper hall is divided into 'quarters.' The brethren, who are old soldiers and wear a black gown on state occasions, still retain the original silver badges of 1571. The chapel (1383, restored 1863), in which they attend daily service, is built over the West Gate.

To reach ***Warwick Castle,** which stands on the S. side of the town, overlooking the Avon, we return to the East Gate and follow Castle Hill, to the right. It is shown to visitors from 10 to 4.30 or 5.30; tickets (2/6) are obtained at the shop opposite the lodge. The castle may be said to represent the transition period, when the formidable but dreary strongholds of early times were gradually being replaced by the more domestic type of fortified house. The exterior is a noble example of 14th cent. fortification, whilst the interior is a magnificent mansion of the 17th century.

It seems reasonably certain that Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, erected a fortress of some kind here about 915, though the mound to the W. of the castle is probably a Norman motte. The fortress was strengthened by Earl Turchil at the behest of William the Conqueror. The outer walls were rebuilt and strong towers and gateways erected in the 14th century. Large sums were expended by Fulke Greville (early 17th cent.) in repairing it and making it "the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm." During the Civil War it was regarded as of great importance, and in 1642 it made a successful defence against the Royalists. Extensive restorations were made after a disastrous fire in 1871.

From the *Porter's Lodge* (1800) a winding approach, cut in the solid rock for over 100 yds., leads to the *Outer Court* and the *Double Gateway* (portcullis) between the massive *Cæsar's Tower* (l.; 106 ft.) and *Guy's Tower* (r.; 93 ft., though apparently the higher). In the well-turfed **Inner Court*, the *Bear* and *Clarence Towers* are on the right, a castle-mound (see above) in front, and the domestic buildings on the left. The entrance to the State Apartments is about the middle of the left-hand range. Visitors are conducted in parties.

The Great Hall is the largest of the series of communicating rooms overlooking the river (over 330 ft. in total length; views). It contains a good collection of arms and armour, including a helmet worn by Cromwell, the armour of Lord Brooke (killed at Lichfield in 1643), and a camp-kettle used by Warwick the Kingmaker. The other rooms shown contain interesting paintings, sculpture, furniture, china, and curiosities. Among the paintings are many portraits by Rubens (Loyola), Van Dyck (Charles I, Strafford, and Prince Rupert), Holbein, and Lely; and Frances, Countess of Warwick, by Sargent. Other noteworthy objects are a clock of Marie Antoinette in the Boudoir, the chimney-piece of the Cedar Drawing Room, the Venetian inlaid table in the Gilt Drawing Room, and a portrait of Sibylla of Cleves, by Lucas Cranach. The Armoury Passage contains a fine collection of armour. In the *Gardens*, beyond the opposite side of the Inner Court, is a greenhouse containing the *Warwick Vase (5½ ft. high), found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli and believed to be a Roman work of Hadrian's time. — The extensive and attractive *Park*, through which the Avon runs, possesses many fine trees.

From the castle gate Mill St., with some of the most attractive old houses, descends to the Avon, affording a view of the castle and of the broken medieval bridge. — The main Banbury road leads to the stone bridge (1790; view), 105 ft. in span, on the left of which is the pleasant *St. Nicholas's Park* (rfmts.), where punts, skiffs, and motor-boats (6*d.* per trip or 5/ per ½ hr. self-driven) may be hired.

Warwick School for boys, now in new buildings at Myton, E. of the town, claims a continuous existence since 1100.

Warwick may naturally be made the starting-point for the excursions mentioned under Leamington (see above).

The road to (4¼ m.) *Kenilworth* (and Coventry) leads N. to (1¼ m.) *Guy's Cliffe* (no adm.), an 18th cent. house romantically situated above a pool of the Avon on the site of a 15th cent. chantry. Here, says legend, Guy, Earl of Warwick, lived the life of a hermit after slaying the Dun Cow and the giant Colbrand and performing heroic deeds in the Holy Land. Not far from the house is the picturesque '*Saxon Mill*,' often painted by David Cox and others. — To the left, a little farther on, rises *Blacklow Hill*, with a monument marking the spot where Piers Gaveston, the haughty favourite of Edward II, was beheaded in 1312 by "barons lawless as himself." — 2¾ m. *Leek Wootton*. We join the route from Leamington at (3¾ m.) *Castle End*.

FROM WARWICK TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON the direct distance by ROAD (A 46) is 8 m., but the most interesting route is 1½–2 m. longer. This route, beginning at the West Gate, at first follows the right bank of the Avon, and keeps to the left at (1½ m.) *Longbridge*. At (3 m.) *Barford* we cross to the left bank of the Avon. — 4 m. *Wasperton* has a rebuilt church and an old hexagonal dovecote. At (4¾ m.) the fork we keep to the right. — 5½ m. *Charlecote* has a rebuilt church, incorporated in which is the old Lucy Chapel, with three handsome monuments of members of the Lucy family (17th cent.). The road now skirts the E. and S. sides of *Charlecote Park* (N.T.), containing the noble Elizabethan mansion (1558; modernised) of the Lucys (fine gatehouse; good pictures and furniture; Shakespearian relics; adm. 2/ in summer, except Fri., 11–6, Sun. 2–6; rfmts.). The tradition that the youthful Shakespeare was arrested for killing deer in Charlecote Park and brought before Sir Thomas Lucy (caricatured in 'Justice Shallow') is accepted as credible by Sir Sidney Lee. Most of the buses make the pleasant detour to *Wellesbourne Hastings* (King's Head, pens. 8 gs.), 1 m. S.E. of Charlecote. — 7½ m. *Alveston*, a pretty village on the Avon, to the right. — 8¼ m. *Tiddington*, with picturesque cottages. — 9¾ m. *Stratford-on-Avon*, see below.

From Warwick to *Birmingham* and to *London*, see Rte. 34A.

C. Stratford-on-Avon

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, a prosperous market-town (11,616 inhab.) of great antiquity, is pleasantly situated, mainly on the right (W.) bank of the Avon. It owes its present prosperity largely to the fact that Shakespeare was born here in 1564. Prior to 1769, when Garrick held the first Jubilee, little interest seems to have been taken in the town on this account, but now it "stands in the position of an ancient shrine, drawing a pilgrimage of modern origin." Nearly 100,000 travellers visit the birth-house every year. The wide streets contain many picturesque houses. Stratford still retains its ancient 'mop' or fair (Oct. 12th).

Hotels (lower charges in winter). **Shakespeare** (a; D 3), T.H., with rooms named after Shakespeare's plays, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Welcombe**, 1 m. N., off the Warwick road, with fine grounds, R. & B. 24/, pens. 34/6; **Red Horse** (b; C 3), 'Washington Irving's Hotel' (temp. closed); **Falcon** (d; D 2), R. & B. 21/, pens. 10 gs.; **White Swan** (e; C 2), T.H., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Swan's Nest** (k; D 4), R. & B. 17/6, pens. 31/6; **William & Mary**: (n; E 2), D., R. & B. 30/. — Unlic.: **Arden** (f; D 3), R. & B. 21/, pens. 8 gs.; **Avonside** (g; F 3), R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Alveston Manor**, just beyond Clopton Br., **Haytor**, Avenue Rd. (B 3), **Riverside**, Waterside, at these R. & B. 14/6–15/, pens. 7–7½ gs.; **Wayside**, Warwick Rd., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **New Place**, next the Falcon, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; and many others.

— Innumerable *Private Hotels, Guest Houses*, and *Cafés*.

Post Office (D 3), Sheep St. — INFORMATION CENTRE, 20 Chapel St. (next New Place). — BRITISH COUNCIL CENTRE, Mason Croft, Church St., with reading-room and garden.

Motor-Buses from Bridgefoot to *Warwick, Shipston-on-Stour, Birmingham, Leamington, Kenilworth, Coventry, Evesham*, etc. — PLEASURE BOATS may be hired at the Bancroft Gardens (D 4).

Golf Course, Tiddington Rd. (off Banbury Rd.). — SWIMMING POOL, Warwick Rd. (beyond B 4). — CINEMA, Greenhill St. (C 2).

John Shakespeare, the son of Richard Shakespeare, a small farmer at Snitterfield (3¾ m. N.) and father of the poet, settled in Stratford c. 1551. According to varying accounts he was a glover, a woolstapler, a butcher, and a corn merchant, carrying on business in Henley St. In 1557 he married Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Arden, a substantial yeoman of Wilmcote (3 m. N.W.). In 1565 he became an Alderman, in 1568 High Bailiff. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, his third child and eldest son, was born on April 23rd, 1564. Shakespeare is believed to have learned his "small Latin and less Greek" at the Grammar School between 1571 and 1577, and he seems to have married Ann Hathaway in 1582. There were three children of this union, Susanna (b. 1583) and the twins Hamnet and Judith (b. 1585). Shakespeare went to London soon after his marriage. The exact date of his return is not known but it is probable that he attended Hamnet's funeral in 1596. Thenceforward his relations with his native town were uninterrupted, and he was formally described as 'of Stratford-on-Avon, gentleman.' He bought New Place in 1597, and in later days acquired considerable property in and near the town. He retired to live at Stratford in 1611, and died there on April 23rd, 1616. His wife survived him seven and a half years. Both his daughters married, but Susanna's (Mrs. Hall's) only child (first Mrs. Nash and afterwards Lady Barnard) died childless, and the three children of Judith (Mrs. Thomas Quiney) all predeceased their mother.

***Shakespeare's House** (C 3; 9–12.45, 2–6 or dusk, Sun. in summer 2–6; adm. 1/3; 3/ including New Place, Ann Hathaway's cottage, and Mary Arden's cottage), where the poet was born, consists of two tenements now forming a detached building on the N. side of Henley St., near the centre of the town. In 1847 this double house was purchased by public subscription as a national memorial of the poet and was vested in trustees. The W. house (indicated by hoary tradition as the actual birthplace) was left unfurnished and the E. house fitted up as a museum and library; and in 1857–58 the double house was carefully repaired and restored to its original state. Much of the Elizabethan timber and stonework survives.

Shakespeare inherited the double house on the death of his father, but left it to the occupation of his mother and sister. On the death of the latter in 1646 it passed to Mrs. Hall (see above). Lady Barnard (see above) bequeathed it to Thomas Hart, grand-nephew of the poet, and it remained with his family till 1806. The W. house was at one time used as a butcher's shop, and the E. house was long an inn ('Maiden Head,' then 'Swan & Maiden Head').

The door of the W. house or birthplace opens into the living-room and at the back are the kitchen and two other smaller rooms. An oak staircase ascends to the *Birth Room*. Scratched on the window-panes are the signatures of Scott, Carlyle, Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry. — The E. house is devoted to a *Shakespeare Museum* (containing documents, portraits, engravings, and other relics) and the *Library*. Downstairs is the Centenary Exhibition (1947). Upstairs are the early folio and quarto editions of the poet's works, the Ely Palace portrait, the so-called 'Stratford Portrait,' believed by Sir Sidney Lee to have been painted from the effigy in the church in the 18th cent., and a number of rare books of Shakespeare's era which there is reason to believe he read, as well as early volumes making reference to him and his work. — The **Garden*, at the back, contains flowers, shrubs, and trees mentioned in the plays.

The two coeval houses to the S. of the birthplace, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1903, now serve as the office of the trustees.

Henley St. ends, on the S.E., at *High Street* (C, D 3), where, at the corner of Bridge St. (l.), stands the *Quiney House*, long occupied by Judith Shakespeare with her vintner-husband Thomas Quiney and now a tea-shop with a 'crypt café' in the alleged old Town Jail. On the other side of the street (farther on) is *Harvard House* (9–1, 2–5.15, adm. 6*d*.; members of Harvard Univ. free), a half-timbered edifice of 1596, so called as the early home of Katharine Rogers, who married Robert Harvard and became the mother of the founder of Harvard University. It was restored under the supervision of Marie Corelli, the novelist (d. 1924), and presented to the University in 1909, to serve as a rendezvous for American visitors. *Tudor House* (r.), at the corner of Ely St., is a pretty half-timbered dwelling (judiciously restored).

High St. is continued by Chapel St., at the corner of which (l.) is the *Town Hall* (D 3; 1767), damaged by fire in 1946. The statue of Shakespeare on the N. front was presented by Garrick in 1769. — At the end of Chapel St., also to the left, is the **New Place Estate** (D 3), which includes the vacant site of Shakespeare's New Place and its garden and Nash's House (tablet on wall).

The original **New Place**, the largest house in Stratford, was built by Sir Hugh Clopton, c. 1483. Shakespeare bought it in 1597, and here he died. In 1756 it came into the possession of the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who tore it down in 1759 on account of a quarrel about assessment, thereafter leaving the town "amidst the rages and curses of the inhabitants." — **Nash's House**, next door, inherited by Shakespeare's granddaughter from Thomas Nash, her first husband, was restored in 1912 to its 16th cent. condition. It is now the *New Place Museum* (adm. as for Birthplace), and contains relics of the poet's demolished residence, of Garrick, and of the Shakespeare Jubilee of 1769. It contains also Roman remains from Alcester, and 6th cent. pagan Saxon relics from Bidford-on-Avon. Through it we obtain access to the site of New Place, containing the foundations of Shakespeare's house, in the rear of which is the Elizabethan Knot Garden. The **Poet's Great Garden* (entr. in Chapel Lane) is open to the public; in the central lawn is a mulberry tree, grown from a slip of a tree planted by Shakespeare and cut down by the irascible Gastrell in 1758.

Opposite New Place, at the corner of Chapel Lane and Church St., is the *Guild Chapel* (D 3; closed Sat. aft. & Sun.), with a nave rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton (1495), and a wall-painting of the Last Judgment (c. 1500) on the arch above the late 13th cent. chancel. Adjoining this, in Church St., is the *Guildhall* (D 2, 3), a half-timbered edifice, built in the 13th cent. for the Holy Cross Guild, but reconstructed in the 15th. It is usually assumed that the poet's interest in the theatre may have been first aroused by the performances of strolling players here. It is now occupied by the *Grammar School* in which Shakespeare was educated (adm. in the Easter and Summer holidays 9–12.30, 2–4.30; 6*d*.).

Flight-Lieut. Warneford, V.C. (d. 1915), the first airman to destroy a zeppelin (at Bruges; June, 1915), was a pupil of the school. — The adjoining *Almshouses* were originally maintained by the Guild.

From the end of Church St. we follow Old Town (E 2) to the left, passing (l.) *Hall's Croft*, an old house (Jacobean staircase) said to have belonged to Shakespeare's son-in-law, Dr. John Hall, and acquired by the Birthplace Trust in 1949. Near the end of this road, amid lime-trees on the bank of the Avon, is ***Holy Trinity Church** (E 3; adm. 6*d*.), a cruciform edifice (restored) with an E.E. nave, N. aisle, tower (13th cent.), and transepts, a Dec. clerestory and S. aisle (1332), and a Perp. porch and chancel (15th cent.). The spire was erected in 1763 in place of a wooden one.

The **Interior** is imposing and contains many monuments that deserve more attention than the Shakespearian pilgrim is usually willing to divert from the GRAVE OF SHAKESPEARE, who lies on the N. side of the chancel, covered by a slab with a doggerel inscription popularly ascribed to the poet himself. On the wall is his monument, consisting of a bust under an arch with two Corinthian columns of black marble, supporting a cornice and entablature. The monument, the colouring of which has been reproduced, was executed, soon after Shakespeare's death, by Garret (Gerard) Johnson of Southwark. The bust has little merit as a work of art and probably not much more as a portrait. The author of the epitaph is unknown. "Whatever their defects of style, the lines presented Shakespeare to his fellow-townsmen as the greatest man of letters of his time" (Lee). The adjacent window, representing the Seven Ages of Man, was erected by American admirers (1885). Close to the poet's grave are those of his wife, his daughter Susanna ("witty above her sexe") with her husband ("renowned in the healing art"), and Thomas Nash, first husband of her daughter. [Judith Shakespeare was buried in the churchyard, without a stone; the exact spot of Hamnet's grave is unknown; Lady Barnard is buried at Abington, p. 352.] The chancel contains also the tombs of its builder, Dean Balsall (d. 1491), and of Shakespeare's friend John Combe (d. 1614). — In the S. transept is another American window (1896), and a quaint triglot epitaph to a 17th cent. woollen-draper; also a memorial tablet, by Frampton, to actors who fell in 1914–18, with verses by Kipling. The *Clopton Chapel* (formerly the Lady Chapel), at the E. end of the N. aisle, contains monuments of the Cloptons. At the W. end of the N. aisle are the font in which Shakespeare was christened, and a case with the registers showing the entries of his baptism and burial.

Likewise on the Avon, fully ¼ m. N. of the church, is the **Shakespeare Memorial** (D 3, 4), a somewhat showy building of red brick and stone, erected in 1877–79. The original THEATRE, where Sir Frank Benson produced all Shakespeare's plays except 'Titus Andronicus,' was burned down in 1926 and was replaced by a more dignified building in the twentieth-century manner, by Elisabeth Scott, opened in 1932, and festival performances are given here in April–May and July–August. It includes a pleasantly decorated *Restaurant*, with terrace overlooking the Avon.

The *Library* (adm. to students only weekdays 10–5, Sat. 10–12.30), which escaped the fire, contains Shakespeariana (10,000 vols.). — Upstairs is the *Picture Gallery* (10–1, 2–5, Sun. 2–5; adm. 1/), containing Shakespearian portraits and paintings. Authorities differ as to whether the 'Flower Portrait' of Shakespeare, hung here, was the model for the Droeshout engraving in the First Folio or was painted from it. Here, too, are the Shakespeare brooch found on the site of New Place in 1827, Shakespeare's gloves, a replica of the Davenant bust at the Garrick Club in London, and a bronze bust modelled on a supposed death-mask of the poet now in Darmstadt. — The open space to the S. has been laid out as a flower-garden. In the *Bancroft Gardens*, to the N., is a monument to Shakespeare, by Lord Ronald Gower.

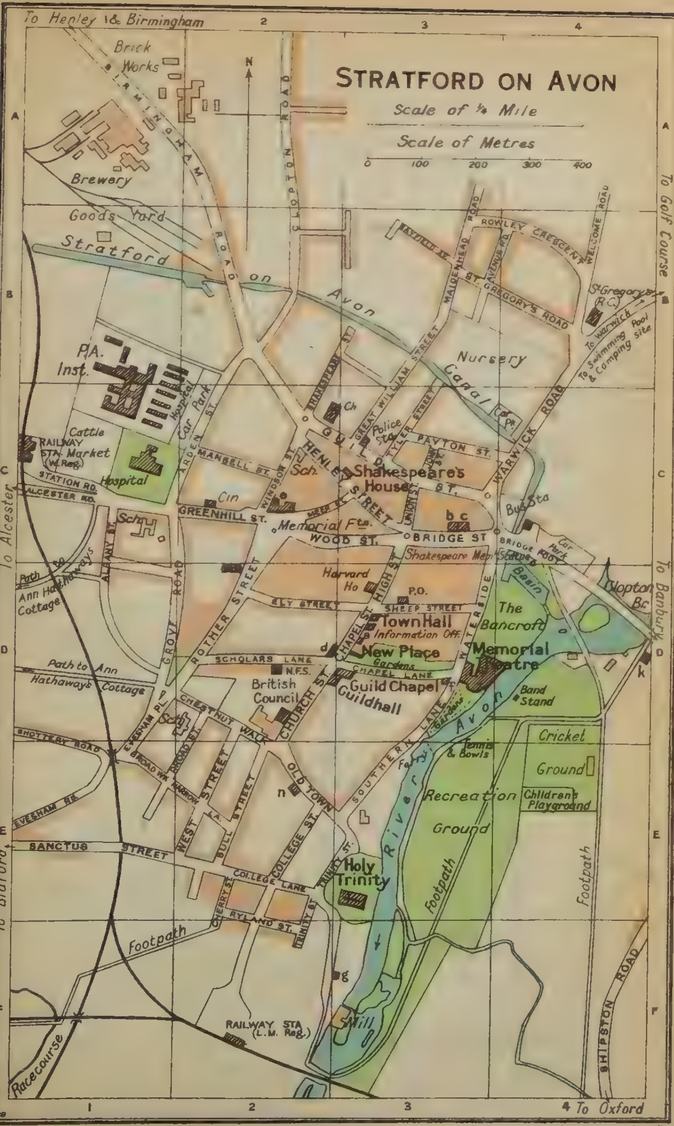
Above the Memorial the Avon is crossed (D 4) by the "sumptuous new bridge and large of stone" erected by Sir Hugh Clopton (view of town) and recently widened. — *Bridge Street* (C 3) leads W. into the town, passing (r.) the *Red Horse Hotel*, where 'Geoffrey Crayon's Throne and Sceptre' are still preserved in the room in which Washington Irving wrote his account of Stratford. Bridge St. is continued by Wood St. The *White Swan Hotel* here contains a curious wall-painting (c. 1560) of the Story of Tobias.

About 1 m. W. of Stratford (beyond D 1), and reached by a pleasant footpath across the fields, is Shottery, the birthplace of Ann Hathaway, Shakespeare's wife. *Ann Hathaway's Cottage*, a picturesque half-timbered Elizabethan farmhouse with a thatched roof, remains in its original state and contains a curious old bedstead and other relics. The old-fashioned garden is attractive. The old farmhouse adjoining is likewise open to visitors. From Shottery a lane leads N.W., crossing the Alcester road, to (2¼ m. more) Wilmcote (*Swan*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½ gs.) with *Mary Arden's Cottage*, the half-timbered house where Shakespeare's mother was born. It contains Elizabethan furniture and interesting old farm-implements. Adm. to both houses as for Shakespeare's birthplace.

The Environs of Stratford are, of course, packed with interest for the lover of Shakespeare. Thus the enthusiast might arrange a trip of about 20 m. to take in the 'Eight Shakespearian Villages' mentioned in the following lines (ascribed to Shakespeare) and exercise his ingenuity in determining the fitness of the epithets:—

> "Piping Pebworth, Dancing Marston,
> Haunted Hillborough, Hungry Grafton,
> Dodging Exhall, Papist Wixford,
> Beggarly Broom, and Drunken Bidford."

It was in the Falcon Inn at *Bidford* (still extant, though no longer an inn) that Shakespeare is reported to have taken part in the carouse that prompted the verse, and about 1 m. W. of it is shown the crabtree (or its successor) under which he slept off its effects. A Saxon cemetery (5–6th cent.) discovered here in 1924 has yielded many important finds. *Temple Grafton* is one of the three claimants to be the scene of Shakespeare's wedding. *Wixford* has an interesting church with Norman details. Conveniently included in this drive are *Luddington* (2 m. S.W. of Shottery), the most generally accepted scene of the poet's marriage; *Welford*, a charming village, which has not been without a maypole for centuries; and *Abbot's Salford* (2 m. S.W. of Bidford), with the picturesque old mansion of *Salford Hall* (1602). — The visit to *Charlecote* (p. 292), 4 m. E., is more imperative. — *Snitterfield*, the home of Shakespeare's father, is 3¾ m. N. *Clopton House* (adm. daily 10–5, 2/6), long the manor-house of the Cloptons, is 1 m. N. Just to the E. of this is *Welcombe* (where Shakespeare's friend and legatee, Anthony Nash, had property), with its lofty obelisk (120 ft.) to Mark Philips (d. 1873), builder of Welcombe House. — *Clifford Chambers*, 1½ m. to the S., has an old church (with a wonderful chalice and paten of c. 1495) and a quaint half-timbered


STRATFORD ON AVON
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
N
To Henley & Birmingham
To Golf Course
To Alcester
To Banbury
To Bidford
To Oxford
Racecourse
1
2
3
4
A
B
C
D
E
F
Brick Works
Brewery
Goods Yard
Stratford on Avon Canal
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
CLOPTON ROAD
ROWLEY CRESCENT
WELCOMBE ROAD
MAIDENHEAD ROAD
AVENUE RD.
ST. GREGORY'S ROAD
St Gregory's R.C.
To Warwick
To Swimming Pool & Camping site
Nursery
Canal
Car Pk.
WARWICK ROAD
P.A. Inst.
Hospital
Car Park
ARDEN ST.
Cattle Market
RAILWAY STA. (W. Reg.)
STATION RD.
ALCESTER RD.
Hospital
MANSELL ST.
WINDSOR ST.
Sch.
GUILD ST.
SHAKESPEARE ST.
Ch
GREAT WILLIAM STREET
Police Sta.
TYLER STREET
PAYTON ST.
JOHN ST.
Shakespeare's House
HENLEY STREET
UNION ST.
Cin
GREENHILL ST.
MEER ST.
Memorial Ftn.
WOOD ST.
BRIDGE ST.
b c
Bus Sta.
BRIDGE FOOT
Car Park
Clopton Br.
Shakespeare Mem. Statue
Basin
Sch.
ALBANY RD.
Path to Ann Hathaway's Cottage
GROVE ROAD
ROTHER STREET
Harvard Ho
HIGH ST.
P.O.
ELY STREET
SHEEP STREET
WATERSIDE
The Bancroft
Town Hall
Information Off.
CHAPEL ST.
d
New Place Gardens
Memorial Theatre
k
SCHOLARS LANE
N.F.S.
CHAPEL LANE
British Council
Guild Chapel
Guildhall
f
Band Stand
Path to Ann Hathaway's Cottage
CHESTNUT WALK
CHURCH ST.
EVESHAM PL.
Sch.
SHOTTERY ROAD
BROAD WK.
BROAD ST.
NARROW LA.
WEST STREET
BULL STREET
OLD TOWN
n
SOUTHERN LANE
Gardens
Ferry
Tennis & Bowls
Cricket Ground
Children's Playground
River Avon
Recreation Ground
EVESHAM RD.
SANCTUS STREET
COLLEGE ST.
COLLEGE LANE
TRINITY ST.
Holy Trinity
CHERRY ST.
RYLAND ST.
Footpath
Footpath
Footpath
g
Mill
RAILWAY STA. (L.M. Reg.)
SHIPSTON ROAD
689

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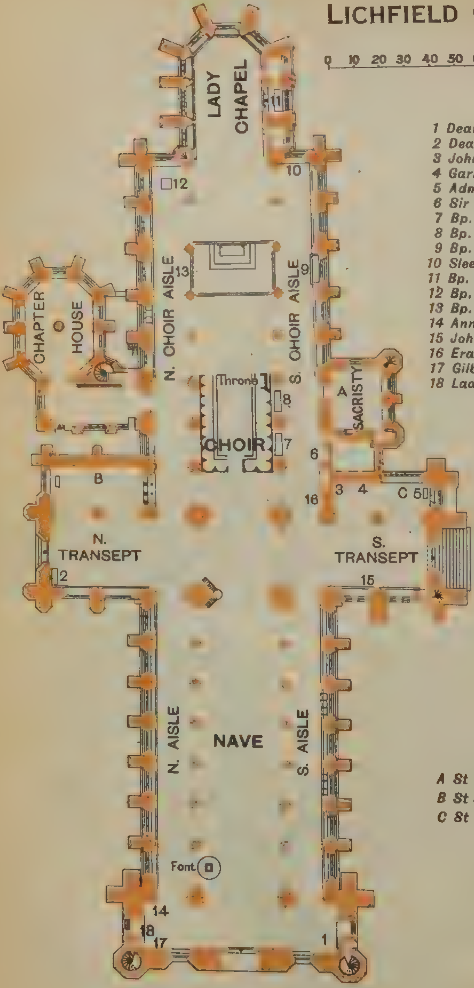
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet


LADY CHAPEL
11
10
12
13
9
CHAPTER HOUSE
N. CHOIR AISLE
S. CHOIR AISLE
Throne
8
CHOIR
7
A
SACRISTY
6
B
3
4
C
5
16
N. TRANSEPT
S. TRANSEPT
2
15
N. AISLE
NAVE
S. AISLE
Font
14
18
17
1

MONUMENTS

1 Dean Addison
2 Dean Heywood
3 Johnson
4 Garrick
5 Adm. Sir Wm. Parker
6 Sir John Stanley
7 Bp. Walter de Langton
8 Bp. Hugh de Patteshull
9 Bp. Hacket
10 Sleeping Children
11 Bp. Selwyn
12 Bp. Ryder
13 Bp. Lonsdale
14 Anna Seward
15 John Savile
16 Erasmus Darwin
17 Gilbert Walmsley
18 Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu

CHAPELS

A St Chad's (above)
B St Stephen's
C St Michael's (War Meml.)

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vicarage. Michael Drayton (1563–1631) was a frequent visitor at the 16th cent. manor-house ("the Muse's quiet port"; burned down in 1918). — *Alcester* (Swan, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 5 gs.), a little old town of Roman origin (Alauna), 8 m. W. of Stratford, has a 17th cent. town hall. *Coughton Court* (N.T.; open Wed. & Sat. in summer, 2–6; adm. 2/), 2 m. N., is the early 16th cent. house of the Throckmortons, and contains many Jacobite relics.

From Stratford to *Birmingham* or *Bristol*, see Rte. 37A; to *Banbury*, see p. 274; to *Oxford* and *London*, see p. 287; to *Warwick* and *Leamington*, see p. 292.

37. FROM BRISTOL TO BIRMINGHAM

A. Viâ Stratford-on-Avon

ROAD, 98 m. From Bristol to (34¾ m.) **Gloucester**, see Rte. 19; thence to (43½ m.) **Cheltenham,** see Rte. 30. Thence A 46 viâ (59 m.) *Broadway* to (74 m.) **Stratford-on-Avon**, and A 42 thence to (98 m.) **Birmingham.**

An alternative route from Cheltenham follows A 435 viâ (4 m.) *Bishop's Cleeve*, with an interesting 12th cent. church; (16 m.) **Evesham** (Rte. 33); and (25¾ m.) *Alcester*, 20 m. S. of Birmingham.

RAILWAY, 99 m. in 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 29 m. *Stonehouse*. — 44¾ m. **Cheltenham** (Malvern Rd.). — 53¾ m. *Winchcombe*. — 60¾ m. *Broadway*. — 74 m. **Stratford-on-Avon.** — 82 m. *Henley-in-Arden*. — 99 m. **Birmingham** (Snow Hill). Through trains by this route from the S.W. coast to Wolverhampton.

From Bristol to *Gloucester* and (43½ m.) *Cheltenham*, see Rtes. 19, 30. — Leaving Cheltenham A 46 climbs the side of Cleeve Hill (p. 229) and descends to (50¾ m.) *Winchcombe* (George, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), an old-fashioned market town (2545 inhab.) with a fine late-Perp. church (freely restored).

Hailes Abbey (9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2; adm. 6*d.*), a Cistercian ruin (1246), 2 m. N.E., was once famous for its relic of the Holy Blood, and was the burial place of its founder Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans (1209–72), and of his son Henry (murdered at Viterbo in 1271). *Postlip Hall* (2 m. S.W.) is an Elizabethan manor-house with a Norman chapel. Henry VIII's widow, Catherine Parr (1512–48), who married Lord Seymour of Sudeley, is buried in the chapel adjoining *Sudeley Castle* (1 m. S.E.; no adm.).

We skirt the Cotswolds, crossing the Oxford-Worcester road at (59 m.) **Broadway** (Rte. 33), and the Roman Icknield Street at (62¾ m.) *Weston-sub-Edge*. — 65½ m. *Mickleton* (Three Ways, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6½ gs.) is a pretty village at the N. verge of the Cotswold country. — Beyond (72½ m.) *Clifford Chambers* we cross the Stour and the Avon. — 74 m. **Stratford-on-Avon** (Rte. 36). — 82 m. *Henley-in-Arden* (Blue Bell, R. & B. 16/6), a quaint little town in the *Forest of Arden*, has a Perp. church, an old Guildhall (now in private occupation), and a 13th cent. market-cross. The name of Shakespeare survives here, but its bearers seem to have no connection with the poet. — 87 m. *Hockley Heath. Lapworth*, 1½ m. S.E., has a church with some very early details (possibly Saxon); *Packwood House*, 2 m. E., is a half-timbered mansion (partly 15th cent.), with furniture and tapestry, and a 17th cent. yew-garden (open Wed., Sat. 2–5 or 7, Sun. 2–5; closed in Oct.; adm. 2/6, gardens only 1/). — We traverse the suburbs of Hall Green and Sparkbrook. — 98 m. **Birmingham** (Rte. 35).

B. Viâ Worcester

Road (A 38), 85½ m. — To (34 m.) *Gloucester*, see Rte. 19. — 45 m. *Tewkesbury*. — 59½ m. **Worcester.** — 66½ m. **Droitwich.** — 72½ m. *Bromsgrove*. — 85½ m. **Birmingham.** — Motor-Coach in 5 hrs.

Railway, 88¾ m. in 2-2¾ hrs. The fastest trains avoid Worcester and Droitwich by a loop between Wadborough and Bromsgrove. Principal Stations: 37 m. **Gloucester.** — 43½ m. **Cheltenham** (Lansdown). — 50¾ m. *Ashchurch*, junction for Tewkesbury (1¾ m.) and for *Evesham* (11 m.). — 52¾ m. *Bredon*. — 62¾ m. **Worcester** (Shrub Hill). — 68¼ m. **Droitwich.** — 74½ m. *Bromsgrove*. — 78¼ m. *Barnt Green*. — 88¾ m. **Birmingham** (New St.).

From Bristol to (34 m.) *Gloucester*, see Rte. 19. A 38 leads nearly due N. and at 42½ m. leaves on the left the road to Deerhurst (see below).

45 m. **TEWKESBURY** (*Hop Pole*, R. & B. 14/6–17/; *Swan*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½–6½ gs.; *Bell*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Tudor House*, unlic., R. & B. 13/6), an ancient borough (4352 inhab.; the Roman *Etocessa*) on the Warwickshire Avon, close to its confluence with the Severn, contains one of the most magnificent Norman churches in England and many interesting 16–17th cent. houses (e.g. the Wheatsheaf Inn, in High St.). Steamers ply on the Severn and Avon, and there is good boating on both.

Shakespeare refers to 'Tewkesbury mustard' (Henry IV, Part II, ii, 4). The battle of Tewkesbury (comp below) was fought in 1471 in the 'Bloody Meadow,' ½ m. S. of the town. Tewkesbury is the 'Nortonbury' of Mrs. Craik's 'John Halifax, Gentleman' (the Bell is the house of Abel Fletcher, the tanner), and Mr. Pickwick once dined at the Hop Pole with Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen. The Abbey Mill, likewise associated with Fletcher, is now a restaurant.

The famous ***Abbey Church** (adm. to tower 6*d*.), the successor of a Benedictine abbey founded in 715, was begun in 1087 by Sir Robert Fitzhamon (choir completed in 1123, nave and tower c. 1150); and, though neglect and frequent restoration have affected both exterior and interior, it is substantially as it was when reconsecrated after the battle of Tewkesbury. Internally it is 315 ft. long, 71 ft. wide, 122 ft. wide across the transepts, and 58½ ft. high. The **Central Tower* (148 ft.; pinnacles added in 1660; restored 1936) is in colour, proportion, and arcading quite perfect. The rather later *North Porch* (impressive in its plainness), the unique *West Front*, with its grand recessed arch, and the romantic cluster of *Choir Chapels*, added in 1330–50, are contrasting beauties of the exterior. The interior has an even more varied range of architectural beauty. The great pillars of the **Nave*, though they dwarf the triforium and the later clerestory and vaulting (Dec.), justify their predominance by their grandeur. The vigorously carved bosses of the roof (regilt and coloured by Gambier Parry) should be noted. The tower vaulting has shields and dependent ornaments (some modern) representing the 'glorious sun of York,' triumphant over the Lancastrians in the 'Bloody Meadow' of Tewkesbury. A brass in the pavement beneath marks the traditional grave of the young Lancastrian Prince of Wales, slain in the battle or after. In the S. transept is the Madonna del Passeggio, an original painting by Raphael, once in the possession of Madame de Pompadour. The *Transepts* are Norman, with 14th cent. windows. The beautiful S. arm has an apsidal chapel with an upper chamber, and contains a memorial tablet to Mrs. Craik (1826–87). The choir is surrounded by an *Ambulatory* with a sequence of chapels, including the elegant E.E. *St. Margaret's Chapel* (with the tomb of Sir Guy de Brienne, 1390) and *St. Edmund's Chapel*, with its appropriate bosses and the 15th cent. Wakeman Cenotaph. Behind the high altar is the Clarence vault, where the murdered Duke of Clarence and his wife were buried in 1478. The truncated Norman pillars of the *Choir* support pointed arches and a lofty superstructure with a richly groined and bossed roof (14th cent.). The brasses, the monuments, and the 14th cent. *Windows of the choir commemorate the Fitzhamons, De Clares, Despensers, Beauchamps, and other lords of Tewkesbury in its great days. Finest of all is the exquisite **Beauchamp Chantry* (1422), after which rank the adjacent *Founder's Chantry* (Fitzhamon; 1397), the *Despenser Monument* ('Hugo Tertius'; exquisite canopy; c. 1349), the tomb of Hugh le Despenser (1326) and the *Trinity Chapel* (1378), with its early fan-tracery and the unique kneeling figure of Edward le Despenser. — To the S. of the church is a *Cloister Walk*, with a fine 15th cent. doorway. The *Abbey House* (near the W. front) and the *Abbey Gate House* (W. of it) are the only remains of the monastic buildings.

Deerhurst, with its two pre-Norman buildings, lies S. of Tewkesbury and may be reached thence by boat on the Severn, by road (4 m.), or by a field-path (2½ m.). The **Church of St. Mary* (adm. 6*d.*) belonged to a Saxon monastery with documentary history from 804. The lower half of the tower is of Saxon masonry, and Saxon herring-bone work is visible in many parts of the exterior. Many of the stones were taken from a Roman villa that stood on the site. The nave, with its E.E. arcades, incorporates the original choir (20 ft. long), the Saxon apse of which, not rebuilt after a 15th cent. fire, can be easily traced from without. In the E. wall of the tower is a curious two-light triangular-headed window, and below are a triangular opening (like others in the N. and S. walls) and a blocked door once leading to a W. gallery. One of the brasses dates from 1400. The ancient *Font has spiral ornamentation, probably earlier than the 9th century. About 200 yards away, across the road and attached to a fine half-timbered house, is the so-called **Odda's Chapel*, dating, according to an inscription stone now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, from 1056. It was a memorial chapel for Odda's brother Ælfric.

Bredon, 3 m. N.E. of Tewkesbury, has a fine Norman and Dec. church and a large tithe-barn (14th cent.). Above it is the rounded Bredon Hill (961 ft.; *View), celebrated in song by A. E. Housman. The 16th cent. manor house of *Bredons Norton*, 1½ m. N., is shown to visitors by courtesy of the owner;

while on the N.E. flank of the hill is *Elmley Castle*, with an interesting church containing the sumptuous tomb of the 1st Earl of Coventry (d. 1699), by Wm. Stanton.

Our road ascends the Severn valley. At 51 m., about 1 m. left beyond the river, is *Upton-on-Severn* (White Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Pool Guest House, simple, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 3½ gs.), the scene of an adventure of Tom Jones. — 53 m. *Severn Stoke* is ¾ m. S.W. of *Pirton*, where the church has a typical 'magpie' tower.

59½ m. **WORCESTER** (50,497 inhab.), an episcopal city and county town, lies mainly on the left bank of the smoothly flowing Severn. At the time of Henry VIII "no towne of England made so many cloathes yearly as this town"; but its cloth trade has now given place to the manufacture of porcelain, sauce, gloves, and other wares. Seagoing vessels ascend the Severn as far as Worcester Bridge.

Railway Stations. *Shrub Hill* (A, B 6; Rfmts.), for all services. — *Foregate Street* (A 4), a secondary station on the Malvern line.

Hotels. Star (a; B 3), Foregate St., R. & B. 16/6–19/, pens. 30/; **Crown** (d; B 4), Broad St., R. & B. 16/, pens. 27/6; **Loch Ryan**, 119 Sidbury (beyond D 4), unlic., with garden, R. & B. 14/, pens. 20/ or 6 gs.; **Great Western** (e; B 5), similar charges; **Hop Market** (c; B 4), R. & B. 12/6, these two commercial; **Old Talbot** (f; D 4), a quaint old house, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.

Post Office (A 3, 4), Foregate St.

Motor-Buses from Dolday (B 2) to *Droitwich*, *Bromsgrove*, and *Birmingham*; *Kidderminster* and *Dudley*; *Malvern*, *Ledbury*, and *Hereford*; *Tewkesbury* and *Gloucester* or *Cheltenham*; *Pershore*, *Evesham*, *Stratford-on-Avon*, and *Warwick*; etc.

Steamers in summer on the Severn from above the bridge. Motor-boats from Cathedral Landing Stage.

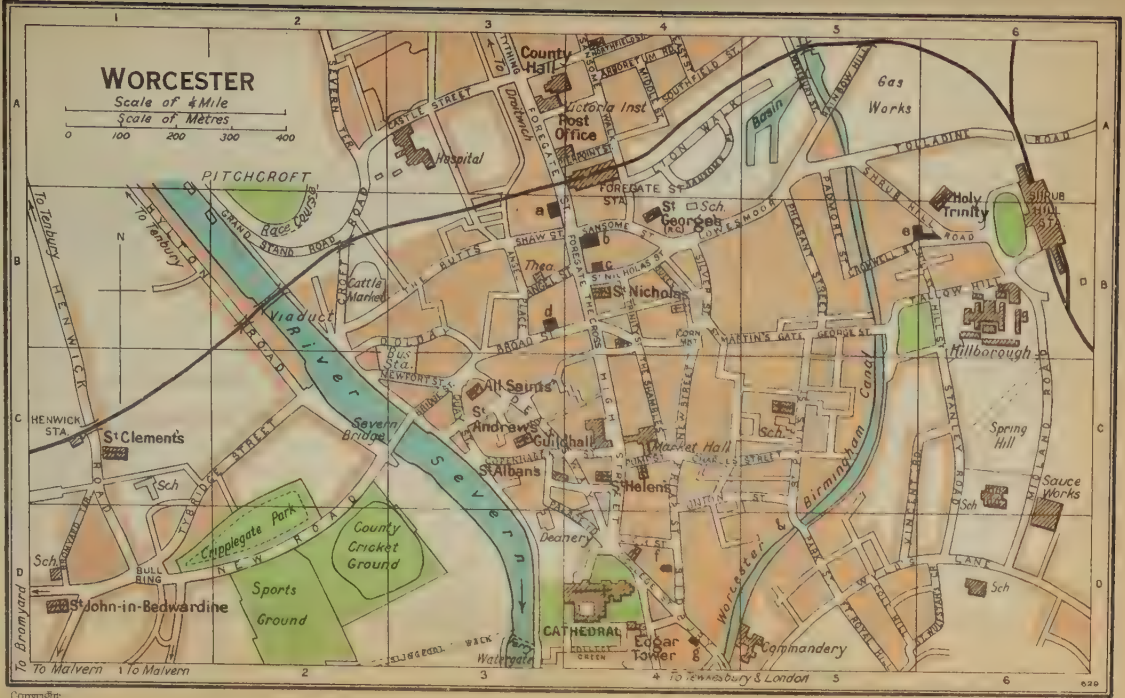
Race Meetings in March, July, and Nov., on the *Pitchcroft* (A 2).

History. Traces (not altogether conclusive) of British and Roman occupation have been found at Worcester (*Vigornia*), but its real history may be begun with the foundation of a bishopric in the Saxon *Wigorna Ceaster* (c. 680). At the Conquest the town was important enough to be chosen as the seat of a Norman castle. It was the first city to declare for Charles I in the Civil War, and Prince Rupert won his first victory at Powick Bridge (1642), 3 m. W. of Worcester. It was the last rallying-point of the Royalists round the young Charles II, who were defeated before the city by Cromwell in 1651. For its fidelity to the monarchy the city bears the motto "Civitas in Bello in Pace Fidelis."

'Berrow's Worcester Journal,' established most probably in 1690 as the 'Worcester Postman,' and certainly existing in 1709, is the oldest unofficial English newspaper with a continuous history.

The ***Cathedral** (D 4), which lies near the river, is a cruciform structure (mainly E.E. and Perp.) with aisleless transepts and secondary choir-transepts, and it has been restored to the pitch of apparent newness. Services on weekdays at 7.45, 8.30, & 5.15, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, 4, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The original church was dedicated to St. Peter and served by secular canons. *Bishop Oswald* (961–992) rebuilt the cathedral and converted the secular foundation into a Benedictine monastery. *St. Wulstan* (bishop


WORCESTER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
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1 2 3 4 5 6
A B C D
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Gas Works
Basin
County Hall
Victoria Inst
Post Office
Hospital
PITCHCROFT
Race Course
GRAND STAND ROAD
Foregate St Sta.
St Georges (R.C.)
Sch.
Holy Trinity
Shrub Hill St.
Tallow Hill
Hillborough
Spring Hill
Sauce Works
Sch
Cattle Market
Viaduct
River Severn
Severn Bridge
Bus Sta.
The Butts
Thea.
St Nicholas
All Saints
St Andrews
Guildhall
St Albans
St Helens
Market Hall
Birmingham Canal
Worcester & Birmingham Canal
Deanery
CATHEDRAL
College Green
Edgar Tower
Watergate
Ferry
Commandery
Henwick Sta.
St Clements
Sch
Cripplegate Park
County Cricket Ground
Sports Ground
Bull Ring
St John-in-Bedwardine
Sch
Henwick Road
Hylton Road
Tybridge Street
New Road
Castle Street
Severn Ter.
Foregate St
The Tything
Sansome Walk
Lowesmoor
Pheasant Street
Padmore St
Shrub Hill Road
Rainbow Hill
Stanley Road
Midland Road
Vincent Rd
Lane
Sidbury
Friar St
New Street
The Shambles
High Street
Broad St
Angel St
Silver St
St Martin's Gate
George St
Charles Street
Union St
Park St
Wyld's Lane
Fort Royal Hill
Newport St
Dolday
Croft Road
a b c d e f g
To Tenbury
To Droitwich
To Bromyard
To Malvern
To Tewkesbury & London
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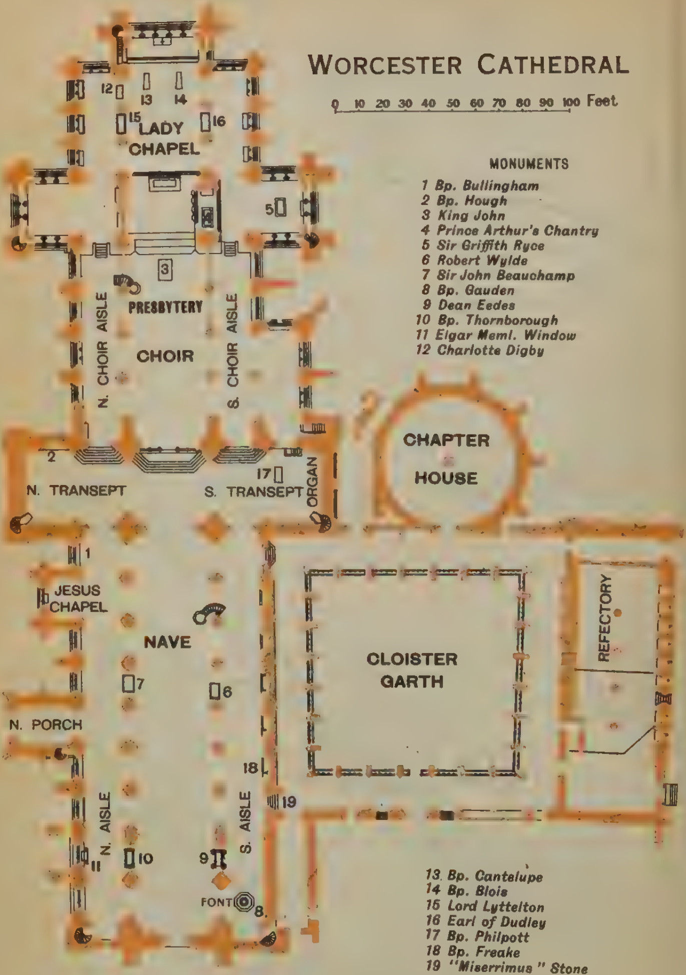
WORCESTER CATHEDRAL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LADY CHAPEL
PRESBYTERY
CHOIR
N. CHOIR AISLE
S. CHOIR AISLE
N. TRANSEPT
S. TRANSEPT
ORGAN
CHAPTER HOUSE
JESUS CHAPEL
NAVE
N. PORCH
N. AISLE
S. AISLE
FONT
CLOISTER GARTH
REFECTORY
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MONUMENTS

1 Bp. Bullingham
2 Bp. Hough
3 King John
4 Prince Arthur's Chantry
5 Sir Griffith Ryce
6 Robert Wylde
7 Sir John Beauchamp
8 Bp. Gauden
9 Dean Eedes
10 Bp. Thornborough
11 Elgar Meml. Window
12 Charlotte Digby
13 Bp. Cantelupe
14 Bp. Blois
15 Lord Lyttelton
16 Earl of Dudley
17 Bp. Philpott
18 Bp. Freake
19 "Miserrimus" Stone

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1062–95) pulled down St. Oswald's church, which had suffered much at the hands of the Danes, and in 1084–89 built a cathedral in the new Norman style, of which the crypt is the chief remaining part. In 1202 the cathedral was devastated by fire, but in 1218 it was dedicated after restoration, a splendid ceremonial attended by the young King Henry III, ten bishops, and many other ecclesiastics and nobles. Wulstan, at whose tomb miracles suddenly began to happen in 1202, was canonised in 1203; and the consequent influx of pilgrims necessitated (and paid for) the building of a Lady Chapel and the rebuilding of the choir (begun 1224). The nave was remodelled in the 14th cent. The Central Tower (196 ft.; ascent 6*d*.), which is the one rich feature of the exterior, was completed in 1374 and commands a fine view of the Malvern Hills (good chimes). The W. front is the design of Perkins (1857–73). — The monuments throughout the cathedral deserve careful study (comp. *A. Macdonald*, 'Guide to the Monuments').

By the impressive *North Porch*, built by Bp. Wakefield (1375–94), we enter the NAVE, midway between its nine piers. The two W. bays (c. 1160) are remarkable illustrations of Trans. work; the Norman capitals foretell foliage designs, and the pointed arches are already E.E. rather than Norman. The lofty triforium is of peculiar design. The other seven bays differ entirely from these, and are not uniform. Those on the N. are Dec. (1317–27). The bays on the S. side are very early Perp., probably built immediately before the vaulting of the nave, completed in 1377. The triforium arcade also differs on the N. and S. side. The tympanum spaces bear sculptured figures from the Old Testament. Those on the S. side are modern. In the second bay of the *North Aisle* are a tablet and a memorial window to Elgar (not buried here). In the sixth bay of the N. arcade is the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp and his wife (c. 1400), and opposite is that of Robert Wylde of the Commandery (d. 1608). Farther E. opens the *Jesus Chapel*, one of the few remaining chapels in England so dedicated. Just beyond it is the curious tomb (not in its original place) of Bp. Bullingham (d. 1576). The lower part of the wall of the *South Aisle* is that of the Norman nave. Five Norman recesses face the present pier arches, two of them being filled with later monumental arches. In one of these is the tomb of Bp. Freake (d. 1591), by Anthony Tolly, notable as being the second-oldest signed tomb in England. The tomb of Bp. Thomas (d. 1689), farther E., is signed by Thomas White (see below). The two W. bays are of the same date as those of the nave (c. 1160). Bp. Gauden (1605–62), the probable author of the 'Eikon Basilike' attributed to Charles I, is buried at the W. end of the S. aisle. At the W. entrance lie the ashes of Lord Baldwin (d. 1947), with his Garter banner above.

The WEST TRANSEPTS are a mixture of Norman and Perp. work, with inconsistent 19th cent. restorations. In the E. wall of each arm is a fine Norman arch. Below this arch, in the N. arm, is Roubiliac's elaborate monument to Bp. Hough (d. 1743); and in this arm are tablets to Mrs. Sherwood (1775–1851), author of 'The Fairchild Family,' and to Mrs. Henry Wood

(1814–87), author of 'East Lynne.' In the S. arm is the monument of Bp. Philpott (d. 1892) by Sir T. Brock (1847–1922), a native of Worcester. Here also is the Great Organ; the Little Organ (by 'Father' Smith; 1774), said to have belonged to Handel, is in the N. choir aisle.

*CHOIR. Of the Norman choir little remains except a buttress or two in the triforium. As a whole, the E. end of Worcester Cathedral is one of the most English of our cathedral choirs and second only to that of Beverley Minster as a work of the period (1220–60). Its beauty is best seen in the Lady Chapel (begun 1224; sculptured arcade, etc.) and the East Transepts. Here the piers and arches are loftier than in the *Presbytery*, built over the Norman crypt, which raises the floor-level considerably above that of the transepts and Lady Chapel. The detached shafts of Purbeck marble were added by Bishop Giffard (1268–1302). The *Stalls* are late Victorian, incorporating the medieval *Misericords; they replaced 17th cent. stalls, part of which are now at Sutton Coldfield. The pulpit is of the 16th cent., the other furniture modern. In the presbytery is the tomb of King John (d. 1216), of which the Purbeck marble effigy alone is of contemporary work. The lion biting the end of the sword is an alleged reference to the curbing of the royal power by the barons. The rest of the tomb is probably of the same date as the adjacent **Chantry of Prince Arthur*, erected in 1504, two years after his death at Ludlow. Within the screen-work below are two fine effigy tombs, probably of Bp. Giffard (d. 1302) and a kinswoman. In the **Lady Chapel* are the tombs of Bp. Cantelupe (d. 1266) and Bp. Blois (d. 1236), and on the N. wall is a tablet to the second wife of Izaak Walton, with an epitaph by him (1662). To the left are a small alabaster Madonna (c. 1470) and a monument by Chantrey (to Mrs. Digby; d. 1820). The 'Worcester Crucifix,' with expressive figures of the Virgin and St. John, is a restoration (1862) of a 13th cent. work (E. end of S. aisle). — The *N.E. Transept* is now St. George's Chapel, dedicated to the Worcestershire Regt.; and in the *S.E. Transept* is the tomb of Sir Griffith Ryce (d. 1523).

The many-pillared *CRYPT (entered from the S.W. Transept), built by St. Wulstan in 1084, is the second in date of the four apsidal crypts in English cathedrals. Willis aptly calls it "a complex and beautiful temple," and both its complexity and its beauty must have been greater in its original and more extended form. The apsidal crypt of Canterbury is earlier, those of Winchester and Gloucester are later.

The CHAPTER LIBRARY, in a room over the S. aisle of the nave, contains some 4000 vols., including various rarities, and many MSS., particularly of canon law.

The remains of the monastic buildings lie to the S., connected with the church by CLOISTERS (1374; restored), which are entered from the S. aisle of the nave. A second entrance on the S. side (from College Green) is by a richly moulded late-Norman door. The bosses of the vaulting are admirable. Those in the S. walk represent the ancestors of Christ. In the N. walk adoring angels turn towards the central boss, carved with the Virgin and Child. At the W. end of this walk is a tombstone inscribed 'Miserrimus,' which inspired Wordsworth to a speculative sonnet. He was unaware that the epitaph is that of a Jacobite minor canon, unable to adjust himself to the rule of William III.

From the E. side of the cloisters we enter the CHAPTER-HOUSE, originally a circular Norman building, reconstructed externally in decagonal form about 1400. Along the S. side of the cloisters lies the **Refectory* (1370), 120 ft. long, with Norman vaulted cellars, and a magnificent though mutilated Romanesque *Majesty, probably from the W. front of the Norman cathedral, in a 14th cent. frame. It has been restored, and is used for the King's School (adm. on application, when not in use). On the N. side of College Green is the E. wall of the *Guest House.* — *Edgar Tower* (D 4), the main entrance to College Green, was the Great Gate of the monastery. It may have been built in connection with the otherwise entirely destroyed *Castle*, the site of which is now the King's School garden. In return for the burial of King John, Henry III restored to the monks part of the outer bailey which had encroached upon their property. The tower got its name from its having held a statue supposed to represent King Edgar; the present statuettes date from 1909. The Water Gate leads from College Green to the Severn Bank, above which are the remains of the *Dormitory*.

Three Choirs Festival, see p. 225.

The *Diocesan Registrar's Office* (formerly St. Michael's Church), in College St., just N.E. of the cathedral, preserves the marriage-contract of William Shakespeare and Ann Hathaway.

Just to the S.E. of the cathedral is the so-called *COMMANDERY (D 5; adjoining No. 79 Sidbury; no adm. at present), a rich example of domestic architecture and the most interesting secular building in Worcester. Founded by St. Wulstan c. 1085 as a hospice for travellers, it remained a religious foundation until suppressed by Wolsey in 1524. Its prevailing character is Tudor.

In Severn St., 300 yds. S.W., are the *Royal Porcelain Works* (no adm.), which were founded in 1751 and have occupied their present site since 1840. Since 1768 they have been famous for elaborate and costly ware, notable for its perfect finish.

From the Commandery, Sidbury, Friar St. (D 4), and New St. (C 4), in all three of which we note some picturesque timbered houses (17th cent.), lead N. to the Old Cornmarket (B 4). In the so-called *King Charles's House* (1577), in New St., Charles II found momentary refuge after the battle of Worcester.

In following HIGH STREET (C 4) to the N. from the cathedral we pass (l.) *St. Helen's Church*, chiefly of the 15th cent. Farther on, on the same side, is the *Guildhall* (C 3, 4), a handsome Queen Anne building by Thomas White, a Worcester pupil of Wren (1721). The statues of Charles I and Charles II, as supporters of Church and State (l. & r. of entrance), together with the head of Cromwell nailed by the ears over the doorway, express significantly the politics of the 'Faithful City.' Inside are portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte by Reynolds, and a brass cannon used in the battle of Worcester. Beyond the ungainly *Market Hall* (r.) Church St. diverges for the church of *St. Swithun*, dating from 1733–36, apart from its Perp. tower, and preserving a remarkably complete set of 18th cent. interior fittings, including a magnificent three-decker *Pulpit, with mayor's chair and sword-rest incorporated.

High St. is prolonged by The Cross (B 4), at the end of which is the church of *St. Nicholas* (1732; also by White), and by its continuation Foregate St. In the latter are (l.) the *Berkeley Hospital* (1703), an almshouse with a typical founder's statue and, (r.) beyond the railway bridge, the *Victoria Institute* (A 3), containing the public library and *Museum* (open free 11–1, 2–4, Sat. 10–4, closed Sun.).

DEANSWAY (D 4, C 3), a new thoroughfare leading from the cathedral to the Severn Bridge, passes the picturesque *Old Deanery* (formerly the bishop's palace), *St. Alban's Church*, with a Norman doorway and font, and *St. Andrew's Church*, demolished except for its extraordinarily slender spire (245 ft. high) erected in 1751. *All Saints*' (C 3) is another of White's churches, furbished up by Sir Aston Webb. The *Severn Bridge* (C 3) commands a good general view of the city. — Near Shrub Hill Station is *Holy Trinity* (A, B 6), a 19th cent. building with a 14th cent. roof from the cathedral Guest House.

Sir Edward Elgar (1857–1934), the composer, was born at *Upper Broadheath*, 2 m. W., and died at Worcester. His cottage birthplace is now a memorial museum (adm. daily 1/), and contains interesting portraits, musical scores, etc. — *Stanbrook Abbey*, 3½ m. S. of Worcester, is the only house of Benedictine nuns in England (transferred from Cambrai in 1795; in the present abbey since 1838).

FROM WORCESTER TO WOLVERHAMPTON, 30 m. (railway in 1½–2 hrs.). A 449 runs due N. — 5¾ m. *Ombersley* (Crown & Sandys, R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.) is a very picturesque village. — At (11¼ m.) *Hartlebury* (Mitre Oak, 1¼ m. S., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is *Hartlebury Castle*, the residence of the Bp. of Worcester, founded c. 1268 but now mainly of 18th cent. work. *Stourport* (Swan, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4 gs.; Areley House, private, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.) is 1½ m. W. near an attractive reach of the Severn. — 14½ m. **Kidderminster** (*Black Horse*, R. & B. 13/6), an irregularly built town (28,914 inhab.) on the Stour, is noted for its carpet manufacture and has a good theatre (Playhouse). From 1641 till 1666 Richard Baxter (1615–91), the Nonconformist divine, was minister of the fine parish *Church*, which contains several good monuments. His pulpit is in the Unitarian chapel, while his statue stands in the Bull Ring. Another statue, beside the town hall, commemorates Sir Rowland Hill (1795–1879), the postal reformer, a native of the town. To *Bewdley* and *Ludlow*, see Rte. 41; to *Bridgnorth* and *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 44.

20 m. *Stourton* (Stewponey Roadhouse, R. & B. from 13/6) is 1½ m. N.E. of *Kinver Edge* (N.T.), a natural moorland park. At Holbeche House, near (24 m.) *Himley*, Catesby and others concerned in the Gunpowder Plot made a desperate stand in 1605. — 30 m. *Wolverhampton*, see Rte. 43.

FROM WORCESTER TO TENBURY, 21 m. (A 443). At (6 m.) *Holt Heath* we quit the Severn valley. Holt church (11–12th cent. details) and the remains of the 14–16th cent. castle lie to the right near the river. — 10½ m. *Great Witley* has an Italianate *Church (in a bad state), with a ceiling painted by Verrio and a fine monument by Rysbrack to Lord Foley (d. 1733) and his wife. — 12½ m. *Abberley* (The Elms, R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.), in pleasant hilly country. We descend to the Teme valley; the famous 'test hill' of *Shelsley Walsh* is 3 m. S. beyond the river. — 21 m. *Tenbury*, see p. 311.

From Worcester to *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 44; to *Malvern* and *Hereford*, see Rte. 39; to *Oxford* (London), see Rte. 33.

The Birmingham road (A 38) runs N.E. from Worcester. — 66½ m. **Droitwich Spa** (*Worcestershire Brine Baths Hotel*, R. & B. 24/6, pens. 11 gs.; *Raven*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.; *Château Impney*, R. & B. from 22/6, pens. 8–11 gs.; *St. Andrew's House*, pens. 6 gs., *Ayrshire House*, 5½ gs., *Royal*, 5 gs., these three unlic.) is an ancient borough with 4553 inhab., resorted to for its strong and copious brine springs or 'wyches.' Large quantities of salt are produced also for commercial purposes. The springs rise from beds of rock-salt, 120–170 ft. below the surface of the ground, and seem to have been known to the Romans. They have radio-active properties and are useful in cases of rheumatism, neuritis, and general debility. The well-equipped *Baths*, the chief hotels, and the *Park* are in the upper part of the town. The most interesting church is *St. Peter's*, ½ m. S. of the centre, where Edward Winslow (1595–1655), the 'Pilgrim Father,' was baptized.

Among other points of interest are *Hindlip Hall* (3½ m. S.), where (in an earlier building) some of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators lay hid for a week; *Salwarpe Court* (3 m. S.W.), a half-timbered house; and *Westwood Park* (1½ m. W.), a fine Elizabethan mansion.

Leaving Stoke Prior, with its salt-works, on the right, we reach (72½ m.) **Bromsgrove** (*Golden Cross*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.; *George*, R. & B. 7/6), a town of 9520 inhab., with a handsome Perp. church, quaint gabled houses, and a boys' school founded in 1527.

Redditch (19,280 inhab.; Unicorn), 6 m. E., is a straggling town noted for the manufacture of springs, needles, fish-hooks, etc.

The road now ascends between the *Clent Hills* (1036 ft.; l.) and the *Lickey Hills* (900 ft.). Near the top is (76½ m.) *Chadwich Manor*, an estate of the N.T. (1150 acres), a favourite week-end resort from Birmingham. We pass between *Rubery*, with its large mental hospitals, and *Rednal* (r.) with the grave of Card. Newman. — 82 m. *Selly Oak*, and thence to (85½ m.) **Birmingham**, see Rte. 35.

38. FROM GLOUCESTER TO HEREFORD AND SHREWSBURY

ROAD, 83 m. A 40. 16 m. *Ross.* — A 49. 30 m. **Hereford.** — 43 m. *Leominster.* — 54 m. **Ludlow.** — 70 m. *Church Stretton.* — 83 m. **Shrewsbury.**

RAILWAY, 80¾ m. in 3–3½ hrs. Carriages are changed at Hereford. Principal Stations: 14 m. *Mitcheldean Road.* — 18 m. **Ross.** — 30 m. **Hereford.** — 42½ m. **Leominster,** junction for Presteign, New Radnor, etc. — 48¾ m. *Woofferton*, junction for *Tenbury* (5¼ m.) and *Cleobury Mortimer* (14¼ m.). — 53½ m. **Ludlow.** — 61 m. **Craven Arms,** junction for *Much Wenlock* (17¼ m.), and for *Knighton* (12¼ m.). — 68½ m. *Church Stretton.* — 80¾ m. **Shrewsbury.**

Gloucester, see Rte. 30. A 40 crosses the Severn on a bridge built by Telford and runs due W. — At (7 m.) *Huntley* we reach the outskirts of the Forest of Dean (l.). On the right rises *May Hill* (969 ft.; view).

A pleasant detour may be made to the S. viâ (2½ m.) *Longhope* (Manor House, unlic., R. & B. 16/6, pens. 6½ gs.) and (4 m.) *Mitcheldean* (p. 226).

The road now enters **Herefordshire**, a picturesque county bisected by the Wye, at one time the boundary between the Welsh and the Saxons. Herefordshire is noted for its breed of store-cattle, and, as Fuller puts it, "this shire better answereth (as to the sound thereof) the name of Pomerania than the dukedom of Germany so called, being a continued orchard of apple-trees, whereof much cider is made." Its cider and perry are still famous.

On the left are the fine tower of the church of (13¾ m.) *Weston-under-Penyard* (Sandiway, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) and the woods of *Penyard Chase*.

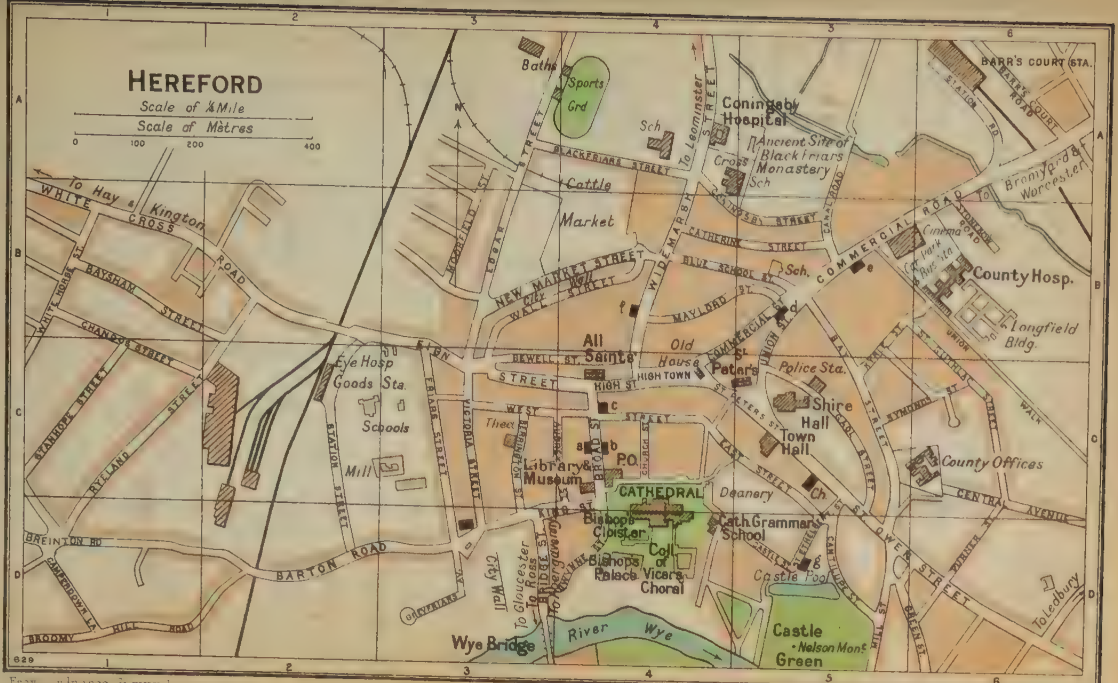
Just E. of Weston is the site of the Roman *Ariconium*, once the focus of a thriving iron-smelting industry (c. A.D. 200–400).

16 m. **Ross** (*Royal*, R. & B. 12/6–15/6, pens. 6–8 gs.; *Swan*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Valley*, unlic., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *King's Head*, R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs., all T.H.; *Chase*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Wye*, pens. 7 gs., in pleasant grounds 1½ m. E.), an attractive town (4738 inhab.), stands above the left bank of the Wye. Its most prominent building is the Dec. and Perp. church, from which and from the adjoining Prospect Walk the valley is seen to special advantage. Before the altar is the grave of John Kyrle (d. 1724), the 'Man of Ross' celebrated by Pope in his 'Third Moral Essay.' His house (now a shop) in the market-place is marked by a bust. In the Royal Oak, in 1867, Dickens and his biographer, Forster, decided on the 'American Tour.' The adjacent *Market House* (1670) is raised on open arches.

Descent of the *Wye Valley*, see Rte. 40. — MOTOR-BUSES to *Malvern*, *Worcester*, and *Birmingham*; *Symond's Yat* and *Monmouth*; *Hereford*; *Ledbury*; *Gloucester*; *Blakeney*; etc.

The direct road to Hereford (A 49) crosses the Wye by *Wilton Bridge*, with its sundial, near the ruined *Wilton Castle* (12–16th cent.), and, passing (19 m.) *Peterstow* (Pengethley, pens. 25/–30/, 1 m. beyond), ascends over the flank (527 ft.) of *Aconbury Hill* (Axe & Cleaver Inn, R. & B. 10/6). More attractive are the byways which keep closer to the river and are very little longer; either E. of the Wye passing near (23 m.) *Brockhampton Court* (pens. 8–12 gs.), a country-house hotel with riding and fishing; or W. of the river through (21½ m.) *Hoarwithy* (Retreat, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4 gs.), on a very charming reach.

30 m. **HEREFORD**, an ancient county town (24,159 inhab.), and the seat of a bishop since 672 (when its see was detached from Lichfield), lies mainly on the left bank of the Wye. Its castle, once "high and stronge, and full of great towres," as the proximity of the Welsh marches demanded, has almost totally vanished, but many interesting old buildings remain.


HEREFORD
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Mètres
0
100
200
400
1
2
3
4
5
6
A
B
C
D
629
To Hay & Kington
WHITE CROSS ROAD
WHITE HORSE ST.
BAYSHAM STREET
CHANDOS STREET
STANHOPE STREET
RYELAND STREET
BREINTON RD
CAMPERDOWN LA.
BROOMY HILL ROAD
BARTON ROAD
Eye Hosp
Goods Sta.
Schools
Mill
STATION STREET
FRIARS STREET
VICTORIA STREET
GREYFRIARS AV.
City Wall
To Gloucester
To Ross
BRIDGE ST
To Abergavenny
Wye Bridge
River Wye
EIGN STREET
MOORFIELD ST.
EDGAR STREET
Baths
Sports Grd
Cattle Market
BLACKFRIARS STREET
NEW MARKET STREET
City Wall STREET
BEWELL ST.
All Saints
HIGH ST
HIGH TOWN
WEST STREET
Thea
BERRINGTON ST
AUBREY ST
Library & Museum
BROAD ST
P.O.
CHURCH ST
KING ST.
GWYNNE ST.
CATHEDRAL
Bishops Cloister
Bishops Palace
Coll of Vicars Choral
Deanery
Cath. Grammar School
CASTLE ST
ST ETHELBERT ST
Castle Pool
CANTILUPE ST
Castle Green
• Nelson Mont
MILL ST
GREEN ST.
ST OWEN STREET
EAST STREET
ST PETERS ST
Ch.
Town Hall
Shire Hall
GAOL STREET
Police Sta.
St. Peter's
Old House
MAYLORD ST.
WIDEMARSH STREET
To Leominster
Sch
Coningsby Hospital
Cross
Ancient Site of Blackfriars Monastery
Sch
CONINGSBY STREET
CATHERINE STREET
BLUE SCHOOL ST.
Sch.
CANAL ROAD
COMMERCIAL ROAD
COMMERCIAL ST
UNION ST.
Cinema
Car Park
Bus Sta
STONEBOW ROAD
County Hosp.
Longfield Bldg.
UNION
BATH ST
ST OWEN ST
KYRLE ST
SYMONDS ST
ST GUTHLAC STREET
BAY STREET
WALK
County Offices
CENTRAL AVENUE
TURNER ST
To Ledbury
To Bromyard & Worcester
BARR'S COURT STA.
BARR'S COURT ROAD
STATION RD.
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
N

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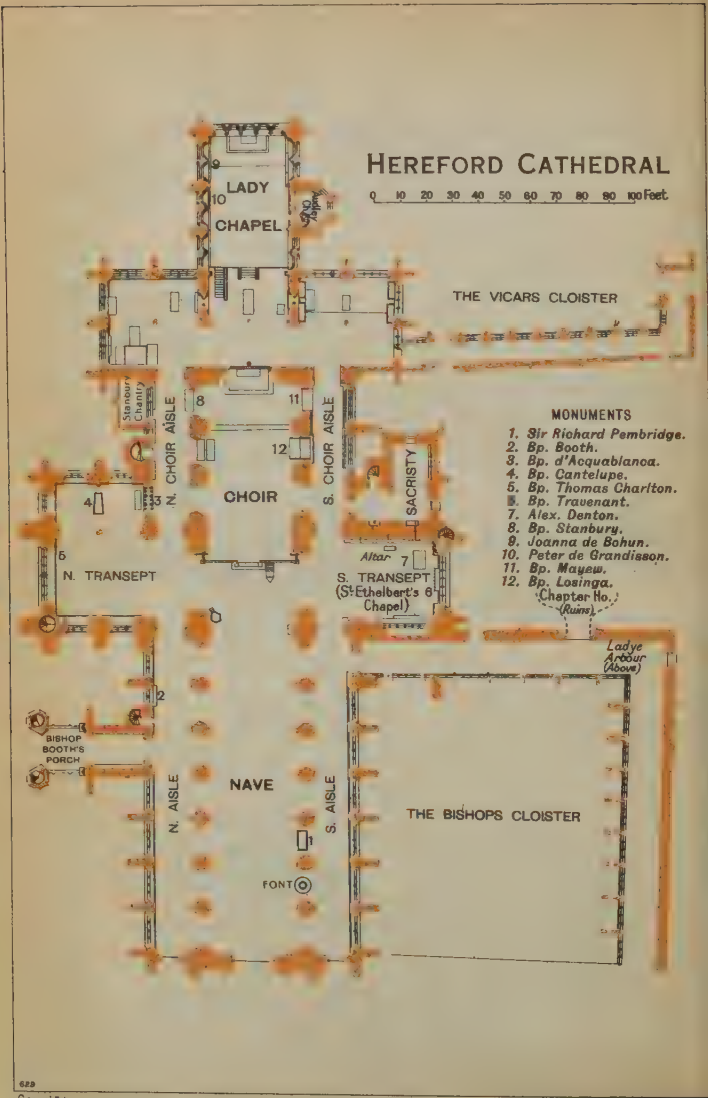
HEREFORD CATHEDRAL
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet
LADY CHAPEL
Audley Ch.
THE VICARS CLOISTER
Stanbury Chantry
N. CHOIR AISLE
CHOIR
S. CHOIR AISLE
SACRISTY
N. TRANSEPT
S. TRANSEPT (St. Ethelbert's Chapel)
Altar
Chapter Ho. (Ruins)
Ladye Arbour (Above)
BISHOP BOOTH'S PORCH
N. AISLE
NAVE
S. AISLE
FONT
THE BISHOPS CLOISTER
MONUMENTS
1. Sir Richard Pembridge.
2. Bp. Booth.
3. Bp. d'Acquablanca.
4. Bp. Cantelupe.
5. Bp. Thomas Charlton.
6. Bp. Travenant.
7. Alex. Denton.
8. Bp. Stanbury.
9. Joanna de Bohun.
10. Peter de Grandisson.
11. Bp. Mayew.
12. Bp. Losinga.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
629

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Hotels. Green Dragon (a; C 4), R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; City Arms (c; C 4), T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; Mitre (b; C 4), R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs., these three in Broad St.; Castle Pool (g; D 5), unlic., Castle St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–6½ gs.; Imperial (f; B 4), Widemarsh St., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; Kerry Arms (d; B 5), Commercial Sq., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Hop Pole (e; B 5), P.R., Commercial Rd. R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.

Post Office (C 4), Broad St.

Theatre (repertory), Berrington St. (C 3).

Motor-Buses from Commercial Rd. to *Bromyard* and *Worcester*; *Ledbury*; *Malvern*; *Ross* and *Gloucester*; *Leominster*, *Ludlow*, and *Shrewsbury*; *Fownhope*; *Hay*; *Monmouth*; etc.

The broad street known as HIGH TOWN (C 4) is the commercial centre of Hereford. Here stands the **Old House*, a timbered house built in 1620 from the design of John Abel, to whom are due many fine timbered houses in Herefordshire. Formerly part of Butchers' Row, it was restored in 1883 and now contains a small museum (weekdays 10–1, 2–5.30, adm. 6*d*.). In High St. is the church of *All Saints* (C 4), with a distorted spire (212 ft.), carved oak stalls (late 14th cent.), a chained library, good modern glass, and the register of Garrick's birth.

Eign St. and Whitecross St. and Rd., continuing High St., lead to (1¼ m.) the *White Cross* (beyond B 1), a hexagonal shaft erected by Bp. Charlton in 1347 in thanksgiving for the departure of the Black Death (stepped base alone original). The markets were held here during the plague.

From All Saints Broad St. leads S. to the cathedral close, passing the *Public Library & Museum* (adm. weekdays 10–5, Thurs. 10–1). Here are a fine Roman altar from Castra Magna and interesting old farm and cider-making implements.

The ***Cathedral** (C, D 4), dedicated to SS. Mary and Ethelbert, is a beautiful and interesting building, illustrating many architectural styles. Visitors usually enter by *Bp. Booth's Porch*, on the N. side. Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 4.30, on Sun. at 8, 11, & 6.30.

HISTORY. Legend has it that the ghost of St. Ethelbert of East Anglia, murdered by Offa of Mercia in 794, demanded burial at Hereford; and in 825 a successor of Offa built over the miracle-working tomb of the saint what was probably the first stone church on this site. A later Saxon church was burned down, along with the town, in the Welsh invasion of 1056. The first Norman bishop, *Robert de Losinga*, began to rebuild the ruined church in 1079, but if, as tradition asserts, his church was circular, it must have been obliterated by *Bp. Reynelm* (1107–15), who is styled on his tomb 'founder of the church.' Yet the 11th cent. character of parts of the E. end suggests that Reynelm's claim is excessive. *Robert de Bethune* (1131–48) completed the nave "with great solicitude and expense" and renovated the choir. *William de Vere* (1186–99) radically altered the plan of the E. end and probably began the Lady Chapel (completed c. 1220), beneath which was constructed a lofty crypt. The N.W. Transept was rebuilt c. 1260, and the inner N. Porch was added by *Bp. Swinfield* (1282–1317). The dignified Central Tower (165 ft. high), erected on the Norman piers and arches, and the Chapter House are due to *Bp. Adam of Orleton* (1317–45). *Bp. Booth* (1516–35) added the outer N. porch. The fall of the W. tower in 1786 afforded Wyatt an opportunity of pulling down the W. bay and destroying much Norman work in the nave and of erecting a new W. front after his own idea of Gothic. The latter has been replaced by a new façade in the 14th cent. style, by J. Oldrid Scott, completed in 1908. The E. end and crossing were restored in 1843, the whole building in 1856–63.

Interior. The NAVE (12th cent.), one of the richest Norman designs in England, though evil entreated by Wyatt (see above), who is responsible also for the present triforium, clerestory, and wooden vaulting, still preserves its real grandeur in the eight massive piers, the main arches, with their carvings and mouldings, and the noble arches that support the tower. The sculptured *Font* is likewise Norman. The *Aisles* are late-Dec., on Norman lower courses. Features of interest are the Jacobean oak pulpit and the monuments of Sir Richard Pembridge (d. 1375; S. aisle) and Bp. Booth (d. 1535; N. aisle), the latter with its original grille. — The *NORTH TRANSEPT, in a rich and unusual Dec. style (with some 15th cent. glass), may have been built to receive the exquisitely designed tomb of Bp. d'Acquablanca or d'Aigueblanche, called Peter of Savoy (d. 1268), but is mainly associated with the shrine of Bp. Thomas Cantelupe (d. 1282), a saint whose remains worked miracles and attracted pilgrims. The *Pedestal of his magnificent shrine is notable for its naturalistic foliage, and figures of Templars. Under the great window, one of the largest examples of Geometrical tracery in England, is the richly canopied tomb of Bp. Thomas Charlton (d. 1369). — The *SOUTH TRANSEPT retains its Norman character. The primitive design of the E. wall is probably due to Losinga (see above), with later work in the triforium arch above the aisle. Bp. Trevenant (d. 1404), who made the Perp. alterations in this transept, lies under the great S. window. On the W. side is a fireplace, and beside it a few 14th cent. stalls with original canopies. — The *Tower Lantern*, with its many shafts and curious gratings, was hidden by a 15th cent. roof until 1843.

In the solemn *CHOIR (dedicated in 1110) the rich Norman triforium is surmounted by a graceful E.E. clerestory, which, like the vaulting, dates from the 13th century. The main arches are supported by massive piers, and the capitals of the semi-detached shafts are richly carved. At the E. end is a grand Norman arch (surmounted by a blind arcade) which originally gave upon the central one of three low apses. In the axis of this arch now rises a pier of the processional aisle belonging to Bp. de Vere's alteration (1186–99). The *Choir Stalls* and *Bishop's Throne* date from the 14th century. A marble slab opposite the throne marks the supposed spot of St. Ethelbert's shrine. The ancient chair to the left of the altar is said to have been used by King Stephen. The brass of Bp. Trilleck (1360) in the chancel floor is specially good. On the right is a 14th cent. statue of St. Ethelbert.

In the N. choir aisle is the famous **Mappa Mundi*, executed on vellum by Richard of Haldingham c. 1313, a typical medieval map, with Jerusalem in the centre and Paradise at the top (i.e. to the E.). Opening from this aisle is the *Chantry of Bp. Stanbury* (1474), with rich fan-vaulting and heraldry, and curious capitals; the bishop's tomb is opposite. A door W. of it leads to the *Archive Chamber*, formerly entered only by a kind of drawbridge, crossing the large window in the N.W. transept. The "genuine monastic library" here (adm. on application) has some interesting chained books in their original presses. — The EAST TRANSEPTS were built on the site of the Norman apsidal chapels at the end of the 14th century. In the S.E. transept is a bust, by Roubiliac, of James Thomas (d. 1757) and in the S. choir-aisle are several 14th cent. effigies of early bishops.

The E.E. *LADY CHAPEL (c. 1220), despite its interior want of height, is beautiful, especially the clustered window-shafts and the E. end with its five lancets (restored). On the N. side is the fine tomb of Sir Peter de Grandisson (d. 1358), nephew of Cantelupe. In the easternmost bay on this side is the monument of Joanna de Bohun (d. 1327), under a painted arch. On the S. side is the 15th cent. tomb of Precentor Swinfield (with his 'swine' rebus); some of the windows contain old glass from St. Peter's church. Behind an open screen of painted stone is the **Audley Chantry* (1492–1502), with a painted screen and a lierne-vaulted upper chamber. — On the N. side is the entrance to the E.E. CRYPT (adm. 3*d.*), the one instance of an English crypt founded later than the 11th century.

A covered walk, with finely carved oak roof, known as the *Vicars' Cloister*, leads from the S.E. transept to the COLLEGE OF VICARS-CHORAL (D 4), built round a quadrangle (1472). A second cloister, of two walks (Perp.), known as the *Bishop's Cloister*, with vigorous grotesques and unusually elaborate tracery, is entered from the S. side of the nave. In the E. walk is the doorway of the decagonal *Chapter House*, the foundations of which may be seen in a garden between the two cloisters. The square tower, with an upper chamber, at the S.E. corner has always been called the '*Ladye Arbour*.' On the W. side is the *Library* (1897), containing many rare and early printed books and MSS. — Three Choirs Festival, see p. 225.

The *Bishop's Palace* (D 4) stands to the S., between the cathedral and the river. It contains a Norman hall with timber pillars. In Gwynne St., on the wall of the bishop's garden, is a tablet marking the alleged birthplace of Nell Gwynne (1650–87). The *Cathedral Grammar School* (D 4), E. of the cathedral, dates from the 14th century. — In Berrington St. (B 3), nearly opposite the theatre, are some quaint half-timbered almshouses.

Just S.E. of the cathedral close, on the river, is CASTLE GREEN (D 5), preserving the memory of the old castle; the pool on its N. side was part of the moat. In the middle is a column to Nelson. We return to High Town viâ St. Owen St., passing the *Town Hall* (1904), the *Shire Hall* (C 5; by Smirke, 1819), a statue of Sir G. Cornewall Lewis (d. 1863; by Marochetti), and *St. Peter's Church* (C 5; 13th cent. steeple; 15th cent. stalls).

In Widemarsh St. (A, B 4), which runs N. from High Town, is the *Raven Inn* (on the right; formerly the 'Angel'), where David Garrick (1717–79) was born. *Coningsby Hospital* (A 4), or *Black Cross Hospital*, ¼ m. farther on, is an almshouse for old soldiers and servants, erected in 1614 on the site of a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers, with a chapel of c. 1200. The inmates (occasionally at least) wear a red uniform; the visitor is shown round by the 'Corporal' (gratuity). In the garden are a Preaching Cross (c. 1370) and other relics of a monastery of Black Friars (c. 1322).

Among points of interest in the vicinity are *Kenchester* (5 m. W.), the site of *Castra Magna*, the Roman settlement nearest Hereford, and *Dinedor Hill* (3 m. S.), with a British camp and a view.

A longer excursion leads S.W. to (7½ m.) **Kilpeck**, where the well-restored *Church is one of the finest remaining examples of enriched Norman work on a comparatively small scale. The remarkable sculpture on the S. doorway and W. window, showing Celtic influence, should be specially noticed. We may go on thence viâ St. Devereux to (11 m.) *Abbey Dore*, where the *Church consists of the choir and transepts of a Cistercian abbey-church of 1147. Thence to Hay or Abergavenny, see the *Blue Guide to Wales*. — The descent of the Wye by boat may be begun at Hereford, though it is more often started at Ross (Rte. 40). Its lovely upper reaches are described in the *Blue Guide to Wales*.

From Hereford to *Malvern* and *Worcester*, see Rte. 39; to *Hay*, *Abergavenny*, etc., see the *Blue Guide to Wales*.

Beyond Hereford A 49 runs N., through the Lugg valley and over the wooded Dinmore Hill, to (39 m.) *Hope-under-Dinmore*. *Hampton Court*, ¾ m. E., is a castellated mansion built by Sir Rowland Lenthall with the ransom of prisoners taken at Agincourt (1415).

43 m. **Leominster** (pron. 'Lemster'; *Talbot*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Royal Oak*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), a town of 5707 inhab., on the Lugg, originated in the monastery of *Leofminstre* (7th cent.), afterwards succeeded by a Benedictine priory (12th cent.). The *PRIORY CHURCH (SS. Peter and Paul), now the parish church, illustrates every style from Norman to Perp. and has been restored and enlarged (fine ball-flower ornamentation). The ancient ducking-stool in the N. aisle was last used in 1809. Of the ancient timbered houses the most interesting is the *Butter Cross* or *Market House* (1633), removed in 1883 to the *Grange Pleasure Grounds*, S. of the church. On the *Clarke Almshouses* (1736; rebuilt 1874) is a quaint effigy over a trenchant inscription in favour of thrift.

A 44 leads W. viâ (7 m.) *Pembridge*, a large village with good timbered houses and a 14th cent. church, to (14 m.) *Kington* (Burton House, Oxford Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a small town (with another good church), where Mrs. Siddons made her début in a barn in 1772 or 1773. — Other points of interest are *Weobley* (Red Lion, pens. 10 gs.; Salutation, R. & B. 10/), 8 m. N.W., also notable for its half-timbered houses; and *Mortimer's Cross*, 6 m. N.W., where the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists in 1461.

At (50¼ m.) *Woofferton* (Salwey Arms, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.) we enter Shropshire and reach the valley of the Teme. *Orleton Court*, 2 m. S.W., is a good timbered mansion (16th cent.), and *Richard's Castle*, 2 m. N.W., is a pre-Conquest instance of a Norman motte-and-bailey castle.

FROM WOOFFERTON TO KIDDERMINSTER, 23 m. (A 456). — 5 m. *Tenbury Wells* (Swan, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 152/6) has mineral wells and a church containing interesting monuments, including one to the parents of Lady Lucy of Charlecote. — Continuing E., we traverse *Wyre Forest*. — 20 m. *Bewdley* (Royal, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4 gs.), on the Severn, has 2868 inhab., manufactures combs and horn goods, and was the birthplace of Lord Baldwin (1867-1947; d. at Astley Hall, Stourport). — 23 m. *Kidderminster*, see p. 304.

Shropshire, or Salop, is the largest inland county of England and a border-county towards Wales, which latter fact enlivened its early history. The portions next Wales are generally hilly or even mountainous, while to the N. and E. of the Severn extend fertile plains, in which the numerous meres are a characteristic feature. The region about Ludlow is celebrated in A. E. Housman's 'A Shropshire Lad,' but Church Stretton is an even more attractive centre.

54 m. **LUDLOW** (*Feathers*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs., in a fine old house; *Bull*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Tally Ho*, unlic., Broad St., R. & B. 13/6), finely "seated upon a hill at the joyning of the Teme and the river Corve," is an interesting and attractive old town (5642 inhab.).

Entering the town from the S. we traverse the suburb of *Ludford*, with a 13th cent. church (St. Giles) and Ludford House (14th cent.), and cross the Teme by Ludford Bridge (*View). Thence Broad St., passing through Broad Gate, the only survivor of seven town gates, ascends, past some of the most interesting old houses in Ludlow, to the *Butter Cross* (18th cent.).

From the Butter Cross High St. leads W. to Castle Sq. in which is the Tudor *Castle Lodge*. — The imposing ***Castle** (adm. 1/, 10–1, 2–4.30, 5.30, or 7.30; on Sun. on application), begun by Roger de Lacy in 1086 but with additions down to 1581, was long the seat of the Lords President of the Marches, but was suffered to fall into ruin in the 18th century.

Over the 14th cent. *Gateway* by which we enter the Castle Green were the rooms in which Samuel Butler (then steward of the Earl of Carbery) wrote a great part of 'Hudibras' (1661-62). — In front is *Mortimer's Tower*, the alleged prison of Hugh de Mortimer, a sturdy opponent of Henry II. Beyond the inner moat rises the Norman *Keep* (110 ft. high; *View), the oldest part of the castle. In the inner ward stands a late-Norman **Round Chapel*. To the W. are the suite of rooms in which Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII, died in 1502, the year after his marriage with Catherine of Aragon; the *Great Hall* (now roofless) in which Milton's masque of 'Comus' was presented in 1634, when the Earl of Bridgewater came to Ludlow to take up his appointment as lord-lieutenant of Wales (1631); and the rooms occupied by the little Edward V and his brother in 1483, before their removal to the fatal Tower of London.

The noble parish church of *St. Lawrence* has a good 15th cent. tower (130 ft.), a remarkable E. window (15th cent. glass), a 14th cent. Jesse window in the Lady Chapel, and a hexagonal porch. The reredos, misericords, and screens, and the monuments, in the chancel, of officials and lords of the Welsh Marches, all repay examination. The oldest tomb is that of Ambrosia (d. 1574), sister of Sir Philip Sidney.

Opposite the E. end of the church stands the picturesque *Reader's House* (10–6; adm. 7*d*.), a half-timbered Tudor edifice with a Jacobean porch, incorporating some fragments of a much older stone 'church house,' acquired in the 14th or 15th cent. by the ancient Palmers' Guild. In the 18th cent. it was the residence of the 'reader,' an assistant to the rector of the parish.

Bull Ring and Corve St. (l.) lead N. to the station, passing the *Feathers Hotel*, a notable Elizabethan half-timbered house with Jacobean carving (1603), and the *Post Office*.

The surroundings are very attractive. Pleasant wooded walks skirt the Teme, on which boats may be hired; while to the E. and N.E. rise the Clee Hills, best reached by the road to Bridgnorth (20 m.) viâ (10 m.) *Burwarton* (800 ft.) and (11 m.) *Cleobury North. Titterstone Clee* (1749 ft.; *View) rises to the S. of this road, *Brown Clee* (1790 ft.) to the N. — A fine round may be completed by going on from Cleobury North to (13½ m.) *Ditton Priors* (758 ft.; Howard Arms, P.R., R. & B. 10/6) and thence, viâ *Abdon* and (18 m.) *Heath*, with its small but complete Norman church, descending *Corve Dale*, the broad valley between the Clee Hills and the long ridge of *Wenlock Edge* (800-950 ft.). — A 4117 from Ludlow crosses the S. side of the Clee Hills and goes on to (11¾ m.) *Cleobury Mortimer* (Talbot, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.), a little town where the restored church has a Trans. Norman tower and some good 13th cent. work.

To the W. of Ludlow is (8½ m.) *Leintwardine* (Lion, R. & B. 13/, pens. 132/), with the tomb of Gen. Tarleton (1754–1833), who served in the American War of Independence. The return thence should be made by (12½ m.) *Wigmore*, with the huge ruin of the castle of the Mortimers (12–14th cent.), and over *Bringewood Chase* (High Vinnals, 1235 ft.), 3 m. S.W. of Ludlow.

56½ m. *Bromfield* preserves remains of a 12th cent. priory in its parish church and elsewhere. — 63½ m. **Stokesay Castle* is the oldest and probably the finest example in England of a moated and fortified manor-house (10–6 or dusk, Sun. from 12, closed Tues.; adm. 1/). It has two towers (1115 and 1284), a gatehouse (1570), and a great hall (1284), and belonged to the Lords Craven in 1627–1869. — 64½ m. *Craven Arms* (Craven Arms, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) is a village named after a coaching inn, now important as the junction of the main railway to Central Wales.

B 4368 leads W. to (8½ m.) *Clun* (Buffalo, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 17/6), a remote little town with an old bridge and a poorly restored Norman church. The ruined castle, dating from the reign of Stephen, is sometimes identified with the 'Garde Doloureuse' of Scott's 'Betrothed.' — *Bishop's Castle* (Castle, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), 11 m. N.W. of Craven Arms, is another little town with quaint houses and shops, but no longer a castle. At *Lydbury North* (Powis Arms, P.R., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 87/6), 2½ m. S.W., the Clive pew in the church contains relics of the great Lord Clive, who bought the estate of *Walcot Park* here in 1760.

70 m. **Church Stretton** (*Longmynd*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 10½ gs.; *Strettondale*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9½ gs.; *Sandford*, unlic., R. &

B. 15/, pens. 22/6; *All Stretton Hall*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 9 gs.; *Denehurst*, unlic., pens. 6½ gs.), a high-lying health-resort (1705 inhab.), is well situated at c. 650 ft. on the *Longmynd* (1696 ft.; view), which rises to the W., and has a good golf course.

Attractive walks may be taken to *Cardingmill Valley*, N.W. of the town; to *Caer Caradoc* (1506 ft.; 2 m. N.E.), with a British camp and Caractacus's Cave; to the top of the *Longmynd*, etc. — The line of the Roman Watling Street, between Leintwardine (Bravonium) and Wroxeter (Uriconium), lies E. of the railway.

73½ m. *Leebotwood* (Pound Inn, P.R., R. & B. 10/). — 75 m. *Longnor* (Longnor Hall, pens. 25/). — About 1 m. N.W. of (76½ m.) *Dorrington* (Horseshoes, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) is the 13th cent. church of *Stapleton*, which prior to 1300 consisted of two stories (the lower one perhaps intended for a store), and 2 m. N.E. is *Condover*, where the church has a 17th cent. nave, formed by throwing the early nave and N. aisle into one after the fall of the central tower (1660). The N. transept is late-Norman. *Condover Hall*, a fine stone house of 1598, is now a home for blind children. — 83 m. **Shrewsbury**, see Rte. 44.

39. FROM HEREFORD TO MALVERN AND WORCESTER

ROAD, 30 m. (A 48). — 14½ m. *Ledbury*. — 22 m. Great Malvern. — 30 m. **Worcester**. — Worcester may be reached also (28 m.) by A 465 and A 44 viâ (14 m.) Bromyard (*Falcon*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Hop Pole*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.); or (26 m.) by A 4103 (poor road) viâ (13 m.) *Fromes Hill* and *Storridge*. — MOTOR-BUSES by the first two routes.

RAILWAY, 29¼ m. in ¾–1¼ hr. Principal Stations: 13¾ m. *Ledbury*, junction for Gloucester viâ Newent. — 17¾ m. *Colwall*. — 19¾ m. *Malvern Wells*. — 21¼ m. Great Malvern. — 22¼ m. *Malvern Link*. — 28 m. *Henwick*. — 29¼ m. **Worcester** (Foregate Street and Shrub Hill).

Hereford, see Rte. 38. The road traverses a rich country of orchards and hop-gardens. — 8 m. *Tarrington* (Foley Arms). — 14½ m. **Ledbury** (*Feathers*, *Royal Oak*, *Old Talbot*, at these R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½–6 gs.) is a small town (3283 inhab.) on the Ledden. The *Market House* (1633), though much restored, still rests on its 16 original pillars of chestnut. The large *Church*, with a massive detached tower, exhibits various stages of architecture from Romanesque to Perpendicular. The chapel of St. Catherine is said to be dedicated to a purely local saint of that name. In the churchyard lies Jacob Tonson (d. 1736), the publisher of Dryden and Pope. Ledbury was the birthplace of the poets William Langland (1330?–1400?) and John Masefield (1878), and many of the earlier narrative poems of the latter contain local allusions. The early years of Mrs. Browning were spent at *Hope End*, a house 1¾ m. N. *Ledbury House* is a good timbered structure (16th cent.).

About 2 m. S.E. is *Eastnor Castle* (open on special occasions only; 1/), an early 19th cent. mansion standing in a fine park. — The Tewkesbury road goes on thence to (7 m.) *Birtsmorton*, with a 16th cent. moated mansion. — *Boshury*, 3 m. N. of Ledbury, has many interesting old houses with ornamented barge-boards. The church contains the oldest signed monument in England (by John Guldo, 1573).

The railway tunnels through the Malvern Hills, but the road climbs to (18 m.) *Wynd's Point* (830 ft.; British Camp Hotel, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7½ gs.), the pass between the *Herefordshire Beacon* (1114 ft.) and the main ridge.

The Beacon was once crowned by a huge and strong British camp, where, according to tradition, Caractacus was captured in A.D. 75. At Wynd's Point is the country-house long occupied by Jenny Lind (Mme Goldschmidt). Malvern may be reached thence by the *Jubilee Drive*.

20 m. *Malvern Wells*; 22 m. *Great Malvern*; 23 m. *Malvern Link*.

MALVERN (15,632 inhab.), a place of note in ecclesiastical history, attracts by the beauty of its situation and environs, the purity of its air, and medicinal quality of its springs. The name is shared by seven contiguous places at the base or on the slope of the MALVERN HILLS, a short and narrow range of igneous rocks (8½ m. long, ½–1 m. wide) with about twenty summits (1000–1400 ft.), rising with unexpected charm out of the Severn plain. The town of **Great Malvern**, at the N. end of the chain, is the chief of the group, but pleasant (and quieter) quarters may be obtained in any of the villages. The whole region was once a royal chase.

Hotels. At *Great Malvern*: **Foley Arms**, R. & B. 22/6, pens. 10 gs.; **County**, R. & B. 21/6, pens. from 7 gs.; **Abbey**, R. & B. from 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Beauchamp**, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Tudor**, high up, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7–8 gs. Unlic.: **Montrose**, pens. 5–7 gs.; **Gold Hill**, R. & B. from 12/6, pens. from 6 gs.; **Granta**, **Broomhill**, and many others. — At *Malvern Wells*: **May Place**, R. & B. 16/, pens. 6 gs.; **Hornyold Arms**, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6–7 gs. — At *West Malvern*: **Westminster Arms**, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8 gs. — At *Colwall*, on the W. side of the hills: **Park**, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Horse & Jockey**, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.

Motor-Buses to *Malvern Link*, *Malvern Wells*, *West Malvern*, *British Camp*, *Colwall*, etc.; also to *Worcester*, *Droitwich*, and *Birmingham*; *Tewkesbury*; *Evesham* and *Stratford*; *Ledbury* and *Hereford*; *Gloucester*; *Ross* and *Whitchurch*; etc.

Amusements. *Theatre*, with annual dramatic festival in Aug., and *Winter Garden*, in Grange Rd. — GOLF COURSE at Malvern Wells. — RACECOURSE (steeplechases) at Colwall.

Great Malvern possesses one of the chief springs, *St. Ann's Well*, situated on the slope of the Worcestershire Beacon, 750 ft. above the sea. The fine ***Priory Church** appears when viewed from without to be wholly a Perp. edifice of the 15th cent., but the interior reveals the Norman nave of the original 11th cent. building. The fine tower (ascent 6*d*.) resembles that of Gloucester Cathedral.

The church is notable for its 15–16th cent. glass, the finest windows being those in the S.E. chapel (St. Anne's), the E. window, the six high windows in the choir, and the N. transept window (with a portrait of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII). The old tiles, set in the choir-screen, are of unusual interest, and the misericords and monuments deserve attention. — William Langland, author of 'The Vision of Piers Plowman,' a famous poem in the Midland dialect, was probably educated in Malvern Priory, of which a restored Perp. gateway remains above the church.

Malvern College (520 boys; 1863), on the S. side of the town, ranks high among English public schools; in 1941–42 it was the training establishment for Free French cadets. In the *Cemetery*, near the station, lies Jenny Lind (1820–87). — At *Malvern Wells*, S. of Great Malvern, is the *Holy Well* (680 ft.). At *Little Malvern*, still farther S., are the remains of a Benedictine *Priory* (Perp.), founded in the 12th century. Sir Edward Elgar (1857–1934) is buried in the R.C. cemetery. *West Malvern* is the only one of the group which commands views towards the W. (Herefordshire hills). The *Royal Well* (1150 ft.) is near it. *North Malvern* still has its old stocks and whipping-post.

The chief **Malvern Hills**, from N. to S., are *West Hill*, *North Hill*, *Sugarloaf Hill*, *Worcester Beacon*, *Herefordshire Beacon* or *Camp Hill*, *Swinyard Hill*, *Midsummer Hill*, *Hollybush Hill*, *Ragged Stone*, and *Gloucester Beacon* or *Chase* (or *Keys*) *End*. Most of their summits are accessible by easy paths, with benches. — *North Hill* (1307 ft.) is ascended viâ the *Ivy Scar Rock* (½ hr.; good view of Great Malvern and its church). *Worcestershire Beacon* (1395 ft.), the highest (the "lonely height" of Macaulay), is ascended from Great Malvern in ½ hr. The *View includes 15 "fair counties," the cathedrals of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, the abbeys of Malvern, Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Evesham, and Pershore, the Wrekin (N.), and the Brecknock Hills (W.). — To the S. of this is the *Wyche Pass* (900 ft.), beyond which we may follow the ridge to *Wynd's Point* and (3 m.) the *Herefordshire Beacon* (see above).

The Worcester road descends to the Teme valley, which it crosses at (27 m.) *Powick Bridge*. — 30 m. **Worcester,** see Rte. 37B.

40. THE WYE VALLEY

The Wye (Welsh *Gwy*, water) rises on the slopes of Plynlimon in Wales, 15 m. E. of Aberystwyth and only 2 m. from the headwaters of the Severn. It flows to the S.E. viâ Rhayader, Builth Wells, and Hay to Hereford, and then to the S., joining the Severn near Chepstow after a course of 130 m. Walkers may spend a very pleasant week in following its whole course from source to mouth, but the majority of tourists will content themselves with a visit to the Lower Wye. The most beautiful scenery is on the section between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. The Wye, like the Severn, is a good salmon stream, and its fisheries are valuable. The 'coracle,' still seen up to 1914 on the Wye, a portable boat shaped like half a walnut and made of tarred canvas on a light frame, perpetuates an ancient British type. — Ross is the usual starting-point for a visit to the Lower Wye; but the boating-trip is sometimes begun at Hereford, with night-halts at Ross and Monmouth. Those who include Raglan should arrange to spend the night there.

BOATS with boatman may be hired at Ross from the Hope & Anchor Hotel, at Symond's Yat from the Olde Ferrie Inn; approximate charges: motor-launch trip, 2/6 per pers.; rowing-boat, 2/ per pers. per hour.

Ross, see Rte. 38. The ***Lower Wye,** passing some of the loveliest river-scenery in England ("a succession of nameless beauties"), flows S. to Chepstow, joining the Severn estuary just below the town after a devious course of c. 40 m. (direct distance little more than half). Besides its natural beauties, the trip includes the historic interest of Monmouth and Raglan Castle and the romantic appeal of Tintern Abbey.

Hurried travellers may go from Ross to *Chepstow* by the railway (27 m., in 1¼–2¼ hrs.), viâ (5½ m.) *Lydbrook Junction* and (13 m.) *Monmouth* (Troy sta.), which hugs the stream a great part of the way and offers good though fleeting glimpses of its charms. A good plan is to go by boat to (20 m.) Monmouth or to (31 m.) Tintern and walk or drive viâ the Wyndcliff (p. 318) to Chepstow (16 m. or 5½ m.), especially as the tidal part of the river (extending to St. Briavels) is not attractive at low water. But various good compromises of this character are possible, and the exact proportions of river, rail, and road must be determined by individual taste and weather conditions. The points that should not be missed are Symond's Yat, Tintern, and the Wyndcliff. — The following description refers to the boat-trip, but will be practically as useful to the traveller by road or railway.

The best ROAD (A 49; 27 m.) keeps to the right bank of the river, except between Monmouth and St. Briavels.

Just below Ross the river is comparatively tame. — ½ m. *Wilton Castle* (r.), a ruin of the 12–16th cent., with a modern house, is now owned by Guy's Hospital in London. We pass under *Wilton Bridge*. 5 m. (by the river; r.) *Goodrich* (Mount Craig, with good grounds, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7½ gs.; Ye Hostelrie, R. & B. 10/), with *Goodrich Castle*, a finely situated Norman ruin (weekdays 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2; adm. 6*d*.). This was the scene of Wordsworth's 'We are Seven' (1793). Below (6 m.) *Kerne Bridge* (Euroclydon, at Drybrook, 1 m. E., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) the river makes a long loop, and the scenery becomes more diversified. The right bank now belongs to Herefordshire and then (beyond Wyaston Leys) to Monmouthshire, the left bank to Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean). At (9½ m.) *Lydbrook* (Courtfield Arms, R. & B. 12/, pens. £7) we pass another bridge.

The interesting border-county of **Monmouthshire,** though strongly Welsh in character, as its place-names testify, and largely peopled by Celts, was included among English counties by Henry VIII in 1535, but is still reckoned with Wales for most administrative purposes. The portion E. of the Usk is undulating and rural, while that to the W. (by far the most populous) is mountainous, with valleys disfigured by ironworks and collieries. In this county are the Roman stations at Caerleon and Caerwent, and the medieval ruins of Tintern, Raglan, and Llanthony.

At (11 m.) the **Coldwell Rocks* (l.) the river makes another wide bend to the N. (c. 4 m.), returning to within about 650 yds. of the beginning of the loop. The tourist should leave his boatman to take his craft round the bend while he ascends ***Symond's Yat** (475 ft.), rising between the two reaches of the river and commanding a wonderful view. The station and hotels (*Royal*, pens. 9 gs.; *Wye Rapids*, *Paddocks*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Olde Ferrie Inn*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.) lie on the water's edge, at the foot of the precipitous rocks which here wall in the Wye. The river now sweeps round the *Great Doward* (661 ft.) crowned with an old encampment. Farther on are the *Little Doward* (r.; tower), the beautiful woods of *Lady Park* (l.), and *Wyaston Leys* (r.; 3 m. from the Yat.) The valley expands.

20 m. (11 m. by road) **Monmouth** (*Beaufort Arms*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6–7 gs.; *White Swan*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. £8; *King's Head*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Ivy Bank*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Angel*, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 98/), a county town (4731 inhab.), stands finely on the W. bank of the Wye, at the point where it is joined by the Monnow. In the ruined *Castle*, built by John of Gaunt (14th cent.), was born Henry V (1387–1422), hence called 'Harry of Monmouth,' whose statue adorns the *Shire Hall*. In Agincourt Sq., opposite the Shire Hall, is a bronze statue (by Goscombe John) of the Hon. C. S. Rolls, the aviator, accidentally killed in 1910. The 13th cent. *Gateway* on the old Monnow bridge is a unique example in England of a fortified gateway actually standing on a bridge. Just above the bridge is the small Norman *Church of St. Thomas Becket*. *St. Mary's Church* has a very graceful old spire (Dec.). Geoffrey of Monmouth (d. 1154) was born here, but the building known as his 'Study' is of later date. 'Monmouth caps' (Henry V, iv, 7) were worn by soldiers.

Just across the river is (c. 1 hr.) *Kymin Hill* (N.T.; *View), with a 'temple' in honour of Nelson's admirals. Another fine *View is obtained from the *Buckstone* (915 ft.), a rocking stone, 1¼ m. S.E. of Kymin Hill. — Motor-Buses to *Tintern* and *Chepstow*; *Coleford* and *Lydney*; *Ross* and *Gloucester*; *Hereford*; *Raglan* and *Usk*; etc.

From Monmouth to Usk, 13 m. (more fully described in the *Blue Guide to Wales*). 8 m. *Raglan* (Beaufort Arms, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.). *Raglan Castle (adm. 6*d*.; closed Sun. morning), one of the most superb ruins in England, dating from c. 1465, was defended for 10 weeks in 1646 against Fairfax by the octogenarian Marquess of Worcester. The second Marquess, who seems entitled to the credit of having made the first useful steam-engine, erected it at Raglan to raise water (1663). Field Marshal Lord Raglan (d. 1855), of Crimean War fame, took his title from this town. — 13 m. Usk (*Three Salmons*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a small town on the Usk, frequented by anglers, with a 13th cent. castle (no adm.) and church.

Below Monmouth the stream curves to the left and the valley contracts. We pass under the railway. — 21¾ m. (r.) *Penallt*. — 22½ m. *Redbrook*, with tinplate works. — 26½ m. Bigsweir Bridge, with *St. Briavels Station* (r.), 2 m. from its village. — 27½ m. *Llandogo* (r.). — Just below (29½ m.) *Brockweir* (l.) are *Tintern Parva* and *Tintern Station* (r.), and then, beyond a loop, we reach (31 m.) **Tintern** (*Beaufort Arms*, with fine view, R.

& B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.; *Wye Valley*, R. & B. 12/, pens. 5 gs.; *Royal George*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), where the boat-trip usually ends.

*TINTERN ABBEY (adm. *6d.*, 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), on a strip of level river-margin, encircled by wooded hills, is the most romantic Cistercian ruin in England. The abbey was founded in 1131, but its roofless church, still retaining its clerestory and much of its tracery, was not completed till 1287. It is notable for its beauty of composition and delicacy of execution. The domestic buildings (13th cent.) are relatively unimportant.

Between Tintern and Chepstow the Wye makes so many loops and bends as to double the direct distance of 4 m. and the drive (5½ m.) is preferable. At (2½ m.) *Moss Cottage* we pay *6d.* for adm. to the winding path to the top of the ***Wyndcliff** (970 ft.), the summit of which displays one of the most remarkable and beautiful views in England ("the grouping of the landscape is perfect"). The Severn is visible to the S. In descending we take the path to the right, leading S. to the road, which it reaches ½ m. W. of Moss Cottage. Another ½ m. brings us to the village of *St. Arvan's*, 2 m. from Chepstow by road. On the left is *Piercefield Park*, with the Chepstow racecourse, in delightfully wooded country.

Chepstow (4303 inhab.; *George*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Beaufort*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Hardwick Court*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. from 5 gs.), on the W. bank of the Wye, 2 m. above its junction with the Severn, is a good centre for excursions. **Chepstow Castle* (open daily, 8.30–dusk; *6d.*) is of great extent and in tolerable preservation, highly picturesque in form, and strikingly situated on a steep platform of rock, washed by the Wye. It is mainly of Edwardian date (14th cent.), but between the second and the third of its four courts is, though much altered, the original Norman keep (late 11th cent.). Henry Marten (1602–80), the regicide, was confined for 20 years in the fine drum-tower, and Jeremy Taylor also was imprisoned here in 1655. The church of *St. Mary*, near the bridge, retains a considerable portion of Norman architecture (nave, W. door, etc.). The *Town Walls*, with the W. gate, may still be traced.

The most popular short excursion is that to (3 m.) the *Wyndcliff* and (5½ m.) *Tintern Abbey* (motor-bus; boat practicable if tide suits). — *Raglan* may be reached either viâ Monmouth or by direct road (12 m.). — *Caldicot Castle*, 5½ m. S.W., is a good specimen of military architecture (round keep of 13th cent., etc.), remarkable for the perfection of its masonry. About 1½ m. N. is *Caerwent*, the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans, an advanced post of considerable importance, parts of the walls, bastions, and other works of which have been brought to light.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Gloucester*, *Monmouth*, *Usk*, *Caldicot*, etc.

From Chepstow to *Gloucester*, see p. 226.

41. FROM LONDON TO CHESTER (LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER)

The Roads from London to Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester are given in the reverse direction on pp. 411, 420.

Railway from Euston to *Chester*, 179¼ m. in 3½–4½ hrs.; to *Liverpool*, 193¾ m. in 4–4½ hrs.; to *Manchester*, 188¾ m. in 4–4½ hrs. Some of the Manchester expresses diverge at Colwich or Stafford and run viâ (146 m.) *Stoke-on-Trent* and (165¼ m.) *Macclesfield*. — Principal Stations: To (82½ m.) *Rugby*, see Rte. 34b. — 97 m. *Nuneaton*. — 102¼ m. *Atherstone*. — 110 m. *Tamworth*. — 116½ m. **Lichfield**. — 124½ m. *Rugeley*. — 127¼ m. *Colwich*. — 133½ m. **Stafford**, junction for *Uttoxeter* (15½ m.), **Stoke-on-Trent** (16 m.), etc. — 158 m. **Crewe** is the point of divergence of the lines to Chester, to Liverpool, to Manchester, and to the North.

To Chester: 168¾ m. *Beeston Castle & Tarporley*. — 179¼ m. **Chester**.

To Liverpool: 180½ m. *Runcorn*. — 193¾ m. **Liverpool** (Lime St.).

To Manchester: 162½ m. *Sandbach*. — 175 m. *Alderley Edge*. — 183 m. **Stockport**. — 188¾ m. **Manchester** (London Rd.).

For other railway routes to Chester and Liverpool, see p. 412; to Manchester, see p. 421.

From London by A 5 to (53 m.) *Stony Stratford*, see Rte. 45; thence to (69 m.) *Weedon*, see Rte. 34b. The Chester road follows the line of the Roman Watling Street, except for a few miles on either side of (75½ m.) *Kilsby*. About 2½ m. S. is *Ashby St. Ledgers*, with the Tudor manor-house of Robert Catesby (a meeting-place of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators) and a church containing 14th cent. wall-paintings.

A detour of 4 m. to the left, viâ *Hillmorton*, with the Post Office wireless station and a church containing 14th cent. effigies, leads to **Rugby** (*Grand*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Three Horseshoes*, R. & B. 14/; *Crescent*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a town of 23,824 inhab., is 1 m. S. of the L.M.R. station (the 'Mugby Junction' of Charles Dickens), 1 m. W. of the E.R. station, and 82 m. from London. It has important engineering works and is a noted hunting centre. In the Public Library are preserved the town stocks and whipping-post. Rugby School, one of the leading public schools of England, was founded in 1567 by the bequest of Lawrence Sheriff, a member of the Grocers' Company, though the present school-buildings date only from the 19th century.

Matthew Arnold's poem 'Rugby Chapel' (1857) refers to the predecessor of the present *Chapel* (by Butterfield; 1872), which has monuments to Dean Stanley (1815–81) and Dr. Arnold (1795–1842) and stained glass from Aerschot. Another chapel has been built as a war memorial (1920–23). A statue, by Brock, commemorates Thomas Hughes (1822–96), author of 'Tom Brown's School Days.' On the 'Doctor's Wall' is a tablet commemorating "the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the Rules of Football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game, a.d. 1823."

The school first attained eminence under the headmastership (1828–42) of Dr. Thomas Arnold, who revolutionised the whole system of public school teaching. Famous 'Rugbeians' include Sir Richard Temple, Landor, Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Hughes, C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'), Arthur Hugh Clough, and Rupert Brooke (1887–1915; born at Rugby). Sir

Norman Lockyer (1836–1920), the astronomer and scientific journalist was also a native of Rugby.

Bilton Hall, 2 m. S.W., was the residence of Joseph Addison from 1711 till his death in 1719 at Holland House in London.

From Rugby to Peterborough, 51 m. (A 427). Railway (L.M.R.) in 1½–2 hrs. — The road at first follows the course of the infant Avon, which here divides Northamptonshire from Leicestershire. — 5 m. *Swinford. Stanford* church (early 14th cent.), 1½ m. S.E., contains fine old glass and good 16–17th cent. monuments. The organ, brought from Magdalen College, Oxford, came originally from Whitehall Palace. — Beyond (11¾ m.) *Husbands Bosworth* we follow the course of the Welland. — 18 m. **Market Harborough**, see Rte. 45. — 24 m. *Cottingham* is 1¼ m. S.W. of Rockingham (p. 366). To the S. and E. extends *Rockingham Forest*, once a royal deer-forest. — 27 m. *Corby* (Corby Hotel, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 21/6) has developed since 1932 from a village to a town of c. 12,000 inhab., thanks to the exploitation of the ironstone quarries here and the erection of large steelworks. The devastation of the land by surface-mining is a blot on the landscape, which may be amended by afforestation. — 31 m. *Weldon*. **Kirby Hall*, 2 m. N., is a magnificent Renaissance mansion built by John Thorpe in 1570–75 and altered by Inigo Jones in 1638 (adm. 6*d*.; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2). Formerly the home of the Earls of Winchilsea, it was allowed to become derelict after 1823, but it is now restored and the garden replanted. A little to the E. is *Deene Park*, a beautiful Tudor mansion; the church contains the memorial of the Earl of Cardigan (d. 1868), leader of the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. — 38½ m. *Oundle* and thence to (51 m.) *Peterborough*, see p. 353.

From Rugby to Leicester, 21 m. (A 426). Railway (E.R.) in 40 min. The only place of interest on the way is (7¾ m.) **Lutterworth** (2395 inhab.; *Hind*, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4 gs.; *Denbigh Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 70/), where John Wyclif was rector from about 1374 until his death in 1384. In 1414 his works were condemned by the Council of Constance, and his remains were disinterred, burned, and thrown into the little river Swift. St. Mary's contains a number of alleged Wyclif relics, and also two fine wall-paintings.

Rugby is 3 m. N. of *Dunchurch*, on the main London–Birmingham road (Rte. 34B.) — Motor-Buses to *Coventry* and *Birmingham*; *Daventry*; *Leicester*; *Northampton*; *Leamington*; etc. — From Rugby to *Althorp* and *Northampton*, see p. 352.

The main road (A 5) crosses the Avon and follows Watling Street, here the boundary between Warwickshire (l.) and Leicestershire for 18½ m. — 82¼ m. *Shawell* (r.), at the rectory of which much of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' was written. — At (89½ m.) *High Cross* we cross the Fosse Way, and at 99 m. we reach the Coventry–Leicester road between Nuneaton and Hinckley. — **Nuneaton** (*Newdegate Arms*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a thriving town (46,305 inhab.) 3 m. W., manufactures woollen goods, ribbons, and hats. *St. Mary's*, once an important nunnery-church, retains Norman piers and carving and interesting encaustic tiles. *St. Nicholas's* is a handsome E.E. and Perp. church.

Michael Drayton (1563–1631), the poet, was born at *Hartshill*, 2 m. N.W. The road from Nuneaton to *Coventry* (10 m.), traverses the 'George Eliot Country' (see p. 278). Nuneaton, which now includes Chilvers Coton ('Shepperton') and Stockingford ('Paddiford'), is itself the 'Milby' of 'Janet's Repentance'; and Lawyer Dempster's house was in Church St. (the 'Orchard St.' of the story).

From Nuneaton to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 18 m. (motor-bus). — 4¼ m. *Stoke Golding* has an early Dec. *Church, remarkable for the beauty of its detail. — 8 m. *Market Bosworth*. Dr. Johnson was usher at the grammar school of this tiny old town. At *Bosworth Field*, 2 m. S., Richard III was defeated and slain by the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII) in 1485. — 18 m. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, see p. 358.

From Nuneaton to *Leicester*, see p. 286.

Beyond the Nuneaton turn A 5 passes (97 m.; r.) *Lindley Hall*, the birthplace of Robert Burton (1577–1640), author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' The former airfield here is now the testing-ground of the Motor Industry Research Association. — 100 m. *Mancetter*, the Roman Manduessedum. — 101 m. *Atherstone* (Red Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) is an old market-town (6245 inhab.). The remains of the Cistercian *Merevale Abbey*, 1 m. W., include the interesting 13–14th cent. 'Capella extra portam,' now the parish church. — Beyond (106½ m.) *Wilnecote* we turn r. on A 51.

A 5 goes on nearly due W. to (37½ m.) *Wellington* (Rte. 43) viâ (20½ m. *Gailey*.

110 m. **Tamworth** (*Castle*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 130/6; *Peel Arms*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 25/), an ancient town (7510 inhab.) on the Tame, the boundary between Warwickshire and Staffordshire, was, in Saxon times, one of the most important places in the Midlands. The castle-mound was perhaps raised in 913 by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and in 1913 a monument with statues of Ethelfleda and her nephew Athelstan was unveiled here. The fine old *Castle* (10–7 or dusk, closed Sun. till 2; adm. 1/; grounds only, 1*d.*), now largely Jacobean, passed at the Conquest into the hands of the ancestor of the Marmion family. It is now used as a museum. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Editha, daughter of King Edgar, has a tower with a double spiral staircase and contains interesting monuments and stained glass by Burne-Jones, Ford Madox Brown, and Henry Holiday. In the market-place is a statue of Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), who lived at *Drayton Manor* (2½ m. S.W.) and is buried at *Drayton Bassett*. The *Town Hall* (1701) and *Almshouses* (1678–93) were built by Thomas Guy, of Guy's Hospital (London), who sat in Parliament for Tamworth (his mother's birthplace) from 1695 to 1707.

A pleasant road (A 513) descends the Tame valley to (15¾ m.) *Burton*, viâ (4½ m.) *Elford*, with a church famous for its monuments (14–16th cent.), and (7½ m.) the Elizabethan *Croxall Hall* (adm. on application), frequently visited by Dryden when it belonged to his patron, the Earl of Dorset. Damaged by fire in 1942, it has since been partly rebuilt.

Staffordshire, or Staffs, rich in coal and other minerals, is pre-eminently an industrial county, with the *Black Country* in the S. and *The Potteries* in the N. But it contains also some picturesque scenery. Between Lichfield and Stafford stretches *Cannock Chase*; and in the N.W. is the attractive 'Moorlands' region, adjoining and resembling the Derbyshire Peak district. Staffordshire is the county of Dr. Johnson and Izaak Walton; one side of Dovedale belongs to it.

116 m. **LICHFIELD,** notable for its cathedral and its associations with Dr. Johnson, is a peaceful old place (8508 inhab.), whose inhabitants Johnson said were "the most sober, decent people in England—the genteelest in proportion to their wealth, and spoke the purest English." Its industries are brewing, wood and stone carving, and market-gardening.

Railway Stations. *Trent Valley*, on the main line, 1 m. E. of the city; *City*, St. John St., for Derby, Birmingham, etc.

Hotels. **Angel Croft,** Beacon St., R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.; **George,** scene of Farquhar's 'Beaux Stratagem,' R. & B. 14/6; **Swan,** where Johnson and the Thrales put up in 1774, R. & B. 12/6, both in Bird St.; **Goat's Head,** Bore St., simple.

Post Office, Bird St.

Motor-Buses to *Stafford*; *Tamworth*, *Nuneaton*, and *Coventry*; *Burton-on-Trent*; *Birmingham*; etc.

In the market-place are statues of Johnson, by R. C. Lucas, and Boswell, by Percy Fitzgerald. DR. JOHNSON'S BIRTHPLACE, at the corner of Market St., is now a Johnson Museum (adm. 6*d*.; 10–4 or 6, exc. Sun.), with many interesting personal relics and a valuable library of Johnsonian literature. Dr. Johnson (1709–84) was born in the room over his father's bookshop, and his baptism is recorded in the register of *St. Mary's Church* (rebuilt). At the quaint *Three Crowns Inn*, next door to the birthplace, Johnson and Boswell stayed in 1776. The next house was the birthplace of Elias Ashmole (1617–92; tablet).

In Dam St., the shortest route from the market-place to the cathedral, tablets mark the sites of the dame school attended by Johnson and the house where Lord Brooke was killed during the siege of the close (see below), by a bullet fired from the cathedral tower by the deaf-and-dumb son of Sir Richard Dyott. — Bore St., with the *Guildhall*, the *David Garrick Theatre*, and a timbered Elizabethan house, leads to St. John St., in which, opposite *St. John's Hospital*, built in 1495 by Bp. Wm. Smyth, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, is the old *Grammar School* where Ashmole, Addison, Johnson, and Garrick were pupils. The present school is at *Borrowcop Hill*, ½ m. S.E., where the quarry for the cathedral stone may be seen.

The best way from the market-place to the cathedral is by Market St. and Bird St., which we follow to the right. In Bir St., besides the two historic inns mentioned above, is th *King's Head Inn*, where the South Staffordshire Regiment wa raised. Farther on, beyond a public garden with a statue o Capt. Smith, of the 'Titanic' (sunk in 1912), is the *Library* *Museum*. The office next door occupies the site of the earl home of David Garrick (1717–79; tablet). Farther on, to th right, is the house where Erasmus Darwin lived from 1756 t 1781 (tablet). We approach the cathedral from Beacon St. b the W. entrance of the quiet close, which commands a splendi view of the W. front.

The ***Cathedral,** dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chad, one o the smaller English cathedrals but one of the most beautifu is built of red sandstone from Borrowcop Hill, to which owes much of its charm. Plan, see p. 297.

It is mainly an E.E. and Dec. edifice of the 13th and 14th cent., and it is the only church in England with three ***Spires* (the 'Ladies of the Vale'). The central spire is a restoration (very uncertainly ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren) in the style of the older W. spires. The ***West Front*, a richly decorated screen of carving with a single large window, is almost entirely a modern, though careful, reproduction of the original, begun c. 1275 but not finished until c. 1320; of its 113 statues all but 5 (in the top row of the N.W. tower) are modern, like most of the rest of the exterior. The cathedral is open free, daily. Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 3.30, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, & 3.30.

HISTORY. The bishopric of Mercia was transferred from Repton to Lichfield by St. Chad (d. 672), who, however, built his church at Stowe, 1 m. N.W. The first church on the site of the present cathedral was erected by Bp. Hedda (700), but there are no visible remains of this and only two doubtful remnants of the 12th cent. Norman church that succeeded it. The earliest parts of the present cathedral are the three W. bays of the choir and the sacristry (1195–1208). These, like the transepts and chapter-house (1240–50), are E.E., while the nave (1280) is early Dec. and the Lady Chapel (1320) and presbytery (1335) are in the full Dec. style. In 1643 the fortified close, garrisoned by the Royalists, was captured by the Parliamentarians under Lord Brooke (see above), after a three days' siege. It was again besieged in 1646, when the central spire was demolished and much damage was wrought in the interior. After the Restoration the work of reparation was completed by Bp. John Hacket (1662–69), who introduced many Perp. features. Lichfield did not escape the disastrous hand of Wyatt, and a thorough restoration, begun in 1842 by Sidney Smirke, was continued after 1856 under Sir Gilbert Scott.

The **Interior** is long in proportion to its width, but the general effect throughout is one of grace and unity, and the eye is carried along the unbroken vista of arches up to the famous stained glass in the Lady Chapel. The NAVE, built in the transitional period between E.E. and Dec., is richly ornamented. The finely carved capitals and all the stone bosses in the roof are unrestored work, though Wyatt substituted a wood-and-plaster groining for most of the original roof. The beautiful triforium, with dog-tooth moulding, is unusually large, and the clerestory windows are of a somewhat rare design. In the N.W. chapel are tablets to Anna Seward (d. 1809), the 'Swan of Lichfield,' with lines by Sir Walter Scott, and to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (d. 1762). In the S. aisle are the monument of Dean Addison (d. 1703; W. end), father of the essayist, and two strange semi-effigies, said to represent canons. — The TRANSEPTS are earlier than the nave (c. 1220–40), but the stone-vaulted roofs date from the late 15th cent. and are lower than the original roofs (the fine rose-window in the S. gable is thus invisible from the interior). The windows are either Perp. (Restoration period) or E.E. (modern). In the N. transept is the skeleton-monument of Dean Heywood (d. 1492). In the S. transept are busts, by Westmacott, of Johnson and Garrick (both buried in Westminster Abbey), a War Memorial chapel (1926), and the monument of Admiral Sir Wm. Parker (d. 1866), the last survivor of Nelson's captains. The window above contains some of the Herkenrode glass (see below). — The first three bays of the CHOIR (which has a deflection of 10° to the N. of the line of the nave) are the oldest part of the cathedral (E.E.). The place of the triforium is here taken by high arcaded window-sills, with a passage through the piers. The tracery is of the Restoration period, with the exception of the fine Dec. window on the S. side. The canopied statues and angels on the piers date from the 19th cent., as do the stalls by Samuel Evans (a cousin of George Eliot and the original of 'Seth Bede'). In the S. aisle is the charming 'minstrel gallery' (early 15th cent.), probably intended for the exhibition of St. Chad's head. This aisle contains a medallion to Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802), the grandfather of Charles Darwin and author of 'The Loves of the Plants'; the effigies of Bp. Hugh de Patteshull (d. 1242) and Bp. Walter de Langton (d. 1321); the curious effigy, naked to the waist, of a Sir John Stanley (d. 1515), who submitted to a public scourging as a penance; the tomb of Bp. Hacket (d. 1670); and, at the E. end, the *'Sleeping Children,' by Chantrey (1817), the finest of his earlier works. The window above contains old Flemish glass representing the Trinity. In the adjoining piscina is a 14th cent. fresco of the Crucifixion. The minstrel gallery forms the entrance to the SACRISTY, built at the same time as the E.E. choir, and now used as the consistory court, with Restoration stalls and Perp. tracery. The upper story is the chapel of St. Chad (1225). — The *LADY CHAPEL, a beautiful example of the Dec. style, has nine lofty windows resting on an arcade and a polygonal apse. In the seven eastmost windows is the famous *Herkenrode Glass (c. 1530–40; purchased in 1802 for £200), from the Cistercian abbey of Herkenrode, near Liége. The other two windows have old glass of the same period, acquired in 1895. On the S. are three small mortuary chapels, in one of which is the effigy of Bp. Selwyn (d. 1878) of New Zealand and afterwards of Lichfield. — At the E. end of the N. choir-aisle is the monument of Bp. Ryder (d. 1836), one of Chantrey's last works, beneath a window with old Flemish glass (St. Christopher). Farther W. is the effigy of Bp. Lonsdale (d. 1867), by G. F. Watts. — The decagonal *CHAPTER-HOUSE (for adm. apply to a verger) and its vestibule, with beautiful arcading and wonderfully undercut capitals, corbels, and bosses, were completed in 1249. The thirteen canopied stalls in the vestibule were most likely for the convenience of visitors attending the Chapter on business. In the upper story of the chapter-house is the LIBRARY, in a simpler style; among its treasures are the Gospels of St. Chad (Irish; end of 7th cent.), a fine MS. of the Canterbury Tales, many rare Bibles, and a copy of South's Sermons (1694) used by Johnson in the compilation of his dictionary.

In the cathedral close the *Bishop's Palace* (1687), now a Theological College, was for over fifty years the home of Anna Seward (see above). She was visited here by the beautiful Honora Sneyd, who was wooed by Major John André and by Thomas Day but became the wife of Dr. Edgeworth. A good view of the cathedral is that from the other side of the *Minster Pool.*

A pleasant walk may be taken from Dam St. to (1 m.) *Stowe.* On the way we skirt *Stowe Pool* (enlarged as a reservoir), by the side of which grows the successor of *Johnson's Willow*, while at the end is *St. Chad's Church*, on the site of the church built by St. Chad (see above). The S. doorway (E.E.), the E. window (Dec.), the font (1475), and the screen at the W. end (1949), should be noticed. Within are buried Lucy Porter, Johnson's step-daughter, and Catharine Chambers, the servant of Johnson's parents. Adjoining is *St. Chad's Well*

At *Edial Hall*, ¾ m. S. of the city, Johnson made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a school; one of his three pupils was David Garrick.

From Lichfield to *Burton* and *Derby*, and to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 35.

The bracken-covered heights of Cannock Chase now appear on the left, and we reach the pleasant valley of the Trent. — 123 m. *Rugeley* (Shrewsbury Arms, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 6 gs.), a pleasant little town (5263 inhab.), with an interesting old church, was the scene of the wholesale poisonings of William Palmer (executed 1856).

Cannock Chase, stretching between Lichfield and Stafford, was once the hunting-forest of the Mercian kings, and is now noted for its coal and iron mines. There are still, however, about 25 sq. m. of delightful moorland including a permanent camping ground of 123 acres for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in *Beaudesert Park*, the former estate of the Marquess of Anglesey.

The road from Rugeley to (17½ m.) Burton intersects *Needwood Forest*, an extensive tract of oaks and hollies, beyond (6½ m.) *Abbot's Bromley* (Crown, R. & B. 10/, pens. 19/), which is noted for its curious 'Horn Dance,' held on the first Mon. after Sept. 4th. About 2 m. E. of of Abbot's Bromley is *Hoar Cross* (Meynell Ingram Arms, P.R., R. & B. 9/6), with a church by G. F. Bodley (1872).

125½ m. *Wolseley Hall* has been the seat of the Wolseley family since before the Conquest. Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley (1833–1913) was descended from a junior branch of this family. Here A 51 diverges to the right along the Trent. — 127¾ m. *Great Haywood*, with the picturesque Essex Bridge.

At *Tixall Hall*, 1 m. W., Mary, Queen of Scots, was housed for a fortnight while Walsingham examined her papers at Chartley (see below) for evidence of treason. Only the gatehouse of the old hall remains.

At (133½ m.) *Sandon* is *Sandon Hall*, the Jacobean seat of the Earl of Harrowby, with a charming park (open on August Bank Holiday 2–7; 1/). In the church is the extraordinary monument of Sampson Erdeswicke (d. 1603). — 137½ m. *Stone*, see below.

An interesting alternative from Wolseley Hall (see above) follows A 513 to the left, past *Shugborough Hall* (Earl of Lichfield), birthplace of Adm. Lord Anson (1697–1762).

132¼ m. **Stafford** (*Swan*, R. & B. 14/; *Station*, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Royal Oak*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Vine*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), the ancient and agreeable county town (29,485 inhab.) of Staffordshire, was the birthplace of Izaak Walton (1593–1683) and contains some interesting old houses. Its staple industry is boot-making, whence Sheridan's famous toast: "May the trade of Stafford be trod under foot by all the world." Electrical and structural engineering are likewise carried on here. *St. Mary's*, the large and handsome parish church, with a central tower, E.E. nave, and Dec. transepts, contains a bust of Izaak Walton, who was baptized in the remarkable Norman font. *St. Chad's*, in the main Greengate St. (largely rebuilt by Scott), has another curious font. The Norman chancel-arch is decorated with five orders of moulding. In Greengate St. are a number of fine old buildings, including the half-timbered *High House* (1555), where Charles I and Prince Rupert were lodged in 1642; the *Swan Hotel*, at which George Borrow was ostler in 1825; and the *Post Office* (formerly *Chetwynd House*, occupied by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745 and by R. B. Sheridan, M.P. for Stafford in 1780–1806). The *William Salt Library*, 19 Eastgate St., in a beautiful early 18th cent. house, is a valuable collection of books and MSS. relating to Staffordshire (weekdays 10–5, exc. Mon.).

Stafford Castle, 1¼ m. S.W., is a pseudo-antique and now dilapidated structure erected on the foundations of a castle built in 1349 and destroyed by the Parliamentarians in 1643 (adm. at visitors' own risk).

Motor-Buses to *Lichfield*; *Wolverhampton*; *Birmingham*; *Stoke* and *Hanley*; etc.

From Stafford to Uttoxeter, 14½ m. (A 518; motor-bus). We cross (4 m.) *Hopton Heath*, where the Parliamentarians in 1643 fought an indecisive engagement with the Earl of Northampton, who fell on the battlefield, and pass (6¼ m.; r.) *Ingestre*, the Jacobean seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, largely rebuilt after a fire in 1882 (no adm.). — 8½ m. On the left are the ruined *Chartley Castle* (13th cent.) and *Chartley Hall* (adm. to castle on application at the Hall), the successor of the moated mansion in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined for eight months in 1586, immediately before the final scenes at Fotheringhay. — 14½ m. *Uttoxeter* and thence to *Derby*, see p. 361.

The road and railway from Stafford to Shrewsbury (31¾ m.) run viâ (12½ m.) Newport and (20¼ m.) Wellington (see Rte. 44).

A 34 runs due N. from Stafford and joins A 51 at (139¾ m.) *Stone* (Crown, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Unicorn, R. & B. 10/6), a shoemaking town of 5952 inhab., in the churchyard of which is buried Lord St. Vincent (d. 1823). Peter de Wint (1784–1849), the painter, was born here. — About 3½ m. W., close to *Norton Bridge* station, at *Shallowford*, is the farm of Halfhead, bequeathed by Izaak Walton to Stafford for charitable purposes, but since sold. The half-timbered cottage (restored after a fire in 1938) is preserved as a Walton memorial.

About 3 m. W. is *Eccleshall* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), with the remains of a castle of the Bishops of Lichfield and a fine E.E. church.

139 m. *Darlaston* is important as the junction of the main roads from London to Manchester and to Liverpool. For the Manchester road (A 34) see below. The Chester road runs N.W., and, beyond (147½ m.) *Blackbrook*, enters Cheshire.

Cheshire, half agricultural, half industrial, is generally low and flat, though in *Macclesfield Forest* in the E., and in *Longdendale* in the N.E., the scenery is picturesque and even wild. The county contains many old timber and plaster mansions with checker-board fronts, to contrast with the modern houses in the Cheshire suburbs of Manchester and Liverpool. Cheshire has been noted for centuries for its cheese and for its salt (produced near Northwich). Silk is an old manufacture of Macclesfield and Congleton, while Stockport and its neighbourhood are in the cotton region. The *Wirral* is the W. peninsular portion of the county, between the Mersey and the Dee.

160 m. **Nantwich** (*Lamb*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), the birthplace of John Gerard (1545–1612) the herbalist, is a picturesque old town (7132 inhab.) with a handsome Dec. and Perp. church and many old half-timbered houses. It was once noted for its salt works; the springs are now used for medicinal baths.

From Nantwich to Congleton, 17¼ m. (A 534), for the Peak District. — 4 m. **Crewe** (*Royal*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.; *Crewe Arms*, opposite the station, R. & B. 13/–14/; *Kettell's*, R. & B. 11/6), a town of 46,061 inhab. and an important railway junction (600 trains daily), owes its existence to the great locomotive works of the old L.N.W.R. *Crewe Hall*, now the property of the Duchy of Lancaster, was rebuilt in the Jacobean style by Edward Barry after a fire in 1866. — 9¾ m. *Sandbach*, see p. 328. — 17¼ m. *Congleton*, p. 329.

From Nantwich to *Wolverhampton*, see Rte. 43A; other important roads run S.W. to Shrewsbury and S.E. to the Potteries.

165½ m. *Calveley. Bunbury* (Crewe Arms), 2¼ m. W., has a fine 14–15th cent. church with a remarkable stone screen (1577) and the recumbent effigy of Sir Hugh Calveley (d. 1393). About 2½ m. farther on is *Beeston Castle* (adm. free Mon., Wed., Fri., & Sat.), built by the Earl of Chester in 1220 and dismantled in 1646. It is situated on a precipitous rock of red sandstone, and commands a magnificent view. — At (169½ m.) *Tarporley* (Swan, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), where the church has good 17th cent. monuments to two sisters, we cross A 49, the Manchester–Shrewsbury road, and at (175 m.) *Tarvin* we join the road from Manchester to Chester. — 180 m. **Chester,** and thence to (198 m.) **Liverpool,** see Rte. 42.

From Stone to Manchester, 45 m. A 34 ascends the industrial valley of the upper Trent. — 5 m. *Trentham,* with the fine gardens of Trentham Hall (adm. 1/). The mansion, formerly a residence of the Duke of Sutherland, was pulled down in 1910. A restaurant, ballroom, swimming-pool, etc., have since been erected. — 8 m. **Newcastle-under-Lyme** (*Castle*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Borough Arms*, similar charges) is an old industrial town (23,246 inhab.) from which the Duke of Newcastle takes his title. The church tower is Norman. *Keele Hall*, 2½ m. W., is the seat of the new *University College of North Staffordshire*, incorporated in 1949, which is to accommodate c. 800 students.

From Newcastle to *Whitchurch*, see Rte. 43.

To the E. of our route lies the smoky industrial district, c. 10 m. long and 2–3 m. broad, called The Potteries, devoted to the manufacture of pottery of every description, from the most artistic to the most utilitarian, together with a vast number of ancillary trades. The Potteries, known familiarly as 'The Five Towns,' now consist of *six* large towns (from S. to N., Longton, Fenton, Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall), besides several smaller ones, all united in 1910 into the borough of *Stoke-on-Trent*, now a city with 276,619 inhab. Rough brown pottery was made at Burslem before the end of the 16th cent., but the industry received its first great impetus from the introduction of purer clays from Devon and Cornwall in 1715. *Josiah Wedgwood* (1730–95) established a factory at Etruria, and, in the words of his epitaph at Stoke, "converted a rude and inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce." Other famous names of the late 18th cent. are those of *John Davenport* of Longport (Burslem) and *Thomas Minton* and the *Spodes* and *Copelands* at Stoke. With the exception of coal, and marl for the saggars, practically all the requirements of the trade are brought from elsewhere: china clay from Cornwall and Devon, ball clay from Dorset, flints from Norfolk, felspar from Derbyshire. Visitors are usually admitted on application to see the various processes of manufacture at any of the 'pot-banks' of the district. The sturdy and intelligent character of the music-loving inhabitants of the 'Five Towns' is vividly described in the novels and stories of Arnold Bennett.

Stoke-upon-Trent (*Ash Hall*, in pleasant grounds 3 m. E. on A 52, R. & B. 22/6; *North Stafford*, R. & B. 16/; *Copeland Arms*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Metropole*), Arnold Bennett's 'Knype,' and the birthplace of Mrs. Craik (1826–87), is the railway centre of the Potteries. *St. Peter's* (1839), with a dado of glazed cenotaph-slabs, contains memorials to Josiah Wedgwood (d. 1795), with a medallion by Flaxman, the two Josiah Spodes (d. 1827 and 1839), and a window to Thos. Minton (d. 1836). Between Stoke and Newcastle is *Etruria*, founded in 1769 by Josiah Wedgwood, and named by him under the erroneous impression that the classical vases which he copied came from Etruria. His residence, Etruria Hall, is now used as the offices of an iron company, but his pottery works are still carried on by his descendants. Most of the manufacturing processes have been transferred to a new factory at *Barlaston*, 4 m. S. of Stoke (visit by previous appointment weekdays 10.30 & 2.30, Sat. 10.30 only). The 17th cent. Barlaston Hall is now an Adult Education College.

Stoke is connected by bus and rail with *Hanley*, *Burslem*, and *Tunstall*, on the N., and with *Fenton* and *Longton* on the S. **Hanley** (*Grand*, T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), in the centre of the Potteries, is the most populous of all the 'Five Towns.' Arnold Bennett (1867–1931) was born here (tablet at the corner of Hope St. and Hanover St.); his ashes are buried in Burslem cemetery.

The *Museum and Art Gallery* (weekdays 10–6, Sat. 10–7), considerably extended in 1949, contains the most extensive collection of Staffordshire figures in existence. Good concerts are given at the central Victoria Hall. At **Burslem** (*George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), the 'Mother of the Potteries' and the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood, is the Wedgwood Institute (1869), a school of science and art (where Sir Oliver Lodge and Arnold Bennett were students). To the N.E. on the Leek road is (4¾ m.) *Milton*, near which are the scanty remains of Hulton Abbey.

From Stoke to Liverpool, 49 m. A 50 leads N. through Burslem and Tunstall and crosses A 34 near Talke (see below). — At (5 m.) *Rode Heath* we bear left on A 533. — 12 m. *Sandbach* (Wheatsheaf) is a quaint old place (6411 inhab.) with a Perp. church. In the market-place are two Saxon *Crosses (pieced together in 1816), supposed to represent the conversion and marriage of Peada, son of King Penda. — 17 m. *Middlewich* and (24 m.) *Northwich*, see Rte. 42. — 36 m. *Runcorn* is a port and busy chemical manufacturing town (18,158 inhab.) at the head of the Mersey estuary. A viaduct carries the railway over the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey, which are crossed also by a Transporter Bridge (1000 ft. in span; car 8*d*., motor-cycle 4*d*.). — 37 m. *Widnes*, and thence to *Liverpool*, see Rte. 52a.

From Stoke to *Derby*, see p. 361.

Going N. from Newcastle we traverse the N. Staffordshire coalfield. Beyond (12 m.) *Talke-o'-th'-Hill* we enter Cheshire.

On the right is the hill of *Mow Cop* (1091 ft.; N.T.), crowned with an artificial ruin (1760); here, in 1807, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne, was held the first camp-meeting of the Primitive Methodists.

13¼ m. *Lawton.* — 16 m. *Little Moreton Hall* (N.T.; open daily; adm. 1/; rfmts.), on the right, is a magnificent specimen of an Elizabethan black-and-white timbered manor-house (1559–89). — 18 m. *Astbury* has a fine early 17th cent. church with some remarkable effigies in the churchyard. — 20 m. **Congleton** (*Springfield*, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 20/) is a silk-manufacturing town of 12,885 inhab., with three old inns. At the adjoining village of *Havanna* cigars were made for many years, but this industry has been transferred to Congleton. At *Biddulph*, 4 m. S.E., are the ruins of *Biddulph Hall*, a Tudor mansion destroyed during the Civil War. — 31 m. *Alderley Edge* (De Trafford Arms, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.), a pleasant residential district. The 'Edge' is a wooded sandstone cliff about 650 ft. high and 2 m. long, commanding fine views (219 acres N.T.). Dean Stanley (1815–81) was born at the rectory. — 32¾ m. *Wilmslow.* To the N.E. (1½ m.) is *Styal*, a late 18th cent. village with contemporary cotton-mill, in the pretty Bollin valley (250 acres N.T.) — 34 m. *Handforth*, with the old hall of the Breretons (1562). — At (38 m.) *Cheadle* we reach the suburbs of Manchester, and thence proceed through Didsbury and Withington. — 45 m. **Manchester**, see Rte. 51.

42. CHESTER

CHESTER (41,438 inhab.), the county town of Cheshire, with its well-preserved walls, its famous 'rows,' its quaint timber houses, and its fine cathedral, is the most medieval-looking town in England, and should be omitted by no traveller. It is situated on the right bank of the Dee, 7 m. above its estuary.

Railway Stations. *General* (B 8; Rfmts.), ¾ m. N.E. of the centre (frequent buses), for all services except trains to Hawarden and to Northwich and Manchester, which start from *Northgate* (A 5; Rfmts.).

Hotels. **Grosvenor** (D 5), Eastgate St., R. & B. 25/6, pens. 39/; **Queen** (B 7, 8), T.H., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6½–7 gs., opposite the General Station; **Blossoms** (D 5), Foregate St., R. & B. 17/, pens. 8 gs.; **Westminster** (B 7), unlic., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6–7 gs., near the station; **Albion**, opposite the station, R. & B. 14/6; **Royal Oak**, Foregate St., a fine 17th cent. house, R. & B. 16/, pens. 6 gs.; **Talbot**, Newgate St., R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.; **Old King's Head**, Lower Bridge St.; **Old Nag's Head**, Foregate St.; **Pied Bull**, Northgate St., three interesting old inns (R. & B. 14/6); **Washington**, temperance, R. & B. 12/6, near the station.

Restaurants. *Bolland's*, 38 & 40 Eastgate Row; many good tea and luncheon rooms in Eastgate St., Northgate St., Bridge St., etc.

Post Office (D 5), St. John's St.

Motor-Buses from Market Sq. to *Birkenhead*; to *Farndon* and *Wrexham*; from Lower Bridge St. to *Hawarden* and other points in N. Wales; from Delamere St. to *Hoylake*; to *Nantwich, Crewe,* and *Newcastle-under-Lyme*; to *Northwich*; and to *Frodsham, Runcorn,* and *Warrington.*

Steamers from the Groves (E 5) in summer to (3¼ m.) *Eccleston Ferry* (return 2/). — ROWING-BOATS for 2 pers. 1/6, 4 pers. 2/6 per hr.

Theatre. *Royalty* (C 7), City Rd. — CINEMAS in Foregate St. and Northgate St. — GOLF COURSE, Curzon Park, W. of Grosvenor Bridge (F 1).

History. Chester, the Roman *Deva* or *Castra Devana* (the 'camp on the Dee'), was for centuries after A.D. 60 the headquarters of the famous 20th legion ('valens victrix'). It was known also as *Castra Legionum*, from which its Welsh name *Caerleon* and its Anglo-Saxon name *Legaceaster*, shortened to *Ceaster*, were derived. After the departure of the Romans the town was successively in the hands of the British, the Saxons, and the Danes, and in 908 was rebuilt by Ethelred of Mercia. In 973 Edgar here received the homage of eight British chieftains, who, according to the legend, rowed his barge on the Dee. Chester held out longer than any other English city against William the Conqueror, who in 1070 granted it, with as much land as he could win from his Welsh neighbours, as a county palatine to his nephew, Hugh Lupus. The earldom of Chester was united with the Crown by Henry III in 1237, and since 1301 has provided one of the titles of the eldest son of the sovereign. During the Civil War the town held out stoutly for Charles I, but after the battle of Rowton Moor (Sept., 1645), fought about 3½ m. S.E., it was starved into submission on Feb. 3, 1646. William Lawes, the composer, was accidentally killed during the siege. From the 13th to the 17th cent. Chester was famous for its mystery-plays and pageants. Chester has the only original Assay Office in England, outside London, for the hallmarking of gold and silver (in Goss St., C, D 4); those in Manchester and Sheffield date only from 1773.

The first duty of the visitor to Chester is to make the circuit (c. 2 m.) of the old city by the paved path on the top of the ancient ***City Walls**, which entirely enclose it in an irregular rectangle. The existing walls (12–40 ft. high), of red sandstone, are not older than the 14th cent., though they follow the line of the Roman walls, except on the S. side, where they deviate to include the site of the castle.

"The tortuous wall—girdle, long since snapped, of the little swollen city, half held in place by careful civic hands—wanders, in narrow file, between parapets smoothed by peaceful generations, pausing here and there for a dismantled gate or a bridged gap, with rises and drops, steps up and steps down, queer twists, queer contacts, peeps into homely streets, and under the brows of gables, views of cathedral tower and waterside fields, of huddled English town and ordered English country" (Henry James).

The main approach to the city is *Foregate Street* (D 5, 6), the ancient Watling Street, leading to the *East Gate* (D 5; 1769), where we ascend the steps on the right.

At the top of the steps we turn to the right (N.), and on the left have a fine view of the cathedral. We cross the *Kaleyard Gate*, a postern at the end of Abbey St. (C 5) leading to the former kitchen-gardens of the abbot. From the *Phœnix Tower* (B 5) or *King Charles's Tower*, at the N.E., angle of the walls, Charles I witnessed the defeat of his troops at Rowton Moor (see above). The name refers to the crest of the Painters' and Stationers' Guild, which formerly occupied it. It now contains a small museum (adm. 2*d*.). The N. wall, part of which may be Norman work, is skirted by the Shropshire Union Canal, on the site of the old moat. Beyond the *North Gate* (B 4; 1809–10), once used as the city prison, and commanding a splendid view of the Welsh hills, we reach *Morgan's Mount* (a watch tower), and *Pemberton's*

Parlour or *Goblin Tower*, a semicircular tower rebuilt in 1894, with an inscription recording the restoration of the city walls in 1701–08. On the left is the *Barrow Field*, where those who died of the plague were buried. The N.W. corner of the walls is intersected by the railway. At the angle is *Bonwaldesthorne's Tower* (B 3), connected by a projecting wall with the *Water Tower*, an outwork built in 1322 and once washed by the Dee. In the public garden below are preserved a few Roman remains. From Bonwaldesthorne's Tower the wall runs S. to the *Water Gate* (D 3; 1789), beyond which we see, on the right, the *Roodee* (E 1, 2), the beautiful but somewhat circumscribed racecourse (1 m. in circuit), on which the Chester Cup has been decided every May since 1540. Near the S.W. angle of the walls the Dee is crossed by the *Grosvenor Bridge* (F 2), a single stone arch 200 ft. in span, built in 1832. The S. wall, which, unlike the others, is irregular in outline, runs between the castle and the Dee. We cross the *Bridge Gate* (E 4; 1782) near the Dee Bridge. At the S.E. angle of the walls are the *Wishing Steps* (E 5), where, according to local belief, he who can run up and down, and up again, without taking breath, will obtain the fulfilment of his wish. Farther on we obtain a view of St. John's Church and the Bishop's Palace on the right, cross the *New Gate* (D 5; 1937) designed by Sir Walter Tapper to replace the narrow *Wolf Gate* (1768), just to the N. In the garden outside the gate are the remains of the S.E. angle-tower of the Roman fort. Farther on we regain the East Gate.

The *Dee Bridge* (F 4, 5) is a picturesque old structure of seven irregular arches, erected in 1280. The *Causeway* (F 5), or weir, crossing the river diagonally to the E. of the bridge, is said to have been constructed by Hugh Lupus to provide power for the famous old *Mills of Dee*, which stood here until 1909. — The suburb of *Handbridge*, on the opposite side of the river, is the seat of the Dee salmon-fishery, still of some importance. — The *Suspension Bridge* (E 6) farther up crosses the river to the suburb of *Queen's Park.*

In the centre of the old part of the city with its fine old timbered houses, are the famous ***Rows**, galleries or arcades forming continuous passages along the first floor of the houses. Their existence is perhaps due to the presence of Roman ruins encumbering the site at street-level. A somewhat similar arrangement exists at Thun, in Switzerland. *Eastgate Row*, on the S. side of EASTGATE STREET (D 4, 5), contains some of the best shops in Chester. Nos. 40 and 42 have ornate façades, and beneath No. 34 is an ancient vaulted crypt (adm. free). At the Cross is *St. Peter's Church*, the square plan of which is said to be due to its foundation on the site of the Roman Prætorium. The N. aisle has a good 15th cent. roof. Thence we follow BRIDGE STREET (D 4) to the S., with rows on both sides. At No. 39, on the left, are the remains of a Roman bath, consisting of a hypocaust and a tank supplied by a spring (small fee). At No. 12 is another vaulted crypt (c. 1230). No. 1 Whitefriars (r.) has a stuccoed gable of 1658. In Lower Bridge St. are the *Falcon*, at the corner of Little Cuppin St., dating mainly from 1626 and restored in 1865; the *Old King's Head*, at the corner of Castle St., a good specimen of the early 17th cent. style; and the *Bear & Billet*, near the Bridge Gate, dating from 1664 and down to 1867 the town-house of the Earls of Shrewsbury.

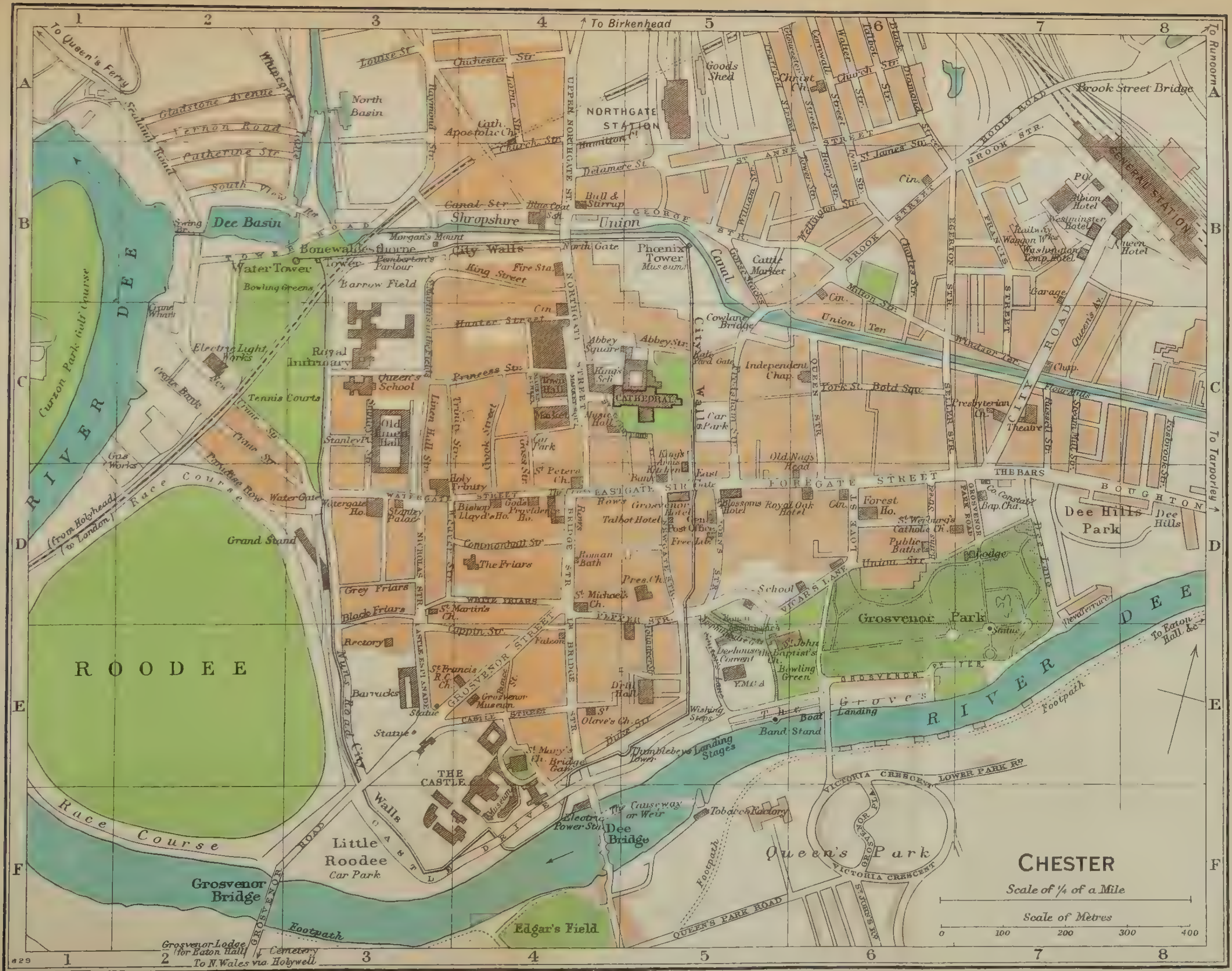
Castle St. (E 4) leads W. from Bridge St. to the **Castle** (E 3, 4), a group of classical buildings (1829), comprising the assize courts, the county gaol, barracks, etc. The bronze equestrian statue of Viscount Combermere (d. 1865) in front of the Grosvenor St. entrance is by Marochetti. The castle was founded c. 1070 by Hugh Lupus, but the only ancient part is the 13th cent. Agricola Tower, containing the vaulted chapel of St. Mary de Castro and the good *Museum* of the Cheshire Regiment (weekdays 9–12, 2–5). — The 14–16th cent. church of *St Mary-on-the-Hill* (E 4) contains two 17th cent. monuments and a fine timber roof.

At the corner of Castle St. and Grosvenor St. is a modest memorial to Matthew Henry (comp. below), and a little way down Grosvenor St., on the right, is the *Grosvenor Museum* (E 4; weekdays 10–5; adm. free), with collections of Roman antiquities and local curiosities.

From the Cross WATERGATE STREET (D 3, 4), with rows on either side, and three of the finest timbered houses in England, runs to the W. in continuation of Eastgate St. *God's Providence House* (dating from 1652 but rebuilt to a more ornate design in 1862), on the left, derives its name from the pious motto under the gable: "God's Providence is mine inheritance." No. 11 has the finest medieval crypt in the city, dating from c. 1180. Farther on is the 16–17th cent. *Leche House*, comparatively unrestored, with a notable hall. No. 29, on the same side, is *Bishop Lloyd's House* (adm. on application exc. Sat. aft. & Sun., 6*d*.), built in 1615 and richly carved and pargetted with scriptural subjects. At the corner of Weaver St. is the old *Custom House Inn* (1637); and at the corner of Nicholas St. is the *Yacht Inn*, where Dean Swift once stayed. *Trinity Church* (D 3), on the opposite side of the street, contains the tombs of Matthew Henry, the commentator (d. 1714), and Thomas Parnell, the poet (d. 1718). Beyond Nicholas St. is *Stanley Palace*, once the residence of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby (1591), with three ornate gables facing the courtyard. It was presented to the city by the Earl of Derby in 1928, and is now occupied by the English Speaking Union. In Stanley St. (r.) is the old *Linen Hall* (C 3), once the mart for Irish linens. Stanley Place is a charming street of late 18th cent. houses, one with a 'sedan-chair porch.'

In NORTHGATE STREET (B, C 4), which runs N. from the Cross, the rows are mostly on the ground-floor. Important Roman remains are visible in the basements of the Quaintways Café (E. side) and of No. 23 (W. side; probably the Prætorium). On the left, farther on, are the *Market* and the *Town Hall* (1869; adm. on weekdays; paintings, charters, civic plate, etc.). Opposite is the cathedral. The *King's School* (C 4), founded by Henry VIII, which partly masks the W. front of the cathedral, occupies a building by Blomfield (1876), on the site of the abbot's lodging. To the left (N.) is the old *Abbey Gateway* (14–15th cent.), leading into the *Abbey Square*, with pleasant 18th cent. terraces and a few 16th cent. cottages (E. side).

The ***Cathedral** (C 4, 5) is a building of great interest and beauty. Built of New Red sandstone, it exhibits a variety of architectural styles ranging from Norman to late-Perpendicular. Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.30, & 6.30; on weekdays at 7.45, 10, 12, & 4.15.


CHESTER
Scale of ¼ of a Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
To Birkenhead
To Queen's Ferry
To Runcorn
To Tarporley
To Eaton Hall &c.
(from Holyhead)
(to London)
To N. Wales via Holywell
NORTHGATE STATION
GENERAL STATION
Goods Shed
North Basin
Dee Basin
Swing Br.
Water Tower
Bonewaldesthorne Tower
Morgan's Mount
Pemberton's Parlour
City Walls
North Gate
Phœnix Tower Museum
Canal
Union
Shropshire
Cattle Market
Cowlane Bridge
Royal Infirmary
Queen's School
Old Linen Hall
Bowling Greens
Tennis Courts
Electric Light Works
Gas Works
Crane Wharf
Barrow Field
Fire Sta.
Cin.
Abbey Square
King's Sch.
CATHEDRAL
Town Hall
Market
Music Hall
Car Park
Kale Yard Gate
Independent Chap.
Presbyterian Ch.
Theatre
Old Nags Head
King's Arms Kitchen
East Gate
Eastgate Row
Grosvenor Hotel
Blossoms Hotel
Royal Oak Hotel
Forest Ho.
Gen. Post Office
Free Lib.
Talbot Hotel
Roman Bath
Pres. Ch.
St Michael's Ch.
Holy Trinity
Watergate Ho.
Stanley Palace
Bishop Lloyd's Ho.
God's Providence Ho.
The Friars
St Martin's Ch.
Rectory
Barracks
St Francis R.C. Ch.
Grosvenor Museum
Falcon
Drill Hall
St Olave's Ch.
St Mary's Ch.
Bridge Gate
THE CASTLE
Museum
Statue
Water Gate
Grand Stand
ROODEE
Race Course
Curzon Park Golf Course
RIVER DEE
Little Roodee Car Park
Grosvenor Bridge
Grosvenor Lodge (for Eaton Hall)
Cemetery
Edgar's Field
Electric Power Sta.
Dee Bridge
The Causeway or Weir
Thimbleby's Tower
Wishing Steps
Landing Stages
Band Stand
Boat Landing
The Groves
Tobacco Factory
Queen's Park
Victoria Crescent
Lower Park Rd.
Queen's Park Road
Footpath
Grosvenor Park
St John Baptist's Ch.
Bowling Green
Y.M.C.A.
Dee House Convent
School
Vicar's Lane
Lodge
Public Baths
St Werburgh's Cathol. Ch.
Co. Constab. Bap. Chd.
Dee Hills Park
Dee Hills
Dee Lane
THE BARS
Foregate Street
Boughton
City Road
Brook Street Bridge
Hoole Road
Brook Str.
P.O.
Albion Hotel
Westminster Hotel
Queen Hotel
Railway Waggon Wks.
Washington Temp. Hotel
Garage
Chap.
Flour Mills
Bull & Stirrup
Blue Coat Sch.
Cath. Apostolic Ch.
Christ Ch.
Gladstone Avenue
Vernon Road
Catherine Str.
South View Rd.
Sealand Road
Whipcord Lane
Louise St.
Chichester Str.
Upper Northgate St.
Northgate Street
Canal Str.
King Street
Hunter Street
Princess Str.
Linen Hall Str.
Watergate Street
Eastgate Str.
Bridge Str.
Lower Bridge Str.
Grosvenor Street
Castle Street
Nicholas Str.
Commonhall Str.
Grey Friars
Black Friars
White Friars
Cuppin Str.
Pepper Str.
Newgate Str.
St John's Str.
Love St.
Queen Str.
Frodsham Str.
George Str.
Union Ter.
Milton Str.
Egerton Str.
Seller Str.
Francis Str.
Windsor Ter.
Russell St.
Steam Mill St.
Queen's Av.
Foregate Str.
Union Str.
Grosvenor Park Ter.
Nicholas Str.
Castle Esplanade
Nuns Road
City Walls
Castle Drive
Grosvenor Road
Crane Str.
Tower Road
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
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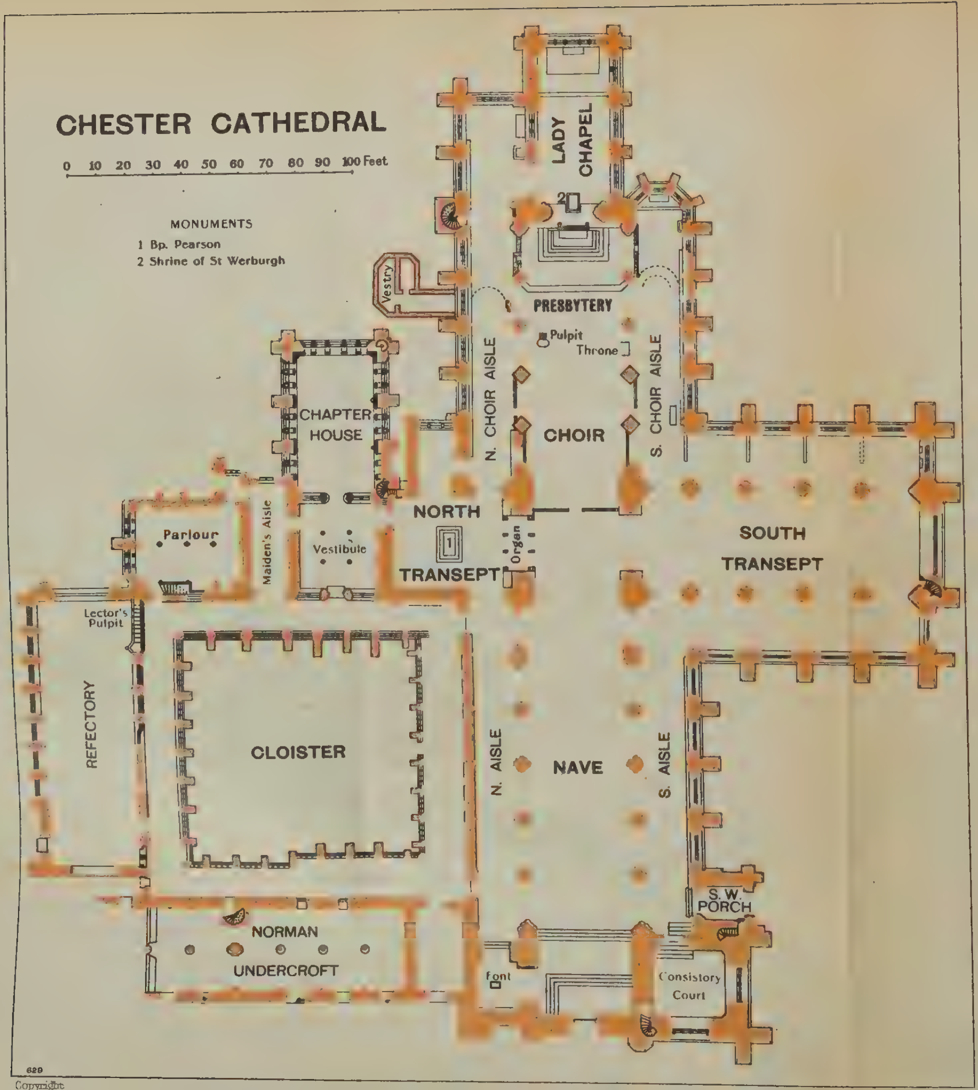
CHESTER CATHEDRAL
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet
MONUMENTS
1 Bp. Pearson
2 Shrine of St Werburgh
LADY CHAPEL
2
Vestry
PRESBYTERY
Pulpit
Throne
N. CHOIR AISLE
S. CHOIR AISLE
CHAPTER HOUSE
CHOIR
NORTH TRANSEPT
1
Organ
SOUTH TRANSEPT
Parlour
Maiden's Aisle
Vestibule
Lector's Pulpit
REFECTORY
CLOISTER
N. AISLE
NAVE
S. AISLE
S. W. PORCH
NORMAN UNDERCROFT
Font
Consistory Court
629

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History. The site of the cathedral was formerly occupied by a college of secular canons, dedicated to St. Werburgh (d. about 700), fourth abbess of Ely, whose relics were transferred hither in 875 by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred. In 1093 it was transformed into a Benedictine abbey by Hugh Lupus, with the assistance of St. Anselm. The chief remnants of the Norman abbey-church are to be found on the N. side of the cathedral. Under the energetic Abbot Simon of Whitchurch (late 13th cent.) the rebuilding of the chapter-house and Lady Chapel was completed and that of the choir begun. The nave arcades date from Abbot Seynesbury (1349–63), while the W. front and the upper parts of the central tower, nave, and S. transept were rebuilt in the late-Perp. style by Abbot Ripley (1485–92). At the Reformation (1541) Henry VIII converted the abbey-church into the cathedral of the new diocese of Chester. The title 'Bishop of Chester' frequently occurs at a previous date, the Mercian see of Lichfield having been transferred to Chester for a few years in the 11th cent. The whole cathedral was restored in 1859–99 by Sir Gilbert Scott and Sir Arthur Blomfield.

Exterior. The W. front of the cathedral, in spite of its fine Perp. window, is somewhat lacking in dignity. The S.W. porch, with its upper chamber, was built in the Tudor period. The doorway inserted in the window at the S.W. corner of the huge S. transept was used as the entrance to the parish church. On the corbels of the S. end of the transept are 19th cent. grotesque carvings in the medieval style, representing Disraeli, Gladstone, etc. The apsidal termination of the S. choir-aisle has a tall conical roof, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott from indications in the old masonry. The best view of the E. end is obtained from the city wall.

Interior. From the W. end of the Nave, raised a few steps above the rest of the pavement, we have a vista of great simplicity and beauty, enhanced by the warm red colour of the stone. The W. part of the nave is late-Perp., the rest of the bays are in the Dec. style. The place of a triforium is taken by a plain frieze; the clerestory is late-Perpendicular. In the easternmost bay the arches are continued down to the ground without columns (as are the great E. and W. arches below the central tower). At the W. end of the late-Perp. S. aisle, in the base of an unfinished tower, is the *Consistory Court*, with Jacobean furniture. The wall of the N. aisle, now covered with mosaics of scriptural scenes (1886), is Norman; and at its W. end is the base of an unfinished Norman tower, now the *Baptistery*, with an ancient Byzantine font. From the E. end of the aisle a Norman doorway (c. 1100) leads into the cloisters. — The small North Transept, over the entrance to which is the stone organ-loft, was part of the original Norman church. It is of special interest for the contrast it shows between early and late Norman masonry, the earlier work being distinguished by smaller stones with larger joints. The windows and the roof are Perpendicular. In the centre is a 19th cent. monument, by Blomfield, to Bp. Pearson (1673–86), author of the 'Exposition of the Creed.' A mural tablet commemorates Randolph Caldecott, the artist (1846–86). A Norman archway on the E. side leads into the *Sacristy*, in a transitional style, which replaces a Norman apse. Above is a small row of triforium-arches of the earliest period. The South Transept (14th cent. Dec., completed in 15th cent. Perp.), with both W. and E. aisles, is as large as the choir and nearly as large as the nave. From 1486 to 1876 it was used as the parish church of St. Oswald, and at one time it was walled off from the rest of the cathedral.

Among the flags of the Cheshire Regiment in this transept are two that were present at Bunker Hill (1775), and one that is said to have enwrapped the body of Wolfe after his victory at Quebec (1759). — The Union flag at the crossing was flown by H.M.S. 'Chester,' the ship in which Boy Cornwell, R.N., won the Victoria Cross at the battle of Jutland (1916).

The CHOIR was built in the 13th and early 14th cent., the E. wall and the two easternmost bays being E.E. in character, while the other three bays are early Dec., of a somewhat later date. Above is a beautiful triforium. The **Stalls* (c. 1390) are rivalled only by those at Lincoln and Beverley; the spired canopies, bench-ends, and misericords deserve careful examination. — The SOUTH CHOIR-AISLE was lengthened to the E. about 1500, but the E.E. apsidal termination was restored by Scott. An extraordinary tradition long regarded the altar-tomb in the middle of this aisle as that of the German Emperor Henry IV (d. 1106). Near the door is a tomb thought to be that of Ranulf Higden (d. 1364), the author of 'Polychronicon.' The gates of both choir-aisles are of Spanish ironwork (1558). — The NORTH CHOIR-AISLE contains some remnants of the Norman church, including the base of a pier, and an inverted capital. A band of dark marble in the pavement marks the line of the Norman apse. This choir-aisle still retains its late-Perp. prolongation (c. 1500), now fitted as St. Werburgh's chapel. — Thence we pass through a doorway occupying the place of one of the original windows into the LADY CHAPEL, which, though much restored, is a beautiful specimen of E.E. (late 13th cent.). At the W. end, behind the high-altar, are the reconstructed fragments (pedestal and crown) of the *Shrine of St. Werburgh* (c. 1330), which originally stood on the easternmost bay of the choir.

Precincts. The conventual buildings lie to the N. of the church, instead of occupying the more usual position to the S. From the N. transept or the E. walk of the cloisters we enter the *CHAPTER-HOUSE, which, with its vestibule, is late 13th cent. work at its best. It is rectangular in shape, like most of the early monastic chapter-houses, and now contains the cathedral library and a notable 13th cent. cupboard. The graceful way in which the mouldings in the vestibule run up into the vaulting without capitals is an especially pleasant feature. — The CLOISTERS are Perpendicular. In the S. walk and in part of the W. walk there is double arcade. The wall of the S. walk, which is also the wall of the N. nave-aisle of the cathedral, is Norman, and here (and throughout the cloisters) the disregard of the later builders for earlier work is noticeable. At the end of this walk a late-Norman passage leads to the Song School. On the W. side of the cloisters a doorway leads to a large early-Norman UNDERCROFT, with two vaulted aisles, formerly the abbot's cellars; above was the guest-house. To the S., above the late-Norman passage, is the bishop's chapel, with a fine Jacobean ceiling. On the N. side of the cloisters lies the E.E. REFECTORY of the monks, entered by a fine doorway towards the W. end. Inside is a *Lector's Pulpit, with a staircase in the wall, the only other complete example of which in England is at Beaulieu. The hammer-beam roof dates from 1939. Outside, in the cloister, are the remains of the lavatory. The vaulted building of two aisles at the N.E. corner of the cloisters was probably the Common Room of the novices. Between it and the vestibule of the chapter-house is a passage or slype called the *Maiden's Aisle*, with an elaborate roof; it formerly led to the monks' infirmary.

From the cathedral we return viâ St. Werburgh's St., passing the Gothic façade of the *Music Hall Cinema*, originally built as a chapel for the parish of St. Oswald (see above), and serving later as a Wool Hall, and after 1773 as the Theatre Royal. Beyond the East Gate we follow St. John's St. to the right, then Vicars Lane to the left, to ***St. John's Church** (E 5, 6), finely situated above the Dee. Built about 1075, it was for about ten years the cathedral of the diocese of Mercia. The present building is little more than part of the nave of the Norman collegiate church. The central tower fell in 1468, destroying much of the choir, and again in 1572; in 1574 the fall of the N.W. tower destroyed the W. end of the church; and in 1881 the lofty detached belfry erected on its site fell in its turn, crushing the beautiful N. porch. The belfry has been replaced by an incongruous erection on the N.E., but the porch has been restored in its original (E.E.) form. — The interior is a fine example of stately Norman architecture. The massive pillars and arches are early-Norman, dating from about 1095, but the charming triforium of four arches to each bay and the aisles are in the transitional style of about a century later. The clerestory above is E.E., with pointed arches. On the S. side is the Warburton Chapel, with a curious skeleton monument.

The picturesque ruins of the choir and Lady Chapel, showing some beautiful transitional Norman work, should be examined (sexton at 1 Lumley Place, if not in the church). The 'crypt' is a fine 13th cent. vaulted chamber containing four Saxon crosses; in a former residence built above it De Quincey (as a boy) and his mother lived for some time. — By the S. wall of the churchyard is the *Hermitage*, to which, according to a curious legend, King Harold is said to have retired after the battle of Hastings.

Between St. John's and the New Gate a flowered walk called Amphitheatre Gardens covers part of the site of the *Roman Amphitheatre*, partly excavated in 1939. It dates from c. A.D. 80 and is the largest Roman building so far discovered in Britain (314 ft. by 286 ft.; with room for c. 9000 spectators).

Below St. John's on the river bank are *The Groves*, a shady promenade, with the Deva Café (simple), and the boat landing-stages and motor-launch piers. To the E. extends the pretty *Grosvenor Park* (D 6, 7).

Pleasant excursions may be made by boat or motor-launch, or by riverside footpath, to *Eccleston Ferry*, 3 m. S.; or by road (bus) to the *Zoo* (daily 10–dusk, adm. 1/, children 6*d.*) at Upton, 2 m. N.

Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Westminster, situated on the Dee, 4½ m. S. It is now an Officers' Training Unit and is closed to the public. During the 1939–45 war the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, was accommodated here. The present hall, the third on the site, was built in 1869–82. In front stands a colossal bronze figure, by G. F. Watts, of Hugh Lupus, an ancestor of the duke. The 'Golden Gate' leading into the courtyard dates from the 17th century.

Hawarden (pron. 'Harden'; *Glynne Arms*, P.R., R. & B. 10/6), 6 m. W. of Chester, is reached by motor-bus from Lr. Bridge St. *Hawarden Castle* (no adm.) was the residence for 60 years of W. E. Gladstone (1809–98), the famous statesman. In the charming park are the ruins of the *Old Castle* (adm. on Fri., Sat. & Sun. in summer 2.30–6; 6*d.*), which dates from the reign of Henry III and was from 1454 to 1653 the seat of the Stanley family (Earls of Derby). These consist of a massive circular keep and part of the banqueting hall, and command a good view. The village *Church* contains a W. window, by Burne-Jones, commemorating W. E. Gladstone, and a memorial, by Sir Giles Scott, to Lieut. W. G. C. Gladstone, (killed in action in 1915). *St. Deiniol's Library*, founded in 1896 by W. E. Gladstone, with residential accommodation for 28 male students, is open free, 3–4, Mon. to Fri.

FROM CHESTER TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, 18 m. (A 5116, A 41), motor-bus in 55 min. Railway to Birkenhead (Woodside) in ¾–1½ hr. For the route viâ Hoylake, see p. 411. Both these routes traverse the WIRRAL, 'the dormitory of Liverpool,' the peninsular portion of Cheshire between the Dee and Mersey estuaries. — A 5116 runs due N. from Chester and joins A 41 (by-pass from Christleton on the London road) after 3 m. About 1½ m. farther on A 5032 (followed by some of the buses) diverges r. for (7½ m.) *Ellesmere Port* (18,808 inhab.), with large dyeworks, where the Ellesmere Canal joins the Ship Canal and the Mersey. At *Stanlow*, adjoining, is the Shell Chemical Plant (1949), the first in Britain for producing chemicals from petroleum. — 9 m. *Eastham*. The Manchester Ship Canal enters the Mersey at Eastham Docks, 1 m. left. — 12¾ m. **Port Sunlight** (*Bridge Inn*) consists of the extensive soap-works of Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, Ltd., founded by Lord Leverhulme (1851–1925), and a model village occupied by the employees, which is laid out with abundant open spaces for gardens and contains many public buildings. The total area occupied is over 500 acres, and there are nearly 6000 inhabitants. The **Lady Lever Art Gallery* (10–5 or 6; Sun. 2–5 or 6) contains collections of porcelain and furniture and paintings by Reynolds, Turner, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Leighton, and other British masters, including Millais's portrait of Tennyson.

14¾ m. *Rock Ferry* (Royal Rock, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 22/6); 16 m. *Tranmere*. — 18 m. *Birkenhead*, and thence through the Mersey Tunnel to *Liverpool*, see Rte. 50.

FROM CHESTER TO MANCHESTER VIÂ NORTHWICH, 40¼ m. (A 556). Railway from Northgate Station to Manchester (Central) in 1½–1¾ hr. — We follow A 51 to (5 m.) *Tarvin*, then A 54 past (7¾ m.) *Kelsall* (Royal Oak Inn). — 10½ m. *Delamere* is in the middle of *Delamere Forest*, with its quiet meres among pine-woods. On the left is *Eddisbury Hill*, with a well-preserved stronghold attributed to Ethelfleda. — 13¾ m. *Sandiway* (Blue Cap, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.). — 17½ m. **Northwich** (*Crown & Anchor*), a busy town of 18,728 inhab. (by-pass on the S.), is the centre of the rich Cheshire salt-district. The brown rock-salt is dug out of several mines, of which a typical example is the Marston mine (no adm.), 1¼ m. N.E., 330 ft. deep and 40 acres in area. The roof is supported by huge pillars of crystal. White household salt is obtained from brine-springs by pumping the water into shallow iron evaporating pans. The constant pumping out of the brine has caused considerable subsidences in the town and its vicinity and much damage to buildings. *Vale Royal* (now County Police H.Q.), on the site of a Cistercian abbey founded by Edward I, is 3½ m. S.W. From Northwich A 533 runs S. to (15 m.) Crewe, viâ (7 m.) *Middlewich*, a salt-town with 5458 inhab. — 22½ m. *Tabley Hall*, an 18th cent. mansion; on an island in the lake is the old hall, a fine timbered house with oak panelling and furniture.

A detour of 1¾ m. to the r. leads to **Knutsford** (*Royal George*, R. & B. 16/; *Angel*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Rose & Crown*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a quiet town (5878 inhab.) with several old houses, the 'Cranford' of Mrs. Gaskell (1810–65), who is buried in the old Unitarian graveyard, near the station. To the N. is *Tatton Park*, the seat of Lord Egerton of Tatton, with a large deer-park of 2000 acres; the charming old church of *Rostherne*, a little to the N., on the bank of a lovely mere, contains the family monuments. About 3½ m. S. is *Peover Hall* (no adm.), dating from the 16–18th cent., with a church containing fine old family tombs. The *Church of *Lower Peover* (Bells of Peover, R. & B. 18/, pens. 10 gs.), 2 m. W., built in the 13th cent. and restored in 1852, is an almost unique example of a black-and-white timbered church, constructed entirely of oak and plaster with the exception of the stone tower (1582). — Beyond (25 m.) *Mere* we join A 56 and cross the pretty valley of the Bollin. — 32 m. *Altrincham*, and thence to *Manchester*, see Rte. 56A (iv).

FROM CHESTER TO WARRINGTON, 20¼ m. (A 56). Railway in 40 min.; through trains to Manchester (Exchange) in 1¼ hr. — 8 m. *Helsby* is well situated on a hill. — 10 m. *Frodsham* (3140 inhab.), in a similar situation overlooking the Weaver marshes, has a Norman church. We leave the road to Runcorn on the left. — 17½ m. *Daresbury* was the birthplace of 'Lewis Carroll' (Rev. C. L. Dodgson; 1832–98), author of 'Alice in Wonderland.' — 20¼ m. *Warrington*, see Rte. 56A.

From Chester to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 43; to *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 44; to *London*, see Rte. 41.

FROM CHESTER TO WREXHAM there are two roads (railway, see Rte. 44). The main road (A 540; 12 m.) enters Wales beyond (5¼ m.) *Pulford* (Grosvenor Arms) and passes (9 m.) *Gresford* with its fine church tower. — A pleasanter road (B 5130; 15 m.) runs due S. viâ (5½ m.) *Aldford* (Grosvenor Arms, R. & B. 11/6). — At (9 m.) *Farndon* (Raven) it crosses the Dee by a picturesque bridge to enter Wales at (9½ m.) *Holt*, with another good church. For *Wrexham* (Wynnstay Arms, R. & B. 15/, pens. 27/), see the *Blue Guide to Wales*.

43. FROM CHESTER TO BIRMINGHAM

ROAD, 74½ m. A 41. 20 m. *Whitchurch*. — 35 m. *Hinstock*. — 41 m. *Newport*. — 51½ m. *Albrighton*. — 59 m. **Wolverhampton.** — 74½ m. **Birmingham.** — MOTOR COACH viâ Newport and Cannock in 3¾ hrs.

RAILWAY, 73¾ m. viâ Crewe in 2¼–2¾ hrs. Principal Stations: 21¼ m. **Crewe.** Thence to (45¾ m.) **Stafford**, see Rte. 41. — 51½ m. *Penkridge*. — 61 m. **Wolverhampton** (High Level). — 66¾ m. *Dudley Port* (for Dudley, 1¼ m.). — 73¾ m. **Birmingham** (New St.). For the route viâ Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44.

Chester, see Rte. 42. A 41 runs S.E. across the Cheshire plain. — Near (11 m.) *Broxton* (Egerton Arms) is *Carden Hall*, a beautiful Elizabethan timbered mansion. — 14½ m. *Hampton Heath*. *Malpas*, 1½ m. S.W., has a fine Perp. church and was the birthplace of Bp. Heber (1783–1826). — 20 m. **Whitchurch** (6016 inhab.; *Swan*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 21/; *Victoria*, R. & B. 15/6) was known in the 12th cent. as *Blancminster*. In the church of *St. Alkmund* (rebuilt in a Grecian style in 1713) are the monuments of the first Earl of Shrewsbury (1388–1453), Shakespeare's 'Old John Talbot' ('Henry VI', Part I), "who was so renowned in France that no man in that kingdom dared to encounter him in single combat"; and of John Talbot (d. 1550), founder of the grammar school. Edward German (1862–1936), the composer, was born at Whitchurch.

FROM WHITCHURCH TO NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 22 m. (A 525). Just to the N. of (4½ m.) *Burleydam* is *Combermere Abbey*, a beautiful mansion on the site of a Cistercian abbey, surrounded by fine woods and overlooking a large mere. — 8¼ m. *Audlem* (Crown, Lamb, R. & B. 10/6). — 22 m. *Newcastle*, see Rte. 41. — From Whitchurch to Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44.

23 m. *Prees Heath* (Raven, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.). — At (30 m.) *Ternhill* we cross the Shrewsbury–Stoke road.

About 3 m. N.E. lies the ancient town of **Market Drayton** (*Corbet Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; 4749 inhab.). Here Lord Clive (1725–74; born at *Styche*, 2 m. N.W.), when a boy, achieved the daring feat of lowering himself from the church tower to one of the gargoyles, on which he sat astride. His alleged desk, with the carved initials 'R.C.,' is preserved in the old grammar-school. — At *Blore Heath*, c. 3 m. E., the Yorkists under the Earl of Surrey defeated the Lancastrians under Lord Audley in 1459.

41 m. *Newport* (Royal Victoria; Yew Tree Manor, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), with 3439 inhab., is 1 m. W. of *Aqualate Hall* (no adm.), with *Aqualate Mere*, the largest lake in Staffordshire. In the grounds of Lilleshall Hall, 3 m. S.W., are the beautiful remains of *Lilleshall Abbey*, founded in 1145 for Austin canons (presented to the nation, and to be open to the public). The parish church has a Norman font. — 46¾ m. We cross A 5. — At (49 m.) Tong the **Church*, a fine example of early Perp. work (c. 1410), has been described as a miniature Westminster Abbey on account of the number and beauty of its tombs (of the Pembruges, Vernons, and Stanleys). The epitaphs on the ends of the tomb (c. 1612) of Sir Thomas Stanley (d. 1576) are attributed to Shakespeare by Dugdale, the antiquarian (1664). The Golden Chapel (1515), on the S. side of the church, has fan-vaulting of beautiful design, with some remains of the gilding to which the name is due. *Tong Castle*, a building of mixed Gothic and Moorish architecture, with conspicuous Turkish domes, dates in its present form from 1765. 'Little Nell's Cottage' is pointed out at Tong, but in reality the ancient little dwelling in which Dickens's child-heroine is represented as living and dying was pulled down long ago.

About 3 m. E. of Tong is *Boscobel House* (adm. *6d.*; closed Sun.), where Charles II, fleeing after the battle of Worcester, spent a day in an oak-tree and a night in a hiding-hole beneath the floor. The 'royal oak' now shown grew from an acorn of the original tree. Close by are the Norman remains of the Cistercian nunnery of *Whiteladies*, an ancient wooden statue from which is preserved in the church of *Brewood*, 2 m. farther E.

Beyond (51½ m.) *Albrighton* we enter the 'Black Country,' the busy iron and steel manufacturing district of S. Staffordshire, at night illumined by the glare of furnaces and foundries. — 57 m. *Tettenhall*, with a well-known Nonconformist college.

59 m. **WOLVERHAMPTON** (133,190 inhab.), on the verge of the Black Country, of which it is the 'capital,' is a progressive industrial town, noted for its ironworks and its production of hardware of every description. Its locks and keys have been famous ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. The name of the town is derived from Wulfruna, sister of King Edgar II, who endowed a collegiate church here in 994.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at both). *High Level* and *Low Level*, at the N.E. end of Queen St.

Hotels. Victoria, Lichfield St., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 175/; **Star & Garter**, Victoria St., R. & B. 15/6; **Berwil**, Tettenhall Rd., R. & B. 12/6.

Restaurant. *Regent*, Victoria St.

Post Office, Lichfield St.

Trolley-Buses traverse the chief streets and connect Wolverhampton with *West Bromwich*, *Dudley*, etc. — MOTOR-BUSES to *Birmingham*, *Stafford*, *Stourbridge*, *Kidderminster*, *Shrewsbury*, etc.

Theatres. *Grand* (repertory), Lichfield St.; *Hippodrome* (music hall), Queen Sq.

The large *Church of **St. Peter,** with its stately tower, occupies a conspicuous position adjoining Queen Square.

The church is mainly (nave and clerestory) a Perp. edifice of the close of the 15th cent., with remains of earlier (E.E. and Dec.) work; the N. transept and tower are slightly later, while the present chancel and W. front date from a restoration completed about 1865. The chief objects of interest in the interior are the finely carved stone pulpit and the octagonal font (both 15th cent.); the W. gallery erected in 1610 for the boys of the grammar school; a few stalls brought from Lilleshall Abbey (see above) in 1544; and the tombs, including those of Col. John Lane, who aided the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester (N. transept), and of Adm. Sir Richard Leveson (d. 1605), by Le Sueur (S. transept).

In the churchyard is the so-called *Dane's Cross*, an elaborately carved shaft c. 12 ft. high, once associated with the defeat of the Danes near Tettenhall in 910, but now regarded as a Norman work of the late 12th century.

In Lichfield St. is the *Art Gallery & Museum*, with good landscapes of the early 19th cent. British School, and in North St. are the *Town Hall* and the new *Civic Hall* (1938). The *Grammar School* (1875), founded in 1515, is in Compton Rd.

Excursions may be made to *Wightwick Manor* (N.T.; adm. 1/, Thurs. 10.30–12.30, 2.30–5.30), 3 m. W., a remarkable example of work done under Pre-Raphaelite influence; *Moseley Old Hall*, 3 m. N., a refuge of Charles II after the battle of Worcester (adm. on Thurs. in winter, 2.30–4); *Penkridge* (9½ m. N.), an old town with a large 13–15th cent. church, on the W. edge of *Cannock Chase*; Bridgnorth (12½ m.); Lichfield (17 m.); etc.

About 6 m. E. of Wolverhampton and 10 m. N.W. of Birmingham lies **Walsall** (*New George*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 5 gs.), a town (103,102 inhab.) engaged in making saddlery, bits, and harness. A statue and a stained-glass window (St. Matthew's Church) commemorate the devoted labours of '*Sister Dora*' (1832–78), youngest sister of Mark Pattison. *Rushall Hall*, 1½ m. N. on the Lichfield road, has a fine 15th cent. gateway.

From Wolverhampton to *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 44; to *Worcester*, see Rte. 37B.

The main road leads through a busy region of iron and steel works, the principal towns in which are (61¾ m.) *Bilston* with 31,248 inhab., the birthplace of Sir Henry Newbolt (1862–1938), (64 m.) *Wednesbury*, with 31,534 inhab., and (67 m.) *West Bromwich*, with 81,281 inhab., and skirts the independent borough of *Smethwick* (84,534 inhab.), before reaching (71½ m.) **Birmingham** (Rte. 39).

An alternative road from Wolverhampton (A 4123), farther S., runs viâ (65¼ m.) **Dudley** (*Station*, R. & B. 13/6; *Ward Arms*, R. & B. 15/), a centre of the iron industry (59,579 inhab.), with a fine new Town Hall (1928), Council House (1935), and Arts Centre (1947). Above it rises *Dudley Castle* (adm. 10–dusk, 2/, children 1/; half-price on Wed.), a ruin dating partly from the 14th, but mainly from the 16th cent. The grounds are occupied by a well-arranged open-air Zoo. To the S. (2¾ m.) is *Old Hill*, with the public *Haden Hill Park*, a 'jewel of the Black Country,' surrounding an old mansion (rfmts.). — 74½ m. **Birmingham,** see Rte. 39.

44. FROM CHESTER TO SHREWSBURY AND WORCESTER

ROAD, 88 m. A 41. 20 m. *Whitchurch.* — A 49. 29 m. *Wem.* — 40 m. **Shrewsbury.** — A 458. 53 m. *Much Wenlock.* — 61 m. *Bridgnorth.* — A 442. 74 m. *Kidderminster.* — A 449. 88 m. **Worcester.**

RAILWAY, 94¼ m. in 4 hrs. Carriages are changed at Shrewsbury. Principal Stations: 12¼ m. *Wrexham.* — 17 m. *Ruabon.* — 24½ m. *Gobowen*, junction for *Oswestry* (2¼ m.). — 42½ m. **Shrewsbury.** — 54¾ m. *Buildwas*, junction for *Much Wenlock* (3 m.). — 56¼ m. *Ironbridge & Broseley.* — 65 m. **Bridgnorth.** — 77¾ m. *Bewdley.* — 80¼ m. *Stourport.* — 89 m. *Droitwich.* — 94½ m. **Worcester.**

As far as Shrewsbury this is part of the express route from Birkenhead to Birmingham and London. Through trains from Chester to Birmingham viâ Shrewsbury, Wellington, and Wolverhampton, 84½ m. in 2¼–2¾ hrs. — There is an alternative, but slower, route from Chester to Shrewsbury (39 m.) viâ Whitchurch.

From Chester to (20 m.) *Whitchurch*, see Rte. 43. — A 49 runs thence nearly due S., through attractive country.

An equally attractive route, parallel to the main road on the E., diverges from the Wolverhampton road at (23 m.) *Prees Heath* and runs viâ (25½ m.) *Prées*, (32 m.) *Preston Brockhurst*, and (35 m.) *Hadnall. Hawkstone Park*, in fine grounds beneath Hawkstone Hill (520 ft.), 3 m. S.W. of Prees, was formerly the seat of Lord Hill (see below), who is buried in Hadnall church. William Wycherley (1640?–1716) was born at *Clive Hall*, which is 1½ m. W. of Preston Brockhurst and 1 m. N. of *Grinshill* (Elephant & Castle, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.). — 36½ m. *Battlefield* and (40 m.) Shrewsbury, see below.

27 m. *Edstaston* has a fine Norman church door. — 29 m. *Wem* (Castle, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a small market-town, gave the title of baron to Judge Jeffreys, and was long the home of William Hazlitt. — 34 m. *Harmerhill* (Bridgewater Arms, P.R., R. & B. 10/6).

40 m. **SHREWSBURY** (32,370 inhab.), pronounced 'Shrowsbury' by its natives (Salopians) and by pupils of its famous school, is the county town of Shropshire, and is strikingly situated on a peninsula of rising ground, encircled by the Severn on all sides but the N. Its medieval remains—churches and timbered houses—its quaintly named streets, its fine situation, and the beauty of its environs invest it with great interest. Plan, p. 400.

Hotels. **Raven** (C 5), Castle St., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8½ gs.; **Lion** (E 5), Wyle Cop, T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **George** (D 3), Shoplatch, **Crown** (C 4), St. Mary's St., similar charges; **Pengwern**, Longden Rd., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6½ gs.; **Britannia**, Mardol (C 3), R. & B. 10/6; **Winchester**, St. Mary's St., unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Beauchamp**, The Mount (A 1), unlic., pens. from 6 gs.; **Golden Cross**, High St., **Barge**, Wyle Cop, R. & B. 11/6–12/6.

Restaurants. *Prince Rupert*, Church St.; *Galleon*, Mardol.

Post Office (C 4), Pride Hill.

Motor-Buses. Local buses from the Square; long-distance buses from Bridge St. (C 3) to *Battlefield* and *Market Drayton*; *Minsterley*; *Wellington, Wolverhampton*, and *Birmingham*; *Church Stretton, Ludlow* *Leominster*, and *Hereford*; *Oswestry* *Much Wenlock*; etc.

History. *Pengwern*, the British, and *Scrobesbyrig*, the Saxon name of Shrewsbury, may indicate its position in the centre of a wooded plain. 'Salop' is a corruption of the alternative *Sloppesbury*. After its foundation in the 5th cent. it became the seat of the Princes of Powis, but it was conquered at the end of the 8th cent. by Offa, King of Mercia. As a Saxon and a Norman town, Shrewsbury suffered many sieges and plunderings by the Welsh. In 1215 and 1232 it was captured by Llewelyn the Great and in 1234 taken by the rebellious barons. Edward I made it the seat of his government during his subjugation of North Wales (1277–83); and in 1283 Dafydd, the last Welsh royal prince, was here tried and executed. At the battle of Shrewsbury, Hotspur was defeated and slain in 1403. Charles I made his headquarters here in 1642, but the town fell to Parliament in 1645. Farquhar's 'Recruiting Officer' gives a picture of Shrewsbury under the Restoration. Shrewsbury is noted for its cakes, ale, and brawn. Comp: "A Shrewsbury cake of Pailin's own make" ('Ingoldsby Legends'; celebrated also by Congreve and Shenstone).

Close to the *General Station* (B 5, 6; Rfmts.), on the neck of the peninsula (only 300 yds. across) rises the CASTLE (B 5; adm. weekdays 9–12, 2–5, 6*d*.; free Thurs. aft.), "builte in such a brave plott that it could have espyed a byrd flying in every strete." Founded in 1070 by Roger de Montgomery and rebuilt in the time of Edward I, it was modernised by Telford and is now the borough council-chamber. Opposite the castle entrance is the *Museum & Free Library* (weekdays 10–12.30 & 2–5.30), occupying the old buildings (17th cent.) of Shrewsbury School. It contains the cloak worn by Charles I at his execution. In front is a fine bronze statue of Darwin. Farther on, on the left, is the fine half-timbered gateway (1620) of the *Council House* (C 5), the meeting-place of the Council of the Marches, occupied by Charles I in 1642 and by James II in 1687, now the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury. On the right is the Raven Hotel, where Farquhar wrote 'The Recruiting Officer' (1705), dedicated to 'all friends round the Wrekin.' This was the first play ever acted in Australia (at Sydney, in 1789). — Opposite the *Post Office* (C 4) once stood the High Cross, where the body of Hotspur was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

In St. Mary's St., to the left, is *St. Mary's (C 5), a noble church with an octagonal spire (200 ft.). The nave has Norman arches on E.E. columns and a beautifully carved oak roof. The N. aisle was rebuilt or restored during the Commonwealth. The *Stained Glass includes a large 14th cent. Jesse window at the E. end (from Old St. Chad's) and 17 scenes from the Life of St. Bernard (early 16th cent.; brought from the Abbey of Altenburg), in the N. wall of the chancel and the S. nave aisle. In the 15th cent. Trinity Chapel is an effigy of a 14th cent. knight; in the N. chapel is a tablet to Adm. Benbow (1653–1702), born at Coton Hill, N. of the town; and below the tower are a monument to Bp. Samuel Butler (d. 1839), by Chantrey, and the tomb of Gen. Cureton (d. 1848), by Westmacott. — In St. Mary's Place, S. of the church, stands the half-timbered *Drapers' Hall* (D 5), and opposite, in Church St., is *Jones's Mansion* (now a restaurant), where Prince Rupert once put up.

St. Mary's St. is continued down hill by Dogpole, and that again by Wyle Cop, with its old houses, to the *English Bridge* (D, E 6; 1927), crossing the river to Abbey Foregate. On the left in Dogpole we pass the *Guildhall* (1696) and the *Olde House* (D 5), occupied by Mary Tudor, and in Wyle Cop, below the Lion Hotel, is a half-timbered house in which Harry Richmond (afterwards Henry VII) lodged on his way to Bosworth Field (1485).

In Abbey Foregate once stood the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (founded by Roger de Montgomery in 1083), now represented by the ***Abbey Church** (D 7), built of a deep red stone, with an imposing Dec. W. tower, the basement of which, however, with the doorway, is Norman. The statue above the magnificent W. window is said to represent Edward III. The two W. bays of the nave were rebuilt at the same time as the tower; the E. bays are plain Norman work. The transepts and chancel were built by J. L. Pearson in 1886–8. The monument of Speaker Onslow (d. 1571), in the N. aisle, was brought from Old St. Chad's. Opposite the N. door are the remains of a chantry (? St. Winifred's), with figures of SS. Winifred, John the Baptist, and Bruno, recovered in 1933 from a garden in the town. In the S. aisle is a tomb assigned to the founder.

Almost the only relic of the monastic buildings is the elegant little *Reader's Pulpit* (14th cent.) of the refectory, in an enclosure opposite the S. door. — The main (London) road goes on from the church to (½ m.) *Lord Hill's Column* (133½ ft.), erected in 1816 in honour of Viscount Hill (1772–1842), the Peninsular veteran. Monkmoor Rd. diverges N., a little beyond the Abbey Church, to *Whitehall*, a fine stone mansion of 1582 with a notable dovecote, once belonging to Dr. Butler.

Returning to Wyle Cop, we keep left, skirting the only surviving fragment of the 13th cent. *Town Walls*, and passing the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (E 4; built by A. W. Pugin in 1856, but still incomplete) and the only remaining rampart-tower (15th cent.). We then ascend Murivance to *New St. Chad's* (D 2, 3), a strangely planned circular church built by Telford (1792), with a Doric façade and tower. Below is the **Quarry** (D 1; 25 acres), a beautiful park alongside the Severn.

On the brow of the hill, on the opposite side of the river, in Kingsland, reached viâ *Kingsland Bridge* (toll 1*d*., car 6*d*.), is **Shrewsbury School** (F 1, 2), founded in 1551 by Edward VI and now one of the leading public schools in England. The present buildings, by Sir Arthur Blomfield, were opened in 1882; the Speech Hall was added in 1911. The statue of Sir Philip Sidney (1554–86) was erected as a war memorial in 1923. Among pupils of the school were Sir Philip Sidney, Fulke Greville, Judge Jeffreys, Charles Darwin, and Samuel Butler (of 'Erewhon'). Dr. Butler, later Bp. of Lichfield, was headmaster for nearly forty years (1798–1836).

From the Quarry we may follow the path along the river bank to the *Welsh Bridge* (B, C 3; 1795), the "reddie waye" to Wales, from the end of which Frankwell ascends to *The Mount* (A 1), birthplace of Charles Darwin (1809–82). From the nearer end of the bridge, Mardol (C 3) leads S. to the centre of the town. In Bridge St., to the W., is *Rowley's Mansion* (1618) now containing the *Uriconium Museum* (adm. free, weekdays 10–1, 2–5), with Roman relics from Wroxeter, notably the fine Samian pottery and a 'time-expired' soldier's certificate. Behind the *New Market House* (1869), at the top of Mardol, is *Bellstone House* (c. 1582), now a bank. In High St. are *Ireland's Mansion* (c. 1580) and *Owen's Mansion* (c. 1592). Off High St. opens *The Square* (D 4), with the *Old Market Hall*, an Elizabethan building of 1596, and a statue (by Marochetti; 1860) of Lord Clive, M.P. for Shrewsbury and mayor in 1762.

From behind the Old Market Hall, Princess St. leads S.E. to *Old St. Chad's*, now a cemetery chapel. Thence we turn to the N. viâ Milk St. and Fish St., passing *St. Julian's* and *St. Alkmund's* (D 4, 5), two churches rebuilt in the 18th cent., with the exception of the towers. The line of Fish St. is continued by *Butcher Row* (C, D 4), which contains some of the most noteworthy 15th cent. houses in Shrewsbury and ends at Pride Hill.

The ENVIRONS offer many attractive excursions. To the N. is (3 m.) *Battlefield Church*, erected in 1408 to commemorate the Battle of Shrewsbury, in which the rebel Earl of Northumberland, his son Hotspur, and the Earl of Worcester were defeated by Henry IV in 1403. Falstaff claimed to have slain Hotspur after a single combat lasting "a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." About ½ m. W. of the church is the moated mansion of *Albright Hussey*. — To the N.E. (3 m.) is **Haughmond Abbey** (adm. 6*d*.; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), founded by William Fitz-Alan for Augustinian canons in 1135. Little is left of the church (12th cent.), but the remains of the monastic buildings include the chapter-house, the refectory (both 12th cent.), and the large infirmary (14th cent.). The ribbed oaken roof of the chapter-house was added after the Dissolution. Behind the chapter-house is the curious little Monks' Well (14th or 15th cent.). — To the S. are (2½ m.) the *Sharpstones* (view), beyond which the walk may be continued past *Bomere Pool*, the 'Sarn Mere' of Mary Webb's 'Precious Bane', to (4½ m.) *Condover*. — To the S.E., beyond (4 m.) *Atcham* (Mytton & Mermaid, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7 gs.), the ancient church of which contains some 16th cent. glass, is (5½ m.) Wroxeter, near which are the interesting remains of the Roman city of *Uriconium* or *Viroconium* (adm. as for Haughmond), the capital of Britannia Secunda, founded here before A.D. 70 and perhaps burned by the Saxons in 584. The chief remains are the S. wall of the basilica, the public baths, and the forum. Wroxeter church, with a Saxon nave and a late 12th cent. chancel, contains many Roman stones. The excursion may be continued to (5½ m. more) *Buildwas*. Just N. of Atcham is *Attingham Park* (N.T.), with a mansion of 1785 (adm. to state rooms and picture gallery, Tues. & Thurs. 2.30–6.30, 1/). To the S. is (5 m.) *Pitchford Hall*, the finest half-timbered house in the county (1473); in the church is a remarkable wooden effigy of a knight (c. 1250). The beautiful E.E. church of *Acton Burnell*, 1 m. farther, possesses the finest 14th cent. *Brass in England (that of Sir Nicholas Burnell; 1382). In the ruined manor-house (adm. 3*d*.), built by Bp. Burnell, Edward I's chancellor, was held the first Parliament to which the Commons were directly summoned (1283). *Langley Chapel* (adm. 3*d*.), 1½ m. S., built by Bp. Burnell, was restored in 1601. About 10 m. S.W. (by motor-bus or railway) is *Minsterley* (Bridge, P.R., R. & B. 9/6, pens. 3½ gs.), with a picturesque brick 17th cent. church, containing some 'virgin crants' ('Hamlet'

v. 1). A fine excursion leads thence over the *Stiperstones* (c. 1700 ft.) to (13 m. S.W.) Bishop's Castle.

From Shrewsbury to Oswestry, 17¾ m. A 5 leads N.W., crossing the Severn at (4½ m.) *Montford Bridge* (Wingfield Arms, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), once a frequent parleying-place of Welsh and English. — 8¼ m. *Nesscliff* (Old Three Pigeons, P.R., R. & B. 10/6) lies at the foot of a wooded hill crowned by an earthwork. On the N. side of the hill is *Ruyton-XI-Towns* (Admiral Benbow Inn), formerly a borough, named from the eleven townships included in the manor. — At (13¼ m.) *West Felton* (Queen's Head, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.) the Oswestry road diverges l. from the main Holyhead road. — 17¾ m. Oswestry (*Wynnstay* T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 12/6), an ancient border market-town (9754 inhab.), is named after St. Oswald, slain here by Penda in 742. The church dedicated to him contains a Yale monument (1746). *Old Oswestry*, 1 m. N., preserves a triple earth rampart. — *Ellesmere* (Black Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), 8 m. N.E. of Oswestry and 17 m. N.W. of Shrewsbury, lies among several of the small meres that characterise the Shropshire plain.

From Shrewsbury to Market Drayton, 18¾ m. (A 53). — 3 m. *Battlefield* (see above). — Beyond the Norman church and Air Navigation School of (3½ m.) *Shawbury* is *Moreton Corbet*, with a large ruined mansion begun in 1606 in the Italian style (adm. daily, exc. Sun. morning). — 13 m. *Hodnet* (Bear, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½ gs.), where Bp. Heber was rector for 15 years, has some good half-timbered houses. — 18¾ m. *Market Drayton*, see p. 337.

From Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton, 30 m. We follow A 5, the Roman Watling Street, past Atcham and Wroxeter (see above). — 11½ m. **Wellington** (*Charlton Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Red Lion*, P.R., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a manufacturing and market town (8185 inhab.), with old houses. The **Wrekin** (1335 ft.; extensive view), an isolated extinct volcano 2 m. S.W., irreverently described by Arnold Bennett as 'a swollen bump,' is usually ascended from Wellington. At its foot is the *Forest Pavilion* and on the top (rfmts.) are the remains of a camp. 'All friends round the Wrekin' is a famous Shropshire toast. — 17½ m. *Shifnal* (Jerningham Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), a little town with many half-timbered old houses, is described by Dickens in 'The Old Curiosity Shop.' St. Andrew's (Norman to Perp.) contains the Moreton Chapel, with numerous monuments. Bishop Percy is said to have found the MS. used for his 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry' (1765) in an old house in the market-place. Tong is 3 m. E. About 6 m. farther on we join the road from Chester (see Rte. 43).

From Shrewsbury to *Hereford*, see Rte. 38.

The Worcester road (A 458) runs S.E. and turns S. away from the Severn at (48¼ m.) *Cressage* (Cound Lodge, R. & B. 9/6), ascending over the N.E. end of Wenlock Edge. — 53 m. **Much Wenlock** (*Raven*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Gaskell Arms*, similar charges) is a small town with a good *Church* (Norman to Perp.) and a half-timbered *Guildhall* resting on wooden pillars. Two of these bear wrist-fetters to fit them as whipping-posts, and the old stocks are preserved within. **Wenlock Abbey*, founded as a nunnery in the 7th cent. by St. Milburga, was refounded in 1080 by Roger de Montgomery as a Cluniac priory. The interesting remains (10–6, adm. 1/) include the ruins of the church (E.E.) and the Norman chapter-house. The late Gothic and Norman priors' lodge is now a private residence.

On the Severn, 3 m. N., are the ruins of *Buildwas Abbey* (adm. 6*d*.; close Sun. morn.), a Cistercian house founded in 1135, with a later vaulted chapter house. About 2 m. downstream is *Ironbridge* (Tontine, R. & B. 10/6, pens

4½ gs.), the centre of the Shropshire coalfield, with the first iron bridge made in England, cast at *Coalbrookdale*, ¾ m. N., 'the cradle of the iron trade.' *Coalport*, 2 m. S.E. of Ironbridge, was famous in the late 18th cent. for its china, and *Broseley*, to the S., had a name for clay pipes. Capt. Webb (1848–83), the first man to swim the Channel, was born at *Dawley*, 3 m. N.

Wilderhope Manor (N.T.) an Elizabethan house on Wenlock Edge, 5 m. S.E. of Much Wenlock, is now a Youth Hostel (adm. daily exc. Wed. 10–5, 6*d*.).

61 m. **Bridgnorth** (*Parlors Hall*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 23/ or 6½ gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Falcon*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.), an agricultural and carpet-making town (5151 inhab.), is picturesquely situated on the Severn, which divides it into a 'High Town' (right bank) and 'Low Town' (left bank), connected by steps and a steep inclined railway. At the top (high above the river) of the High Town is a leaning tower, the only fragment of the old *Castle*, built in 1101 on the site of a Saxon fastness ascribed to Ethelfleda (c. 912). The church of *St. Leonard* (practically rebuilt), once served by Richard Baxter (1640; born at Rowton, 6 m. N. of Wellington), contains old cast-iron memorial tablets. Among the many half-timbered buildings are the *Town Hall* (1652; supported on stone arches), the house (1580) in which Bp. Percy of the 'Reliques' was born in 1729 (near the bridge), and the gabled *Cann Hall* (rfmts.; occupied by Prince Rupert in 1642). The *Grammar School* is Elizabethan (1503).

From Bridgnorth to *Ludlow* over the Clee Hills, see Rte. 38.

We cross the Severn and farther on enter Worcestershire. — 74 m. *Kidderminster*, and thence to (88 m.) **Worcester**, see Rte. 37B.

45. FROM LONDON TO DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM VIÂ NORTHAMPTON AND LEICESTER

ROAD to Derby, 128 m., to Nottingham, 126 m. — 20 m. *St. Albans*. — A 5. 38 m. *Hockliffe*. — 53 m. *Stony Stratford*. — A 508. 69 m. **Northampton**. — 86 m. *Market Harborough*. — A 6. 100 m. **Leicester**. — 111 m. **Loughborough**. — 128 m. **Derby**. From Loughborough A 60 leads to (126 m.) **Nottingham**. To Nottingham viâ Bedford and Kettering, see Rte. 46. — MOTOR COACH from London (Victoria) to *Northampton* in 3¼ hrs., *Leicester* in 5 hrs., and *Nottingham* in 6 hrs. 10 min.

RAILWAY from St. Pancras viâ Bedford to *Leicester*, 99 m. in 2–2½ hrs.; to *Nottingham*, 123½ m. in 2½–3 hrs.; to *Derby*, 128½ m. in 2¾ hrs. From Euston to *Northampton*, 65¾ m. in 1½–2 hrs. From Marylebone viâ Rugby to *Leicester* in 2¼–2½ hrs.; to *Nottingham* in 2¾–3¼ hrs. Principal Stations: from Euston to Northampton, see Rte. 34B; from St. Pancras to Leicester and Nottingham, see Rte. 46. From Marylebone to Nottingham: 37¾ m. *Aylesbury*. — 59¼ m. *Brackley*. — 69 m. *Woodford Halse*. — 83¼ m. *Rugby*. — 90 m. *Lutterworth*. — 103 m. **Leicester (Central)**. — 113 m. *Loughborough*. — 126½ m. **Nottingham (Victoria)**.

From London to (20 m.) *St. Albans*, short of which we enter Hertfordshire, see the *Blue Guide to London*.

20 m. **ST. ALBANS** (*White Hart*, Holywell Hill, R. & B. 14/, pens. 8½ gs.; *Peahen*, High St., *Red Lion*, Market Place, R. & B. 12/6–14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *The Noke*, Watford Rd., 2 m. S.W., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs., with garden) is an ancient city (28,625 inhab.) on a hill above the little river Ver.

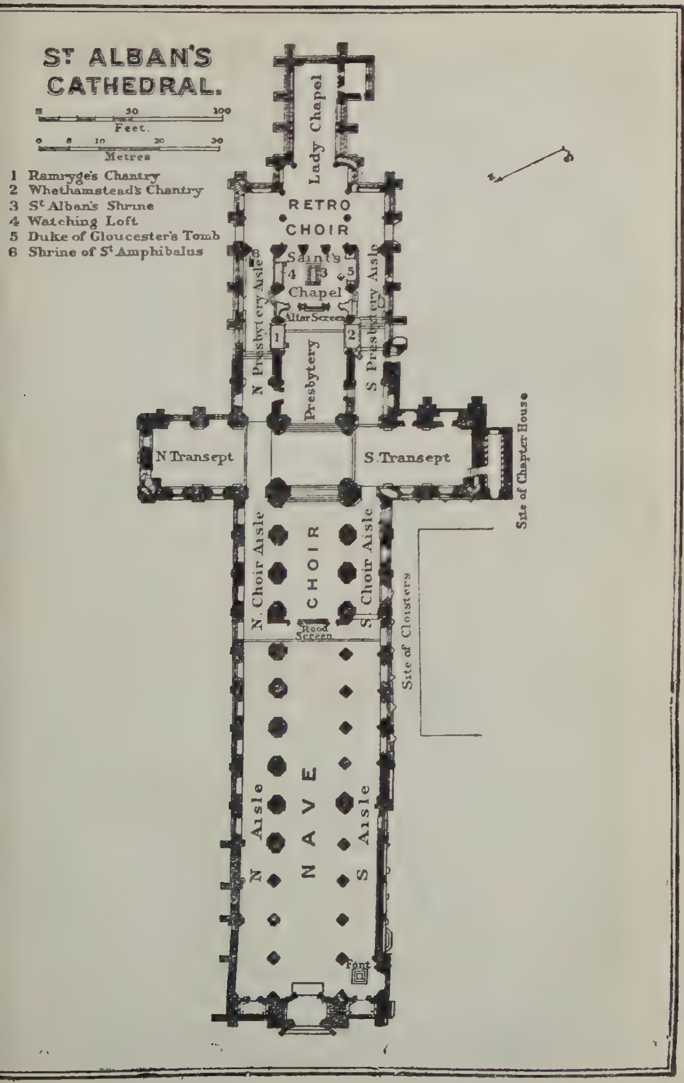
History. St. Albans is the successor of the important Roman-British town of *Verulamium* (see below). It owes its name to St. Alban, a Roman soldier and the first Christian martyr in England, who was beheaded here in A.D. 303 for harbouring St. Amphibalus, the priest who had converted him. Offa, King of Mercia, founded a Benedictine abbey c. 793 in honour of St. Alban, and this eventually rose to great wealth and power, so that from 1154 to 1396 its mitred abbot was the premier abbot in England. Matthew Paris (d. 1259) was a monk here. During the Wars of the Roses two important battles took place at St. Albans: at the first (1455), fought near Holywell Hill, Henry VI was defeated and captured by the Duke of York and the Earl of Warwick; at the second (1461), on Barnard's Heath, N. of St. Peter's Church, Warwick was defeated by Queen Margaret and Henry VI was released. — Sarah Jennings (1660–1744), Duchess of Marlborough, was born at St. Albans, and, until the erection of Blenheim Palace, frequently lived in Holywell House, at the foot of Holywell Hill. — Cowper, the poet, spent eighteen months in St. Albans in 1764–65, partly in an institution for the mentally afflicted in College St. — A house at the end of Catherine St., now re-christened *Bleak House*, has some claims to be the original house Dickens had in view in writing his novel.

The *Clock Tower* (adm. 2*d*.) in the High St., in the centre of the town, dates from the early 15th cent.; in front stood an 'Eleanor Cross,' destroyed in 1702. Thence the quaint French Row leads to the *Town Hall* (1830), from which the broad St. Peter's St. (bus station) goes on to *St. Peter's*, a late-Perp. church with some old glass and a tablet to Edward Strong (d. 1723), Wren's master-mason.

Nearly opposite the W. end of St. Peter's are *Pemberton's Almshouses* (1624); and in Hatfield Rd. to the E. is another fine group of almshouses, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and facing the *Herts County Museum* (10–1, 2–4, not Sun. or Mon.).

Passages from High St. (or from Holywell Hill) lead to the ***Cathedral**, built on higher ground (320 ft.) than any other in England. In origin it is an early Norman building and the nave is the longest medieval nave in existence (275½ ft.). The massive Norman tower, with its striking arcade, is (like the other Norman portions) largely constructed of Roman bricks and tiles. The W. façade and the transeptal façades are for the most part modern. The church is open daily from 10 to 4, 5, or 6. Services on weekdays at 7, 7.30 and 5 (4 on Sat.); on Sun. at 7, 8, 9.30, 11, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The central part of the cathedral is substantially the church built on the site of Offa's church in 1077–88 by Paul of Caen, the first Norman abbot, and dedicated in 1116. This seems to have ended, just E. of the present transepts, in seven apses, and the present E. end of the cathedral dates from the 13th (presbytery, etc.) and 14th cent. (Lady Chapel). The W. front, together with the W. bays of the nave, was rebuilt in the early 13th century. After the Dissolution the church became parochial. A restoration was begun under Sir Gilbert Scott in 1856, and subsequently Sir Edmund Beckett


ST ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL.
0 50 100
Feet.
0 5 10 20 30
Metres
1 Ramryge's Chantry
2 Whethamstead's Chantry
3 St Alban's Shrine
4 Watching Loft
5 Duke of Gloucester's Tomb
6 Shrine of St Amphibalus
Lady Chapel
RETRO CHOIR
Saint's Chapel
Altar Screen
N Presbytery Aisle
Presbytery
S Presbytery Aisle
N Transept
S. Transept
Site of Chapter House
N. Choir Aisle
CHOIR
S. Choir Aisle
Rood Screen
Site of Cloisters
N Aisle
NAVE
S Aisle
Font

(afterwards Lord Grimthorpe) completed the work at his own expense and according to his own designs, often with questionable taste. In 1877 the church became the cathedral of a new diocese.

Interior. The plain but graceful W. end of the NAVE is E.E., abruptly joining the severe early Norman work on the N. side and continued on the S. side by five Dec. bays erected in 1323. On the second pillar on the N. side is an inscription to 'Sir John Mandeville,' the imaginary traveller, supposed to have been born at St. Albans. The roof and the stone pulpit (by Lord Grimthorpe) are of 19th cent. work. On the W. and S. sides of the Norman piers are considerable remains of *Wall Paintings. The dark Crucifixion, the westernmost of these, is probably by Walter of Colchester (c. 1220), called by Matthew Paris an incomparable painter. — A stone *Rood Screen* (c. 1350) separates the nave from the Norman ritual CHOIR, which is continued E. by the *PRESBYTERY. The fine painted ceiling of the tower and choir dates from the late 15th century. Most of the presbytery and of the retro-choir was rebuilt by Abbot John de Hertford (1235–60). The unfinished altarpiece (The Resurrection) is by Sir Alfred Gilbert. The stone **Altar Screen* (restored) was erected by Abbot Wm. de Wallingford (1476–84). On the N. side of the presbytery is the chantry of Abbot Thomas Ramryge (d. 1520), on the S. side the chantry of Abbot John Wheathampstead (d. 1464), now containing the large *Brass of Abbot Thomas de la Mare (d. 1375; best seen from the S. choir-aisle). In the aisle a beautiful 14th cent. arched recess marks the tomb of two hermits. — The TRANSEPTS are the best preserved portions of the Norman church. The arches on their E. side led into apsidal chapels. In the N. transept is a 15th cent. fresco (Incredulity of St. Thomas). In the S. transept the blind *Triforium on the E. wall has arches separated by small circular shafts, fitted with Norman capitals and Norman bases, but usually accepted as relics of Offa's Saxon church. The S. wall was rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe, who incorporated in it some late-Norman arcading and the doorway of the former slype. The Elizabethan dole-cupboards in the recess (W. wall) are still in use.

Immediately E. of the presbytery is ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL, in the middle of which is the elaborately carved marble base of *St. Alban's Shrine*, pieced together from more than 2000 fragments in 1872. The so-called **Watching Loft*, on the N. side, in oak (c. 1400), with carvings of the Months on the back, consists of a relic cupboard (below) and (probably) an ordinary chantry (above). On the S. side is the *Monument of Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester (d. 1447), with a lofty canopy and statuettes of English kings and a grille of Sussex ironwork (c. 1290). — Beyond the retro-choir is the LADY CHAPEL, built by Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308–26), freely restored; from the Reformation until 1870 it was used by the school. — In the N. presbytery aisle are fragments of the *Shrine of St. Amphibalus.*

A few yards W. of the cathedral is the *Abbey Gatehouse* (1361), a relic of the monastic buildings, now occupied by the *Grammar School*, which is perhaps 1000 years old. Thence a lane descends to a bridge over the Ver, beside which is the little *Fighting Cocks Inn*, probably built on the site of a boathouse of Offa's Saxon monastery. Beyond the river and ornamental lake lies the site of VERULAMIUM, the capital of Roman Britain.

Succeeding a British (Belgic) town of the late 1st cent. B.C., in Prae Wood on the hill to the S.W., Verulamium was founded soon after the Roman conquest of A.D. 43, and became a 'municipium' (the only one in Britain) two years later. In 61 it was sacked by Boadicea, but was rebuilt on a larger scale and flourished until c. 410. The city wall, portions of which remain, enclosed an area of over 200 acres, and much of the site has been excavated (1930–39 and 1949–50). A hypocaust with mosaic floor (A.D. 150 and 300) has been roofed over *in situ*, and other floors and a splendid collection of finds from the site are housed in a **Museum*, near St. Michael's church (open 10–5.30, Sun. 2–5.30; adm. to both buildings 6*d*.).

St. Michael's Church is the burial-place of Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans (1561–1626), with a statue representing the lord chancellor in a characteristic attitude ("sic sedebat"; 'thus he used to sit'). The church, founded c. 950, retains considerable traces of Saxon work and contains a beautiful Jacobean pulpit and a fragment of a painted Doom, from the rood-loft.

The church adjoins the site of the Roman forum and just beyond it a drive gate admits to the **Roman Theatre*, the only one known in England (daily 10–dusk, adm. 6*d*.). The drive goes on to *Gorhambury* (Earl of Verulam; no adm.), near which are the ruins of the Elizabethan house in which Lord Bacon died.

Fishpool St., with several 15–16th cent. inns and some fine 18th cent. houses, leads back to Romeland, the old burial-ground of the cathedral. — Holywell Hill, also with attractive houses, descends S. from High St. to (1¼ m.) *St. Stephen's Church*, which contains a lectern said to have been looted at Holyrood in Hertford's raid of 1544. It bears the name of George Crichton, Bishop of Dunkeld. Prospect Rd., on the way to St. Stephen's, leads to the ill-kept ruins of a 16th cent. mansion built on the site of *Sopwell Nunnery*, of which Dame Juliana Berners, author of the 'Boke of St. Albans' (printed at St. Albans in 1486), was prioress c. 1400.

GREEN LINE COACHES (727, 712, 713) daily from London, going on to *Luton* and to *Dunstable*; motor-buses from St. Peter's St. also to *Watford*, *Rickmansworth*, and *Uxbridge*; *Harpenden*; *Hemel Hempstead*; *Hertford*; *Welwyn Garden City*; etc.

32½ m. **Dunstable** (*Old Sugar Loaf*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Saracen's Head*), with 8972 inhab., has lost most of its importance as a straw-plait manufacturing town. Remains of an Augustinian priory founded by Henry I are incorporated in the **Church of St. Peter and St. Paul*, a grand example of Norman (nave and great portal) and

E.E. (W. front), restored in 1850. Here, in 1533, Abp. Cranmer pronounced sentence of divorce against Catherine of Aragon.

At **Whipsnade** (700 ft.), on the Chilterns, 3 m. S.W. of Dunstable, the Zoological Society of London has a *Zoological Park* of 500 acres (adm. daily 10–dusk, 1/, children 6*d*.; restaurants and car-park), where lions, tigers, wolves, bears, wallabies, bisons, many varieties of deer, llamas, emus, etc., are seen living in uncaged freedom within enclosures and paddocks. GREEN LINE COACH No. 726 from Baker St. Station in c. 1½ hr. (summer only).

38 m. *Hockliffe* is important as the junction of roads leading W. to Leighton Buzzard (3¼ m.) and N.E. to Northampton viâ Woburn.

Leighton Buzzard (*Hunt*, *Swan*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Albion*, R. & B. 12/6), an old town of 7031 inhab., has an E.E. church with a beautiful spire and good 13th cent. iron-work on the W. door. The church of *Wing*, 2½ m. W., has a Saxon apse, crypt, and nave-arches and fine monuments. *Stewkley*, 3 m. N.W. of Wing, has a richly decorated late-Norman *Church (c. 1150).

FROM HOCKLIFFE TO NORTHAMPTON VIÂ WOBURN, 28 m. (A 506). — 4½ m. *Woburn* (Bedford Arms, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.) is a quiet well-built market town, adjoining which is the large deer-park, 12 m. in circuit (road and several footpaths open to the public), of **Woburn Abbey**, the seat of the Duke of Bedford. The mansion (no adm.), rebuilt by Henry Flitcroft in 1747 on the site of a Cistercian Abbey, contains a famous collection of paintings and sculptures. — 7 m. *Woburn Sands Station* amid fine pine-woods. — 13 m. *Newport Pagnell* (Swan, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 20/ or 6 gs.) is a town of 3957 inhab. connected by bus with Bedford, Olney, and Stony Stratford. — 15¾ m. The Elizabethan mansion of *Gayhurst* was the home of Sir Everard Digby (d. 1606) and birthplace of Sir Kenelm Digby (1603–65). — To the left near (17½ m.) *Stoke Goldington* is seen the fine steeple of *Hanslope* church. — 28 m. *Northampton*, see below.

45½ m. *Fenny Stratford* (Bull, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 20/6) is 1 m. E. of *Bletchley*, an important railway centre (6169 inhab.), where the Oxford and Cambridge branches diverge from the main line. The curious little cannon ('Fenny Poppers') outside Fenny Stratford church are discharged every year at Martinmas. — At (53 m.) **Stony Stratford** (*Bull*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Cock*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) Edward V was arrested by Richard of Gloucester ('Richard III,' II. iv). The jests interchanged by the coaching travellers at the two inns are said to have given rise to the phrase 'a cock and bull story.'

A 422 leads r. to (2 m.) *Wolverton* (12,870 inhab.; Craufurd Arms, P.R., R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4 gs.), an industrial town with railway carriage works. *Stanton Low* church, 1½ m. N.E., now falling rapidly into decay, is mainly early Norman.

From Stony Stratford to *Towcester*, etc., see Rte. 34B.

We cross the Great Ouse and enter Northants, turning r. on A 508. At (57 m.) *Grafton Regis*, on the edge of Whittlewood Forest, Edward IV in 1464 married Elizabeth Woodville whom he had first met under the 'Queen's Oak' close by. On the way into Northampton we pass the famous Eleanor's Cross (see below).

69 m. **NORTHAMPTON** (92,314 inhab.), the capital of its county, situated on the N. bank of the Nene, is a manu

facturing town, which (in Fuller's words) "may be said to stand chiefly on other men's legs," as by far its chief industry is shoemaking. In spite of its antiquity, it is a modern-looking place, most of its old buildings having been destroyed in the fire of 1675.

Railway Stations. *Castle* (D 1; Rfmts.), Marefair, for main-line trains; *Bridge St.* (F 2), for Peterborough.

Hotels. **Grand** (a; D 2), Gold St., R. & B. 15/; **Plough** (c; E 2), Bridge St., R. & B. 15/; **Angel** (b; D 2), Bridge St., R. & B. 13/6; **Peacock** (e; D 3), Market Sq., R. & B. 13/6; **Ram** (d; C 2), Sheep St., R. & B. 13/6; **Black Boy** (D 3), Wood Hill, R. & B. 10/6, these three commercial.

Restaurant. *Galleons*, Gold St.

Post Office (D 3), St. Giles's St.

Motor-Buses run from Derngate (D 3) to *Daventry*; *Althorp Park*; *Brixworth, Market Harborough* and *Leicester*; *Kettering* and *Stamford*; *Earls Barton* and *Wellingboro'*; *Olney*; *Stony Stratford*; *Wolverton*; *Blisworth* and *Towcester*; *Buckingham*; from Victoria Promenade to *Bedford*; from The Mayorhold (C 2) to *Rugby*; *Leicester*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES to *London*, in 3¼ hrs., from Derngate.

Theatres. *Repertory Theatre*, Guildhall Rd.; *New Theatre* (variety), Abington St.

History. The castle built at this ancient Saxon town soon after the Norman Conquest by Simon de Senlis became a favourite resort of the Norman and Angevin kings, and many great councils and parliaments were held here. It was the scene of the trial and condemnation of Thomas Becket in 1164, and Shakespeare laid the first scene of his 'King John' in the great hall. In 1460 one of the decisive battles of the Wars of the Roses was fought outside the town-walls, the Lancastrians being defeated and Henry VI taken prisoner. Northampton sided with Parliament during the Civil Wars, and one of the first acts of Charles II was to order its castle and walls to be razed.

From the *Castle Station*, which occupies the site of the vanished castle, Marefair leads towards the centre of the town. On the right is *ST. PETER'S (D 1), dating probably from about 1160, one of the finest late-Norman parish churches in England. The chief features are the richly carved arch on the W. front and (in the interior) the massive W. tower-arch and the quaintly carved capitals of the piers. Within is a fine Saxon cross-shaft.

John Smith (d. 1742), the mezzotint engraver, is buried in the church, and Wm. Smith (d. 1839), the geologist, in the churchyard. — In Doddridge St., on the left, is the *Independent Chapel* where Dr. Doddridge ministered from 1729 to 1751.

Farther on in Marefair is the *Hazelrigge Mansion* ('H.M.'; D 1), a picturesque survival of the fire of 1675. Gold St. continues Marefair to the church of *All Saints*, rebuilt after the fire of 1675, with an Ionic portico, in the centre of which is a statue of Charles II in a toga and a flowing wig. On the opposite side of George Row is the *County Hall* (D 3), a good specimen of late Renaissance, completed in 1682. The two courts have beautiful plaster ceilings. The TOWN HALL or *Guildhall* (1864; enlarged in 1892), in St. Giles's Sq., is a florid building, adorned with sculptures and statues of English kings.

The borough records contain the names of 600 mayors (a roll unrivalled by any other municipality) including that of Laurence Washington (1532 and 1545). In Guildhall Rd. is the *Museum* (D 3; adm. free, weekdays 10–6, Thurs. & Sat. 10–9), with British and Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Hunsbury Hill (2 m. S.W.), a fine geological collection, a section illustrating the history of foot-gear, and a collection of English pottery and china.

St. Giles's St. leads from the Town Hall to *St. Giles's Church* (D 4), a cruciform Perp. building with Norman portions, restored and enlarged in 1857. Robert Browne (1553–1633), founder of the 'Brownists,' the precursors of Congregationalism, died in Northampton Gaol and is buried here. — In Bridge St., leading S. from All Saints, is *St. John's Hospital*, a quaint Dec. building; the chapel (now Rom. Cath.) has a fine Perp. W. window and old glass in the E. window.

To the N. of All Saints is the spacious *Market Square* (markets on Wed. and Sat.), whence Sheep St. leads N. to *St. Sepulchre's (C 2), one of the four round churches in England. The round part, with its eight Norman pillars supporting pointed arches, dates from about 1100 and may have been built by the first Earl, Simon de Senlis, who was a fervent Crusader; it resembles its prototype, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, more closely than the older English round churches, but there is no evidence that it was built, like them, by the Templars or Hospitallers. The font in the centre is modern; on the N. wall is the quaint Coles brass (1640). The rest of the striking interior is built in the various styles of Gothic.

Farther N., in Barrack Rd., is the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (A 2), designed by A. W. Pugin and opened in 1864, but still unfinished. — Abington St., leading N.E. from the Market Square, past the *Public Library* (relics of John Clare, the poet) and a statue (by Tinworth) of Charles Bradlaugh (1833–91; M.P. for Northampton from 1880), is continued by Wellingborough Rd. to the *County Cricket Ground* and *Abington Park*. In the park is the mansion known as Abington Abbey (now a museum); on the lawn is a mulberry tree planted by Garrick in 1778. It was the former residence of Lady Barnard, Shakespeare's grand-daughter (d. 1670), who was buried in Abington church. *St. Matthew's Church* (19th cent. Gothic), in the Kettering Rd., contains a Madonna and Child (1944), in stone, by Henry Moore, and a painting (1947), 'Crucifixion,' by Graham Sutherland. — On the London road, 1 m. S. of Northampton, is a *Queen Eleanor's Cross*, one of three survivors.

On the Towcester road, 4 m. S. of Northampton, is *Blisworth* (Blisworth, at the station, with a swimming-pool, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.).

Another favourite excursion is by the Rugby road or railway to (6 m.) Althorp Park, the 17th cent. seat of Earl Spencer, which contains a large and famous *Collection of pictures, furniture, and china (adm. on written application).

The collection is especially notable for portraits by *Van Dyck* (Earls of Bristol and Bedford, Lady Spencer, Duc d'Arenberg and others); *Lely* (Beauties of the Court of Charles II); *Kneller* (Duchess of Marlborough and others); *Reynolds* (eighteen portraits, notably Georgiana Countess Spencer and daughter, Lavinia Countess Spencer, Lady Anne Bingham, Viscount Althorp as a child, Countess of Bessborough); *Gainsborough* (four portraits);

and most other great British portrait painters. Also: *Murillo*, The Artist; *F. Pourbus*, Duc de Chevreuse; *Mor*, Philip II; *Maes*, Tromp; *Raphael*, Fragment of a Cartoon; *Rubens*, Thankoffering of David; *Walker*, Cromwell.

On the W. side of the park (1¼ m. from the station) is the church of **Great Brington**, which contains the *Tombs of the Spencers (from 1522 onwards), but is perhaps even more interesting as the burial-place of the Washington brothers who removed from Sulgrave (p. 274) to this district. A stone slab in the chancel floor covers the grave of Laurence Washington, "sonne and heire of Robert Washington of Soulgrave" and ancestor of George Washington, who lived at *Wicken* (3½ m. W. of Stony Stratford) from 1610 till his death at Althorp Park in 1616; and brasses in the central passage of the nave commemorate Robert Washington (d. 1622) and his wife who had occupied two houses at Great Brington since 1599. About 1½ m. N.W. of Althorp is *East Haddon*, where Anne, widow of Robert Washington of Sulgrave (d. 1620), lived from 1626 till her death in 1652; and 1½ m. N.E. is the Elizabethan manor-house of *Holdenby*, birthplace of Sir Christopher Hatton (1540–91), where Charles I was kept in the custody of the Parliament for four months in 1647.

The following route traverses the whole length of **Northamptonshire**, or **Northants**, which, as Fuller, a son of the soil (see below), points out, "bordereth upon more counties than any other in England, being nine in number." It is especially noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes (at Northampton, Kettering, Wellingborough, etc.), and, in reference to its large farms and to the interesting and beautiful architecture of its churches, it has been called a land of 'squires and spires.' This is the county of the Spencers of Althorp, the Cecils of Burghley, and the Comptons of Castle Ashby, and it is the native country of John Dryden. The *Soke of Peterborough*, in the N.E., is a separate administrative unit.

FROM NORTHAMPTON TO PETERBOROUGH, 40½ m. (A 45, A 510, A 605); railway in c. 1½ hr. The road keeps parallel to the Nene and affords access to an extraordinary number of interesting churches, culminating in Peterborough Cathedral. — 3½ m. *Great Billing*. The church of *Little Billing*, 1 m. S.W., has a remarkable Saxon font. — 4½ m. *Ecton* was the home of the Franklin family for many generations, whence Benjamin Franklin's father emigrated to New England in 1685. His uncle, Thomas Franklin, is buried in the churchyard. — To the right, at 5½ m., is the church of *Earls Barton*, with its famous *West Tower, "by far the most noteworthy architectural monument of the Saxon period" (Prof. Baldwin Brown), dating from the late 10th century. About 3 m. S., beyond Castle Ashby station, is **Castle Ashby House* (Marquess of Northampton), an Elizabethan mansion with additions by Inigo Jones and a 'lettered' balustrade (open Thurs. and Sat., 2–6; adm. 2/6, gardens 1/), with a noted collection of Italian paintings, 17th cent. furniture, etc. The church of St. Mary Magdalen contains interesting monuments. To the S. extends *Yardley Chase*. *Whiston* church, 1½ m. S.W. of the station, is an admirable specimen of late-Perp. work (1534). — 10 m. **Wellingborough**, see Rte. 46. — At (14 m.) *Finedon* we cross A 6 (Rte. 46). — 20½ m. *Islip*, a quaint village on the Nene, has a beautiful Perp. church, containing a tablet to the wife of Sir John Washington (d. 1624) and a chancel-screen presented by descendants of Mathias Nicoll (Mayor of New York in 1671). About 1½ m. farther N. is *Lowick*, the 15th cent. church of which has a remarkable octagonal lantern on the tower, fine contemporary monuments, and good stained glass of the Dec. period. About 1 m. S.W. of Lowick is **Drayton House*, the beautiful seat of Mr. N. Stopford Sackville, built in the reigns of Edward III, Elizabeth, and William III, and famous for its old china and furniture, much of which was collected by Lady Betty Germain ("not a rag in it under forty, fifty, or a thousand years old," says Horace Walpole). — We cross the Nene into (21 m.) *Thrapston* (White Hart, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.), a small grain market. — 23½ m. *Thorpe Waterville*. At *Aldwinkle*, 1½ m. W., were born Thos. Fuller, historian (1608–61; in the rectory of St. Peter's), and John Dryden (1631–1700; in the rectory of All Saints). — 25½ m. *Barnwell* has the ruins of a 13th cent. castle. — 28 m. **Oundle** (*Talbot*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7½ gs.) is a charming little town (2001 inhab.), with a well-known public school, a lofty church steeple (210 ft.), and some of the best 17–18th cent. houses in England, notably the White Lion Inn (1641). The front of the

Talbot Inn was built with materials from Fotheringhay Castle (see below), whence came also the oak staircase, within. About 5 m. S.W. are the uninhabited 'Old Building' and the ruined 'New Building' at *Lyveden*, built by Sir Thos. Tresham in the reign of James I, the latter (N.T.) adorned with 'Popish' sculptures and inscriptions. *Brigstock*, 2 m. farther W., in the centre of *Rockingham Forest*, has an interesting church, mainly of pre-Norman date, and the kennels of the Woodland Pytchley hounds. — The remarkable E.E. church of (31 m.) *Warmington* retains its original roof, groined in wood. Beyond the Nene, 2 m. N.W. by footpath, is *Fotheringhay*, the scene of the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587. Of the royal castle, where Richard III was born in 1452, almost the only trace is the mound of the great keep (no adm.). The collegiate church, with a noble lantern-tower, lacks the choir of the original building (1415); it contains two monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth in memory of Yorkist princes buried here. — At (32½ m.) *Elton* we turn right and at (35½ m.) *Kate's Cabin* we cross the Great North Road. — 40½ m. *Peterborough*, see Rte. 49. — From Northampton to *Olney* and *Bedford*, see Rte. 46.

A 508 leads due N. to (75¼ m.) *Brixworth*, with the kennels of the Pytchley hunt. The *Church, built c. 680 with the bricks from adjacent Roman buildings, is a highly interesting example of Romanesque in which three distinct periods of pre-Norman architecture can be traced. *Spratton*, 2¼ m. W., has a Trans. Norman church containing the effigy of Sir John Swinford (d. 1371), with the earliest known example of the SS collar.

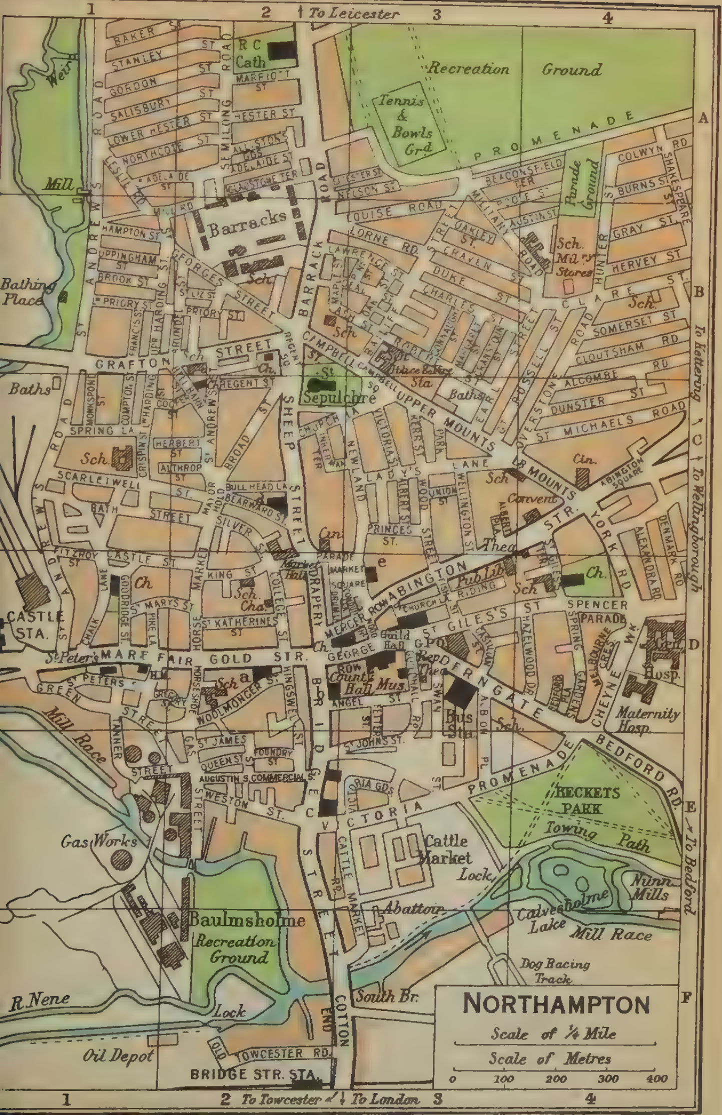
Brixworth is c. 8 m. S.E. of the battlefield of *Naseby*, where Charles I and Prince Rupert were decisively defeated by Fairfax in 1645. The original memorial obelisk (1823) is too far N.E. and a new column was erected in 1936 to mark the site.

We now enter **Leicestershire.** Though this county includes several industrial centres (Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley) as well as a small coalfield in the N.W., adjoining the wild heathlands of *Charnwood Forest*, it is best known for its famous grasslands (mainly in the E.), a classic region for fox-hunters. Leicestershire, Rutland, and Northamptonshire are sometimes spoken of as 'the Shires', but, more strictly, that term is reserved for the country hunted by the celebrated packs of foxhounds known as the Quorn, the Cottesmore, the Pytchley, the Woodland Pytchley, and the Belvoir, and thus excludes a considerable part of Northants while it includes a portion of Lincolnshire. Outside these limits are 'the Provinces.'

86 m. **Market Harborough** (*Three Swans*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; *Angel*, R. & B. 12/6; *Peacock*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6½ gs.), a town of 9312 inhab., is a famous fox-hunting centre. In the market-place are the quaint grammar school (1614) and the Perp. church of *St. Dionysius*, with its beautiful Dec. broach spire. Close by is the old house in which Charles I is said to have slept the night before the battle of Naseby (7 m. S.W.).

From Market Harborough to *Rugby* and *Oundle*, see p. 320; *Rothwell* (p. 366) is 6 m. S.E.

The country between Market Harborough and Leicester is hunted by the Pytchley, Quorn, and Fernie foxhounds. — 92 m. *Kibworth* was the birthplace of Mrs. Barbauld (1743–1825). Dr. Philip Doddridge was a dissenting minister here in 1723–25.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ADELAIDE ST
SEMILONG ROAD
MARRIOTT ST
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HAMPTON ST
UPPINGHAM ST
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DUKE ST
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COLWYN RD
SHAKESPEARE RD
BURNS ST
GRAY ST
HERVEY ST
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CLARE ST
Mary Stores
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WELLINGTON ST
PRINCES ST
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ALEXANDRA RD
DENMARK RD
Thea
Pub Lib
ABINGTON STR.
FITZROY ST
CASTLE ST
MARKET ST
KING ST
COLLEGE ST
Market Hall
MARKET SQUARE
DRAPERY
PARADE
CHURCH LA
ST GILES'S ST
SPENCER PARADE
CASTLE STA.
ST MARYS ST
GOODRIDGE ST
PIKE LA
CHALK LANE
HORSE MARKET
ST KATHERINES ST
MERCER ROW
Guild Hall
G.P.O.
Rep Thea
DERNGATE
HAZELWOOD RD
SPRING GARDENS
MELBOURNE CRES
CHEYNE WK
Gen Hosp.
Maternity Hosp.
St Peter's
MARE FAIR
GOLD STR.
GEORGE ROW
County Hall
Mus.
ANGEL ST
BRIDGE STREET
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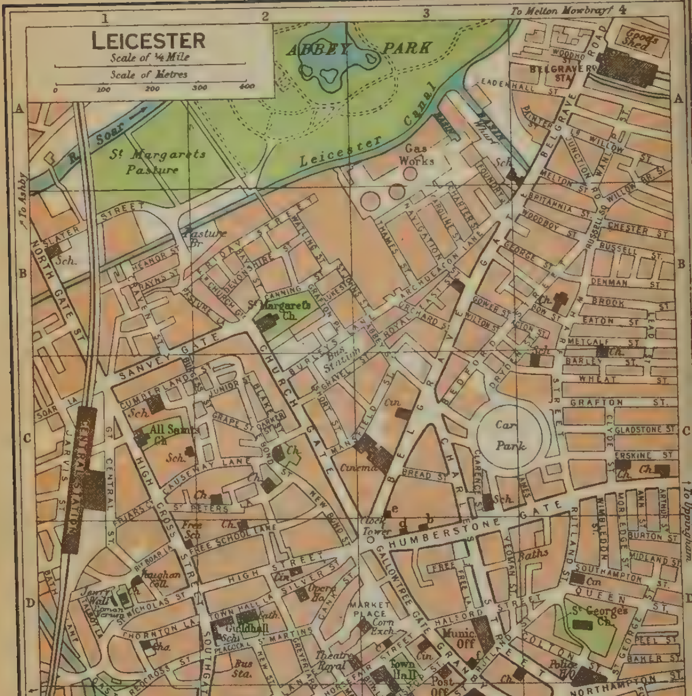
H.M.
GREGORY ST
WOOLMONGER ST
KINGSWELL ST
FETTER ST
GUILDHALL RD
SWAN ST
Bus Sta
ALBION PL
BEDFORD PLA
BEDFORD RD
Mill Race
TANNER ST
STREET
GAS ST
ST JAMES ST
QUEENS ST
FOUNDRY ST
ST JOHNS ST
AUGUSTIN S COMMERCIAL ST
WESTON ST
VICTORIA GDS
VICTORIA ST
PROMENADE
BECKETS PARK
Towing Path
Gas Works
Cattle Market
CATTLE MARKET RD
Lock
Abattoir
Nunn Mills
Calvesholme Lake
Mill Race
Baulmsholme Recreation Ground
Dog Racing Track
South Br.
R. Nene
Lock
Oil Depot
COTTON END
OLD TOWCESTER RD.
BRIDGE STR. STA.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ABBEY PARK
St Margarets Pasture
R. Soar
Leicester Canal
Gas Works
Goods Shed
Belgrave Rd Sta.
Woodboy St
Eadenhall St
Painter St
Belgrave Gate
Junction Rd
Willow St
Melton St
Britannia St
Woodboy St
Russell Sq
Chester St
Russell St
George St
Denman St
Brook St
Eaton St
Metcalf St
Barley St
Wheat St
Grafton St
Gladstone St
Erskine St
Clyde St
Wharf Street
Basin Wharf
Foundry St
Charter St
Caroline St
Navigation St
Thames St
Archdeacon Lane
East St
Gower St
Wilton St
Acton St
Bedford St
Dryden St
Orchard St
Royal East St
Car Park
North Gate St
Slater St
Sch.
Heanor St
Rayns St
Pasture Br.
Friday St
Bay St
Devonshire St
Church Ga.
Pasture La
Canning St
Grafton Pl
St Margarets Ch.
Sanvey Gate
Burley's Lane
Bus Station
Gravel St
Church Gate
Short St
Mansfield St
Cumberland St
Junior St
Blake St
Grape St
Darker St
Soar La
Jarvis St
Central Station
Great Central St
High Cross Street
All Saints Ch.
Causeway Lane
St Peters La
Friars C.
Free Sch.
Free School Lane
New Bond St
Bond St
Cinema
Belgrave Gate
Charles St
Bread St
Clarence St
Humberstone Gate
Clock Tower
Gallowtree Gate
Rutland St
Wimbledon St
Morledge St
Burton St
Midland St
Southampton St
Queen St
St George's Ch.
Baths
Free La
Yeoman St
Halford St
Munic. Off
Colton St
Police H/Q
Peel St
Baker St
Northampton St
Fox St
Campbell St
Station St
London Rd Sta.
Red Boar La
Vaughan Coll.
Jewry Wall
Roman Verum
St Nicholas St
Thornton La
High Street
Silver St
Opera Ho.
Cank St
Cin.
Town Hall La
Cath.
Guildhall
St Martins
Peacock La
Market Place
Corn Exch.
Theatre Royal
Town Hall
Post Off.
Granby St
Horsefair Street
Bowling Green St
Bishop St
Lib.
Belvoir St
Stamford St
Albion St
Chatham St
York St
Dover St
Calais St
Hill St
Waterloo St
Bus Sta.
Greyfriars
Friar Lane
New St
Millstone Lane
Marble St
Pocklingtons Wk.
Market St
Castle Street
Redcross St
County Court
St Mary's Ch.
Castle Mount
Hospital
The Newarke
Technical & Art Sch.
Newarke Street
Southgate St
Oxford Street
York Rd
Brown St
Welford Road
King Street
Wellington Street
New Walk
Princess Street
Museum
Regent Street
Rawson Street
De Montfort Sq.
De Montfort St
Western Boulevard
R. Soar (Canal)
Eastern Bvd.
Mill La
Bath La
Talbot La
Grasmere St
Ullswater St
Outram St
Havelock St
Cardigan St
Brudenell St
Gray St
Middle St
Laxton St
Gosling St
Grange Lane
Deacon St
Henshaw Street
Jarrow Rd
Winifred St
Kentish St
Mowbray St
Carlton St
Clinton St
Infirmary
Infirmary St
Prison
Tower St
Turner St
Newtown St
West St
Hastings St
Duke St
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100 m. **LEICESTER** (239,111 inhab.), on the Soar, the ancient county town of Leicestershire, is a busy and cheerful industrial city, with important remains of its past history. It has long been noted as the centre of the hosiery trade, and it has important manufactures of boots and shoes, elastic fabrics, etc. In 1919 its former city status was restored and it is now the seat of a bishop.

Railway Stations. *London Road* (E 4; Rfmts.), for the L.M.R.; *Central* (C 1; Rfmts.) and *Belgrave Road* (A 4), for the E.R.

Hotels. **Grand** (a; E 3), Granby St., R. & B. from 12/6; **Bell** (b; D 3), T.H., Humberstone Gate, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **Royal** (c; D 3), Horsefair St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.; **George** (e; C 3), Haymarket, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; **Stag & Pheasant** (d; D 3), Humberstone Gate, R. & B. 14/, **White Hart** (D 3), Haymarket, similar charges, both commercial; **Wellington** (f; D 3), Granby St., commercial, R. & B. 13/6; **Heathfield**, unlic., 236 London Rd., R. & B. 15/. — **Goscote**, at Birstall, 3 m. N., R. & B. 11/6.

Restaurants. *Rex*, 92 Granby St. (open till 11 p.m.); numerous cafés in the main streets.

Post Office (D 3), Bishop St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 29 Horsefair St.

Motor-Buses from Northampton Sq. (E 4) to *Market Harborough*; from St. Margaret's (Abbey St.; C 2, B 3) to *Loughborough, Ashby* and *Burton, Oakham, Uppingham*; from Newarke (E 1) to *Lutterworth*; from Western Boulevard (F 1) to *Coventry, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton*; from Southgate St. (D 2) to *Melton Mowbray* and *Grantham*; *Coventry* and *Birmingham*; *Nottingham*; etc. — MOTOR COACH to *London*, in 4¾ hrs., from Southgate St.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (D 2), Horsefair St.; *Opera House* (D 2), Silver St.; *Little* (E 3), Dover St., *Palace* (C 3; variety), Belgrave Gate.

Airfields at Rearsby, 7 m. N.E., and at Desford, 7 m. W.

History. Leicester was the traditional residence of King Lear and his daughters. Under the Romans it was the fortified camp of *Ratæ Coritanorum*. From 680 to 869 it was the seat of the East Mercian bishopric, but soon after it became one of the Five Boroughs of the Danelagh. It was recovered by Ethelfleda, the Lady of Mercia, in 918. After the Norman Conquest it fell to Hugh of Grantmesnil, who built the castle, and in 1239 to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was a great benefactor of the town. Under the Lancastrian kings the castle was an occasional royal residence, and several parliaments were held here in the 15th century. Richard III, however, on his way to Bosworth Field in 1485, was obliged to sleep at an inn. In the Civil War Leicester was captured by Prince Rupert in 1645 after a three days' siege at which John Bunyan was present, but it was recovered by Parliament after the battle of Naseby. The modern prosperity of the city may perhaps be dated from the introduction of the stocking-frame about 1686. Leicester was the birthplace of Thomas Cooper, the Chartist (1805–92), and of Thomas Cook, the tourist agent (1808–92), who in 1841 arranged the first railway excursion, from Leicester to Loughborough and back.

The modern centre of Leicester and the converging point of the main thoroughfares, about ½ m. from each of the three railway stations, is marked by a *Clock Tower* (D 3; 1866), adorned with statues of Simon de Montfort and three later benefactors of the city. To the W. runs the High St., which with its continuation, St. Nicholas St., formed the main thoroughfare from E. to W. of the Roman and medieval town. At the point where it intersects the old thoroughfare from N to S. (Highcross St. and its continuation, Southgate St.) formerly stood the *High Cross*.

To the right in Highcross St. are the Elizabethan *Free School* and *All Saints* (C 1), a well-proportioned early-Dec. church with a Norman W. doorway, an E.E. font, and a curious clock. The picturesque *Great Meeting*, in East Bond St. (C 2), is one of the oldest surviving Nonconformist chapels (1708). — *St. Margaret's* (B 2), at the end of Churchgate, is an E.E. and Perp. church, with a noble Perp. tower.

In St. Nicholas Street is the church of **St. Nicholas,** the oldest in Leicester, built partly of Roman materials, with a charming early-Norman tower, a primitive Romanesque nave of the Saxon period, and an E.E. chancel. On the W. side of the churchyard stands the **Jewry Wall** (D 1), a mass of Roman masonry about 70 ft. long and 18 ft. high, with bonding-courses of brick. This relic, with its four arched recesses, was the W. wall of the basilica in the *Roman Forum*, the whole of which has been excavated and is preserved as an open space (adm. free).

At No. 50 St. Nicholas St., opposite the church, a Roman pavement, one of many that have been found in the city, may be inspected (adm. 3*d*.); another may be seen in a passage leading to the left from Great Central St., beyond the station, and yet others in the Museum. — *Harvey Lane Chapel*, in Thornton Lane, S. of the church of St. Nicholas, was the scene of the ministrations of William Carey (1789–94) and Robert Hall (1807–25), the Baptists.

St. Nicholas St. ends at the *West Bridge* over the Grand Junction Canal, beyond which (r.) is *Bow Bridge* over the Soar. An inscription on a house adjoining Bow Bridge records the last resting-place of Richard III; according to tradition, his body, brought back from Bosworth for interment in the monastery of the Grey Friars, was thrown into the river on the suppression of the monasteries, but was afterwards reburied here.

Castle St. leads from the E. end of the West Bridge to the remains of the once famous CASTLE (E 1). Adjoining the Tudor entrance gateway, with the porter's lodge, is the *Castle House*, incorporating the domestic buildings. On the left is ***St. Mary de Castro,** an interesting church with an unusual ground-plan; to the original Norman collegiate church were added a chancel in the richest late-Norman style (after 1150) and, in the E.E. period, a wide parochial nave, on the S. side, and a massive tower. The Norman N. doorway, windows, and sedilia, the Dec. roof in the chancel, the E.E. sedilia and Perp. roof in the S. nave, and the 13th cent. font should be noted. In the Castle Yard is the 18th cent. *County Hall*, used for assize courts and concealing part of the late-Norman hall of the castle and a large dungeon (apply at the keeper's house, adjacent). On the right of the lane leading to the ruined *Turret Gateway* is the *Castle Mound*, perhaps dating from Ethelfleda's time. The gateway leads into the *Newarke*, added to the castle precincts in 1332, which includes the rebuilt *Trinity Hospital*, founded in 1331 and enlarged in 1355, with its partly original chapel (adm. on application), to the right, and the *Newarke Chantry House* (damaged in 1940), founded by Wm. Wyggeston in 1512, and *Skeffington House*, a museum of local history (weekdays, 10–5, 6, or 7), to the left. Opposite is the *College of Art* and *Technology*. On leaving the Newarke by the splendid *Newarke Gateway* (1322) we turn to the left. Peacock Lane leads to the right from Southgate St. to the old civic church of **St. Martin** (D 2), the cathedral since 1926, mainly E.E. in style with a Perp. chancel. Adjacent (W.) is the **Guildhall* (adm. free; weekdays 10–5, 6 or 7), a 15–16th cent. timber and plaster building, originally the hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi. The mayor's parlour contains a fine chimney-piece (1637), woodwork, and stained glass and the great hall is imposing. The Town Library, founded here in 1632, is one of the earliest municipal free libraries. A little to the E. lies the *Market Place* (D 3; markets Wed. and Sat.), the *Corn Exchange* in which has a fine outside staircase. To the S. is the *Town Hall* (1875), containing fine portraits and MSS., including the Codex Leicestrensis of the New Testament. Nearly opposite is the *Central Reference Library*. Belvoir St., S. of the library, leads to the New Walk, a tree-lined walk in which is the *City Museum & Art Gallery* (F 4; 10–5, 6 or 7, Sun. 2–5.) This possesses interesting Roman antiquities, including several tessellated pavements (notably the 'Diana and Actæon' pavement) and an early Roman milestone found on the Fosse Way, near Thurmaston, 2 m. from Leicester. Among the paintings (mostly modern) is G. F. Watts's 'Fata Morgana.' — From the end of the New Walk, University Rd. leads to the right (passing Victoria Park, with *De Montfort Hall* and a *War Memorial Arch*, by Lutyens) to the *University College* (1921). Beside the college is *Wyggeston School*, founded in 1564.

Belgrave Gate leads N.E. from the clock-tower to Belgrave Rd. station, whence Abbey Park Rd. runs to the left to the *Abbey Park* (A 2, 3), with its lake, and to the remains of **Leicester Abbey,** whither Cardinal Wolsey, "an old man, broken with the storms of state," came to die, in 1530. His tomb has disappeared, and nothing remains of the rich Augustinian monastery except the boundary-walls, the existing ruins being part of an Elizabethan house. Farther on in Belgrave Rd. is *Belgrave Hall* (10–5, 6, or 7; Sun. 2–5), built in 1709–13, and now a period museum of 17–19th cent. furniture, etc. — *Quenby Hall*, in pastoral upland country, 8 m. E. of Leicester, is claimed to be the finest Jacobean mansion in the county.

Charming walks or drives may be taken from Leicester through the rugged **Charnwood Forest**, which extends to the N.W. Following A 50, we diverge to the right at (4¼ m.) *Groby*, with the remains of the mansion of the Greys of Groby, where Elizabeth Woodville (afterwards queen of Edward IV) lived with her first husband, Sir John Grey. Passing the attractive *Groby Pool* we reach (6½ m.) *Newtown Linford*, which is adjoined by **Bradgate Park* (open daily to walkers; on Thurs. in Apr.–Oct., 10.30–9.30, for driving through), with the ruins of the hall where Lady Jane Grey, the 'nine days' queen' (born here in 1537), was found by Roger Ascham reading Plato's 'Phædo' while the rest of the family were gone hunting. — About 2 m. N.W. of Newtown are the 14th cent. remains of *Ulverscroft Priory*. The excursion may be extended to *Bardon Hill, Mount St. Bernard, Grace Dieu* (see below), etc., or we may return viâ Cropston Reservoir, *Thurcaston*, birthplace of Bp. Latimer (1485–1555), and Rothley.

From Leicester to Burton, 25½ m. (A 50), railway in c. 1¼ hr.; this line, as far as Swannington, the station before Ashby, was Robert Stephenson's first railway (1833). — 4¼ m. *Groby* (see above). *Kirby Muxloe* (Forest Lodge, unlic., R. & B. 12/6). 2½ m. S., is a good centre for visiting Charnwood Forest. It has a ruined and moated Castle (9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2; 6*d*.) built in 1480–84. — Beyond (10 m.) *Bardon Hill* (912 ft.), on the right, a famous view-point, we enter the Leicestershire coalfield. — 12 m. *Coalville* (21,886 inhab.) is a mining and brickmaking town. About 2¾ m. N.E. is the abbey of *Mount St. Bernard*, a Trappist monastery founded in 1835 and now the only 'mitred abbey' in England, and 3½ m. N., beyond Whitwick, is *Grace Dieu*, with the scanty ruins of a 13th cent. Augustinian nunnery and a manor-house in which Francis Beaumont (1584–1616) was born.

17 m. **Ashby-de-la-Zouch** (*Royal*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8½ gs.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 15/ or 80/; *Midland*, P.R.) is a thriving town (5093 inhab.) in pretty surroundings. The *Castle* (9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2; adm. 6*d*.) is the extensive ruin of a fortress, built in 1476 on the site of a Norman castle and slighted by the Parliamentarians in 1648. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent a night in it in 1569 and again in 1586, but it is more famous as the locale of several scenes in 'Ivanhoe.' The 'Tournament Field' lies about 1 m. N. of the town. In the late-Perp. church of *St. Helen* are the tombs of the second Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1561) and of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791), Wesley's friend; an almost unique recumbent effigy of a pilgrim (15th cent.); and a finger-pillory for delinquents in church. — From Ashby to *Derby*, see p. 361; to *Nottingham*, p. 371; to *Nuneaton*, p. 320. — A 50 goes on past (20 m.) *Swadlincote*, in a colliery and fireclay-making district (20,305 inhab.). — 25½ m. *Burton-on-Trent*, see p. 286.

From Leicester to Grantham, 30½ m. (A 607); railway in 1¼–1¾ hr. — At (4½ m.) *Syston* we diverge from the Fosse Way to Newark and ascend the valley of the Wreak, in which are many villages with names ending in 'by,' an evidence of Danish occupation. — 5¾ m. (r.) *Queniborough* was the headquarters of Prince Rupert during the siege of Leicester. — 7 m. *Rearsby*. *Gaddesby*, 2½ m. E., has a fine early 14th cent. church. — 8½ m. *Brooksby*, with a beautiful little Perp. church and an Elizabethan manor-house, the birthplace in 1592 of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham. — 15 m. **Melton Mowbray**, see Rte. 46. — We cross the Leicestershire Wolds, for which (20 m.) *Waltham-on-the-Wolds* is a good centre. — 30½ m. *Grantham*, see Rte. 49.

Leaving Leicester by Belgrave Rd., we bear left and cross the Soar. — 104 m. *Wanlip*. The church (½ m. r.) contains the brass of Sir Thomas Walsh (d. 1393), one of the finest in England. — At (105¼ m.) *Rothley*, to the left, is *Rothley Temple* (no adm.), an Elizabethan mansion with the chapel of a preceptory of the Templars. Lord Macaulay (1800–59) was born here. — We traverse the long street of *Mountsorrel*, and reach (108½ m.) *Quorn*, formerly *Quorndon* (Bull's Head, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; Manor House, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 20/ or 5 gs.), with a number of 16th cent. tombs in the church and the kennels of the famous Quorn hunt (pron. 'Corn').

About 2 m. E. is *Woodhouse*, the little Perp. church of which contains some fine stained glass. Close by are *Beau Manor* (no adm.), the beautiful home, until 1946, of the Curzon-Herrick family, of which Robert Herrick and Dean Swift were connections, and *Woodhouse Eaves*, a popular starting-point for excursions in Charnwood Forest.

111 m. **Loughborough** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 22/; *Great Central*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a thriving hosiery and engineering town (26,945 inhab.), has a large Dec. and Perp. church (*All Saints*) notable for its bold arches and for the uniformity of its mouldings. 'Great Paul' of London was cast in Messrs. Taylor's bell-foundry here. The *War Memorial Tower* (1923), in Queen's Park, has a carillon of 45 bells, said to be the largest in the world. Loughborough College is an important centre of engineering education.

The NOTTINGHAM ROAD (A 60) turns E. and crosses the Soar. — Beyond (114¼ m.) *Hoton* (Packe Arms, P.R.) we enter Nottinghamshire. — 116¾ m. *Costock*. A road on the left leads to *East Leake*, in the church of which is preserved a 'shawm,' or long trumpet formerly used by the bass singer. About 3 m. N. is *Gotham* (Cuckoo Bush Inn, P.R.), famous for its 'Wise Men' who attempted to make a hedge round a cuckoo and went to sea in a bowl. Washington Irving bestowed this name on New York. — 117 m. The attractive village of *Bunny*, rebuilt by the 'wrestling baronet,' Sir Thomas Parkyns (1664–1741), has a 14th cent. church with a noble chancel. — 126 m. **Nottingham,** see Rte. 46.

The DERBY ROAD (A 6) from Loughborough descends the Leicestershire bank of the Soar. — 116¾ m. *Kegworth* is notable for its beautiful late-Dec. church, of a symmetrical and uniform design, with double aisles, good tracery, and fine glass. The church of *Kingston-on-Soar*, on the opposite (Notts) bank, has a richly decorated 15th cent. chantry, profusely displaying the rebus (Babe-in-Tun) of the Babington family, to which Anthony Babington, the conspirator (executed in 1586), belonged. — We cross the Nottingham–Ashby road and the Trent and enter Derbyshire. — 124 m. *Elvaston Castle* (Earl of Harrington), on the right, is noted for its gardens.

Derbyshire, with scenery varying from the bleak moors of the Peak to the pastoral meadows in the south, and from the crowded industrial area on the Notts border to the romantic loveliness of Dovedale, provides as many striking contrasts as any county in England. The chief rivers are the Derwent and the Dove, both tributaries of the Trent. The main industry is mining (coal and iron, with some lead and zinc), though Derby and some other towns are manufacturing centres of importance.

128 m. **DERBY** (pron. 'Darby'; 142,406 inhab.), the capital of Derbyshire, an episcopal see since 1927, the seat of extensive railway works, and an important manufacturing town with a great diversity of industries, is situated on the W. bank of the Derwent. Plan, p. 369.

Railway Stations. *L.M.R.* (E 5; Rfmts.), Midland Rd. — *Friargate* B 1; Rfmts.), for the E.R.

Hotels. **Friary** (a; B 1), Friar Gate, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.; **Midland** (c; E 5), adjoining the

L.M.R. Station, R. & B. 18/; Royal (b; C 2), Victoria St., R. & B. 18/6, pens. 30/; York (d; E 5), R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.; Clarendon (e; E 5), T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs., commercial.

Restaurants. *St. James's*, St. James St.; *Jacobean*, Wardwick.

Post Office (C 2), Victoria St.

Motor-Buses from the Bus Station (C 3, 4) to *Belper, Matlock, Bakewell*, and *Buxton*; *Ashbourne* and *Uttoxeter*; *Wirksworth*; *Tutbury*; *Burton*; *Repton*; *Melbourne* and *Ashby*; *Loughborough* and *Leicester*; *Nottingham*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES to *Manchester, London, Birmingham, Sheffield*, etc.

Theatres. *Grand*, Babington Lane; *Hippodrome*, Green Lane.

History. The Roman station of *Derventio* was at Little Chester, on the opposite bank of the Derwent. Derby was one of the 'Five Boroughs' held by the Danes, and in the Anglo-Saxon period was a town of great importance. During the Civil War the town was held by Parliament. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward with his Highland army penetrated as far S. as Derby, but after two days he was forced to begin his retreat to Scotland, where the disaster of Culloden awaited him. — The first successful English silk-mill was erected at Derby in 1717 by John Lombe, who stole the secret of the machinery from Piedmont, and in 1755 the Derby ceramic industry (comp. below) was established by Wm. Duesbury of Longton. — Joseph Wright, the painter ('Wright of Derby'; 1734–97), was born in Iron Gate, Herbert Spencer (1820–1903) in Exeter St., and John Flamsteed (1646–1719), astronomer-royal, at *Denby*, 6½ m. N. — Derby is the 'Stoniton' of 'Adam Bede.'

London Rd. runs direct to the centre of the town. On the right Midland Rd., passing the Midland Railway War Memorial, leads to the L.M.R. Station; on the left is the *Royal Infirmary* (E 4; 1891). In St. Peter's St. is the church of *St. Peter's* (C 3; 14–15th cent.). Cornmarket leads straight on to the *Market Place* (B 2, 3), with the *Town Hall*; while Victoria St. leads to the left to the Wardwick, with the *Free Library & Museum* (C 2). The last contains oak panelling from Exeter House, where the Young Pretender lodged in 1745. Behind, in the Strand, is the *Art Gallery*, with paintings (incl. two by Wright of Derby) and the Felix Joseph Collection of old Derby ware. At the beginning of Friar Gate, on the right, is *St. Werburgh's* (partly rebuilt), where Dr. Johnson was married to Elizabeth Porter on July 9th, 1735. — From the market-place, Iron Gate leads N. to ALL SAINTS (B 2), the cathedral of Derby, which has a splendid Perp. *Tower (210 ft. high), built in 1509–27. The church, rebuilt by Gibbs in 1725, with a spacious and light interior, has good ironwork screens. It contains the tombs of 'Bess of Hardwick' (1518–1608), the building Countess of Shrewsbury, and of Henry Cavendish (1731–1810), the chemist, on the S. side; on the N. are the incised slab to sub-dean Lawe (c. 1450), and the unique wooden effigy of a canon (c. 1500). The *County Hall*, in St. Mary's Gate, opposite, is said to be the scene of Hetty Sorrel's trial ('Adam Bede'). Queen St. continues Iron Gate to *St. Alkmund's* (A 2), rebuilt in 1846. To the left is *Derby School*, where Flamsteed was a pupil, founded in 1160 and restored by Queen Mary in 1554. On the right Bridge Gate leads to St. Mary's Bridge, with the chapel of *Our Lady of the Brigg*, a relic of old Derby (c. 1330).

In Osmaston Rd. (F 4) are the works of the *Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company* (comp. above), open to visitors on written application (Mon.–Fri. at 2). The present company was established in 1877 to revive the Derby porcelain industry, which had declined since the days of Duesbury. — Behind is the *Arboretum* (F 3), a pleasant park of 22 acres, containing a statue of F. H. Royce, the motor engineer, and the 'Headless Cross,' in a hollow of which, filled with vinegar, the townsfolk used to place their money during the plague of 1665, when buying provisions from the country people. The famous *Rolls-Royce Motor Works* are near Osmaston Rd., farther south.

About 4 m. N.W. of Derby is *Kedleston* (Viscount Scarsdale; no adm.), a classical mansion built from the designs of James Paine and Robert Adam in 1759–65, of which Dr. Johnson said it would do excellently for a town hall. The church contains the tombs of Marquess Curzon (1859–1925) and his first wife, with effigies by Sir B. Mackennal. — Excursions may be made also to *Chaddesden*, 2 m. E., to *Breadsall*, 2½ m. N.E., and to *Morley*, 4½ m. N.E., each of which possesses a church of great interest ; also to *Dale Abbey* (6 m. E.), the fragmentary relics of a Premonstratensian house; etc. — It should not be forgotten that Derby is the 'Gateway of the Peak' (Rte. 47).

The ROAD FROM DERBY TO NOTTINGHAM (A 52; 15½ m.) runs viâ (8 m.) *Sandiacre*, where the church has a fine 14th cent. chancel, and (9 m.) *Stapleford*, a small town manufacturing lead-pencils, with a fine Saxon cross-shaft near the church.

FROM DERBY TO ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, 14½ m. — 5½ m. The long 14th cent. *Swarkeston Bridge* over the Trent was the most southerly point reached by the advance guard of the Highlanders in 1745. — 8 m. *Melbourne* (Melbourne, R. & B. 10/, pens. 5½ gs.), a town of 3714 inhab., has a noble Norman church, restored by Scott. *Melbourne Hall* (c. 1700), with its delightful gardens and garden sculpture (adm. on application to the Estate Office, Melbourne), was once the seat of Lord Melbourne, and here Baxter began his 'Saints' Everlasting Rest.' — At (11 m.) *Staunton Harold* (r.) is one of the few churches built during the Commonwealth, with curious inscriptions. — 14½ m. *Ashby*, see p. 358.

FROM DERBY TO STOKE-ON-TRENT, 35 m. (A 516, A 50); railway in 1–1¼ hr. — At (8½ m.) *Halton* we join A 50, and thence follow the valley of the Dove. — On the Staffordshire bank, 1½ m. S., is **Tutbury** (*Dog & Partridge*, R. & B. 15/6), famous for its alabaster. The *Castle* belonged to the Ferrers family from 1070, but the existing remains are those of a 15th cent. mansion, which Mary, Queen of Scots, as a prisoner visited in 1569, 1570, and 1585. The *Church* is the nave of a Benedictine priory founded c. 1086 and shows good *Norman work of the first and third quarters of the 12th century. — 12 m. *Sudbury*. The Hall (Lord Vernon) is red brickwork of 1615–20. The church of *Hanbury*, 3 m. S., claims to have the oldest alabaster effigy in England (Sir John Hanbury; d. 1303). — 19 m. **Uttoxeter** (*White Hart*, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 32/6; *Lion*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 6 gs.), with 5907 inhab., is best remembered for the self-imposed penance of Dr. Johnson, who stood bare-headed in the rain in the market-place to expiate his refusal, fifty years before, to attend his father's bookstall (bas-relief on the conduit). Mary Howitt was born here in 1804. Hence to *Ashbourne*, see p. 373; to *Stafford*, see p. 326.

The Stoke road follows the River Tean. — 23½ m. *Checkley* has a fine *Church, with a Dec. chancel, some ancient glass, and two Saxon crosses. — From (25½ m.) *Upper Tean* A 552 goes N. to Leek, viâ (2¼ m.) *Cheadle* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a pleasantly situated town with a Rom. Cath. church by A. W. Pugin (1846) and a 'Nature Reserve' on *Hawksmoor*, overlooking the Churnet. — 29 m. *Blythe Bridge*, 1½ m. N. of which is *Caverswall Castle*, a massive Jacobean manor-house rebuilt in 1643 by Matthew Cradock, first governor of the Massachusetts Company. It is now a convent of Missionary Sisters (adm. to grounds on written application). — We enter the Potteries at (32½ m.) *Longton*. — 35 m. *Stoke*, see p. 328.

From Derby to the *Peak District* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 47; to *Burton*, *Birmingham*, and the S.W., see Rte. 35.

46. FROM LONDON TO NOTTINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD VIÂ BEDFORD

Road, 161 m. To (20 m.) *St. Albans*, see Rte. 45. — A 6. 30½ m. *Luton.* — 49½ m. **Bedford.** — 74 m. *Kettering.* — A 6003. 87¾ m. *Uppingham.* — 94 m. *Oakham.* — A 606. 104 m. *Melton Mowbray.* — 123 m. **Nottingham.** — A 610. 136½ m. *Ripley.* — A 61. 149 m. *Chesterfield.* — 161 m. **Sheffield.** For another route to Bedford (50¼ m.) viâ Hitchin, see Rte. 49. Between Nottingham and Sheffield (162½ m.) there is a good alternative, viâ (137 m.) *Mansfield*, (140½ m.) *Pleasley*, and (147½ m.) *Clown.*

Railway. From St. Pancras to *Bedford*, 49¾ m. in 1–1½ hr.; to *Nottingham*, 123½ m. in 2½–2¾ hrs.; to *Sheffield*, 158¼ m. in 3¾–4 hrs. From Marylebone to Nottingham, see Rte. 45; *Sheffield* (164 m.) is reached in 3½–4 hrs. by this route. Principal Stations from St. Pancras. — 20 m. *St. Albans.* — 24¾ m. *Harpenden.* — 30¼ m. **Luton.** — 41¾ m. *Ampthill.* — 49¾ m. **Bedford,** junction for Olney (10½ m.). — 65 m. *Wellingborough.* — 72 m. **Kettering.** — 79½ m. *Corby & Weldon.* — 90¼ m. *Manton* (for Uppingham, 3½ m.). — 94 m. *Oakham.* — 105¼ m. *Melton Mowbray.* — 123½ m. **Nottingham.** The through trains for Sheffield diverge at Kettering and run viâ: 78 m. *Desborough and Rothwell.* — 83 m. *Market Harborough.* — 99 m. **Leicester.** — 109 m. *Barrow-on-Soar & Quorn.* — 111½ m. **Loughborough.** — 119¾ m. *Trent.* — 126¾ m. *Ilkeston.* — 146 m. **Chesterfield.** — 158¼ m. **Sheffield** (Midland).

From London to (20 m.) *St. Albans*, see Rte. 45.

At (25 m.) **Harpenden** (8349 inhab.; *Glen Eagle*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Railway*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Old Cock*, T.H., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.) is a well-known co-educational school (*St. George's*). *Rothamsted Experimental Station*, 5 min. S. of the station, is noted for the agricultural experiments begun by Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert in 1843 (adm. for technical visitors on application to the secretary; guide provided).

We now enter **Bedfordshire,** or **Beds,** watered by the tortuous Ouse and famous as the county of John Bunyan and John Howard. Education (at Bedford) and hat-making (at Luton) are characteristic industries.

30½ m. **Luton** (*George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Red Lion*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), with 68,526 inhab. and light engineering and motor-car works, is the chief centre of the hat-making industry which developed from the straw-plait manufacture introduced c. 250 years ago. The *Museum* (adm. free, 10–5, 7 or 8, Sun. from 2), in Wardown Park, contains exhibits illustrating the straw-plait and hat industry. Near the station is the fine church of *St. Mary*, with a Dec. and Perp. tower and good Dec. work in the interior. Noteworthy are the stone tabernacled *Font-cover and the Wenlock Chapel (1461), in the N. transept, with its late-Perp. wooden *Screen and its remarkable double arch opening on the chancel. The tomb of William Wenlock (d. 1392), prebendary of St. Paul's, is older than the chapel. *St. Andrew's Church*, 1 m. N.E. of the centre, off New Bedford Rd., is a striking building by Sir Giles Scott (1932).

Motor-Buses to *Hitchin* and *Baldock*; *Dunstable, Tring*, and *Aylesbury*; *Leighton Buzzard*; *Whipsnade*; *Bedford.* — The airfield is 1¾ m. E.

40½ m. *Clophill* is 3 m. E. of **Ampthill** (*White Hart*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.), an old-fashioned market-town (2167 inhab.) in attractive country, which has been identified as Mark Rutherford's 'Cowfold.' The church contains the monument of Richard Nicholls (1624–72), first English governor of New York (1664–67), surmounted by the cannon-ball which is said to have caused his death in a naval action against the Dutch. *Ampthill Park* (1694) has a park (open to walkers) famous for its venerable pollarded oaks. A memorial cross with an inscription by Horace Walpole marks the site of *Ampthill Castle*, the residence of Catherine of Aragon in 1531–33.

To the E. of Ampthill Park, on a ridge to the N. of the town, are the ruins of *Houghton House*, built for the Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," by John Thorpe and Inigo Jones (c. 1600). It is sometimes identified with Bunyan's 'House Beautiful.' About 2 m. N. is the church of *Houghton Conquest*, with old wall-paintings, fragments of good old glass, and brasses.

48¼ m. *Elstow*, John Bunyan's birthplace, is now almost a suburb of Bedford, from which it is usually visited (see below).

49½ m. **BEDFORD**, a pleasant residential county town (40,573 inhab.) on the Ouse (good boating), with some manufactures, is chiefly notable for its Bunyan associations and for its schools.

Railway Stations (1 m. apart). *Midland Road* (Rfmts.), W. of the town, for the main line and for Hitchin and Northampton. *St. John's*, S. of the Ouse, for Oxford and Cambridge.

Hotels. **Swan**, at the bridge, a fine old house, with a staircase from Houghton House, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Bridge**, S. side of the bridge, R. & B. 13/6; **Lion**, T.H., 55 High St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; **Embankment**, on the river, D. R. & B. 18/6, pens. 24/6.

Post Office, Dame Alice St., near High St.

Motor-Buses from Broadway to *Ampthill*; *Olney*; *Kimbolton*; *Elstow* and *Luton*; *Cambridge*; *Huntingdon* and *St. Ives*; *Northampton*; *Hitchin*; *Leighton* and *Aylesbury*; *Dunstable* and *Whipsnade*.

The well-known SCHOOLS of Bedford originated in the bounty of Sir William Harpur, a native of the town and Lord Mayor of London, who in 1556 endowed the "free and perpetual school" for which Edward VI had granted a patent in 1552. The Harpur Trust now controls four schools (with 2600 pupils): *Bedford School* (500 boys), in De Parys Avenue, on the N. of the town, the *Boys' Modern School* (850 pupils) in Harpur St., established in 1827, the *High School* (630 girls) in Bromham Rd., and the *Dame Alice Harpur School* (620 pupils) in Cardington Rd., ½ m. S.E. of the centre. The Trust manages also a number of almshouses in Dame Alice St.

High St. runs N. from the Ouse Bridge through the centre of the town. The castle-mound, in gardens on the N. side of the river, near the bridge, is the sole relic of the once-famous *Castle* which commanded the ford over the Ouse until its destruction in 1224. Adjoining is the *Cecil Higgins Museum* (adm. free; 10–6 or dusk, Sun. 2.30–5), an excellent 'private' collection of smaller works of art (china, clocks, etc.). In St. Paul's Square are a statue of John Howard (see below), and

St. Paul's, the principal church (13–14th cent.), containing a brass of Sir Wm. Harpur (d. 1573) on the S. wall, and the pulpit from which Wesley preached his assize sermon in 1758. Near *St. Peter's*, at the N. end of High St., "Bunyan's Statue stands facing where stood his jail." St. Peter's has a Norman tower and S. porch, and *St. Mary's*, S. of the bridge, has another Norman tower.

In Mill St., on the E. side of High St., is the BUNYAN MEETING, built in 1850 on the site of the barn where John Bunyan used to preach. The panels on the bronze doors (1876) illustrate the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' In the vestibule is the old prison door of the county gaol; and in the parlour (now the *Bunyan Museum*, closed at present, but application may be made to the caretaker at Howard House) are many personal relics. *Howard House* belonged to John Howard, of whom some memorials are preserved in the adjacent *Howard Congregational Church*, founded with his aid in 1772.

John Bunyan (1628–88), born at Elstow (see below), served as a youth in the Civil War, on the side of Parliament. Returning to Elstow to take up his father's trade of tinker or brazier, in 1653 he joined a Nonconformist body which had been founded in 1650 by John Gifford. He was elected pastor in 1672 and held that position till his death in 1688. Arrested in 1660 and committed to prison by Justice Wingate, he was indicted at the quarter sessions on the ground that he had "devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church to hear Divine service, and was a common upholder of unlawful meetings and conventicles." Though never legally convicted, he was kept in prison more or less continuously for twelve years, with possibly a short period of liberty in 1666, and after the first six months his treatment seems to have been rigorous. It is now established that his place of detention was the *County Gaol*, which used to stand at the corner of High St. and Silver St. Here he wrote 'Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners' (1666) and other works. The first part of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was written during a further term of imprisonment for six months in 1675–76, this time in the *Town Gaol* on the old bridge. He died in London and is buried in Bunhill Fields. — The public library contains the unique *Bunyan Memorial Library Collection*, presented in 1938 (adm. on application to the Librarian; closed Thurs. aft. and Sun.).

About 1½ m. S. (turn right beyond the railway bridge) is **Elstow**, famous as the birthplace of John Bunyan in 1628. On the right as we enter the village is a cottage (much altered) said to have been occupied by him after his marriage in 1649.

While playing tip-cat on the village green one Sunday afternoon Bunyan was "put into an exceeding maze" by a vision which led to his conversion. The old *Moot Hall* (no adm.) on the green was used as the meeting-place and Sunday School of the Bunyan congregation until the opening of the *Bunyan Memorial Hall* in 1910. The over-restored *Church* consists of the nave and part of the chancel of the abbey-church of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1059. Over the N. door is an ancient group of Christ between SS. Peter and John. Within are the font in which Bunyan was baptized and the fine brasses (covered) of Abbess Elizabeth Hervey (d. 1524) and Lady Argentein (d. 1427). In the massive detached bell-tower hang five 17th cent. bells (another was added in 1908), the ringing of which was Bunyan's favourite amusement as a young man, until a superstitious fear that a bell or the tower itself might fall on him drove him away. The ruins on the S. side of the church are those of a 17th cent. manor-house.

At *Cardington*, 2½ m. S.E. of Bedford, a house on the S.W. side of the churchyard was the home of John Howard (1726?–90), the prison reformer, after 1758. The village is now an R.A.F. centre and in the churchyard of St. Mary's are buried the victims of the destruction of the airship R101 in France (1930).

From Bedford to Hitchin, 16½ m. (A 600). Railway in 35–45 min. — 9¼ m. *Shefford.* The 15th cent. building known as Le Cokke (restaurant) was probably the guest-house of the Gilbertine *Chicksands Priory*, c. 1¾ m. N.W. At *Southill*, 2 m. N., Adm. John Byng (1704–57), shot ("pour encourager les autres") for losing Minorca, was born, and is buried in the mausoleum. At *Warden*, a quaint village 1½ m. farther N., are the scanty ruins of a Cistercian abbey, where the 'Warden' pear originated. At *Campton*, 1 m. S.W. of Shefford, is buried Robert Bloomfield (1766–1823), author of 'The Farmer's Boy.' — 10½ m. *Henlow*, with an R.A.F. training camp. — 16½ m. *Hitchin*, see Rte. 49.

From Bedford to Northampton viâ Olney, 21½ m. (A 428). Railway in c. ¾ hr. — 6 m. *Turvey* has a church containing a painted *Crucifixion of the early 14th cent. and fine monuments of the Mordaunts. — Crossing the Ouse we bear left off the main road. — 10½ m. Olney (*Bull*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a little bootmaking town of 2438 inhab. on the Ouse, at the N. extremity of Buckinghamshire, is famous for its associations with Wm. Cowper (1731–1800). At the S.E. corner of the market-place is the red brick house where he lived with Mrs. Unwin and her daughter from 1767 to 1786, now the *Cowper and Newton Museum* (open weekdays 10–1 & 2–4 or 5; adm. 1/). Here the poet composed 'John Gilpin' and 'The Task.' The garden at the back, which still retains the poet's summer-house, communicates with the parsonage, the residence of the Rev. John Newton (d. 1807), perpetual curate of Olney, fellow-author with Cowper of the 'Olney Hymns.' The *Church*, with its beautiful spire (185 ft.), is a fine example of the early-Dec. style. Newton's remains now rest in the churchyard, having been removed hither in 1893 from St. Mary Woolnoth in London. At *Weston Underwood*, nearly 2 m. S.W., is the house occupied by Cowper and Mrs. Unwin from 1786 to 1795. — From Olney we go on N.W. across *Yardley Chase*, a wide tract of moorland with fine oaks, including Cowper's 'Yardley Oak' (c. 3 m. N. of Olney). — 21½ m. *Northampton*, see Rte. 45.

From Bedford to Cambridge, 29 m. (A 603). Railway (from St. John's) in c. 1 hr. — 5 m. *Willington* has a late-Perp. church and a 16th cent. pigeon-house (N.T.). — 8¼ m. *Sandy* is also on the Great North Road (Rte. 49). — 12 m. *Potton*, 2 m. E. of which is the church of *Cockayne Hatley*, containing 17th cent. Flemish wood-carvings. — 29 m. *Cambridge*, see Rte. 68.

51½ m. *Clapham* has a Saxon church-tower. — 55½ m. *Bletsoe* (r.), with some remains of the mansion of the Barons St. John, is possibly the birthplace of Lady Margaret Beaufort (1443–1509), mother of Henry VII. — We enter Northants before reaching (62½ m.) *Rushden* (Queen Victoria, R. & B. 13/), a bootmaking town (14,217 inhab.), with an interesting church. *Wymington*, 1½ m. S., has a good 14th cent. church. — 63¾ m. **Higham Ferrers** (*Green Dragon*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) is a pleasant little stone town (2928 inhab.), where the **Church*, with a double nave, is in the E.E. and Dec. styles. A remarkable group of buildings erected in 1424 by Abp. Chichele (1362–1443) in honour of his birthplace includes the school-house and bede-house (Perp.), in the churchyard, and, 1¼ m. N., the remains of his college near a beautiful 13th cent. bridge over the Nene.

About 5½ m. W. of Rushden and Higham Ferrers is **Wellingborough** (*Hind*, a fine 17th cent. building, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Angel*, R. & B.

12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a shoemaking and ironworking town (21,221 inhab.) on the Nene. It has a well-known grammar school, an old parish church (St. Luke's) containing quaint misericords, and a fine modern church (St. Mary's). For the road to *Northampton* and to *Peterborough*, see Rte. 45.

From Higham Ferrers to St. Neots, 18¼ m. (A 45). At (2 m.) *Chelveston* a road on the left leads to *Stanwick* (1½ m.), with an exquisite octagonal church tower and spire, and to *Raunds* (2 m.), where the 13th cent. church is likewise famous for its *Spire (183 ft.). — 8½ m. *Kimbolton* (White Lion, R. & B. 12/6; George, R. & B. 15/, pens. 5½ gs.). *Kimbolton Castle* (now occupied by the Grammar School), partly rebuilt by Vanbrugh, incorporates some of the old castle which was the residence of Catherine of Aragon in 1533–36, after her divorce. *Swineshead* church, 4 m. S.W., has a remarkable 14th cent. choir, with misericords from a vanished priory; and at *Leighton Bromswold*, 6 m. N., the **Church* was rebuilt by George Herbert, incumbent in 1626–30; the parsonage occupies the gatehouse of a vanished Jacobean mansion. — 18¼ m. *St. Neots*, see Rte. 49.

65½ m. *Irthlingborough* (4715 inhab.), beyond the Nene, has a detached bell-tower crowned by an octagon (14th cent.). — 68 m. *Finedon* has an excellent Dec. church (early 14th cent.), with a 'strainer-arch' across the nave. — 70 m. *Burton Latimer* has early 14th cent. paintings of the story of St. Catherine in its church. *Pytchley*, a village 3 m. W., gave name to a famous pack of foxhounds, removed to Brixworth c. 1818.

74 m. **Kettering** (*George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Royal*, R. & B. 11/6) is an industrial town (31,220 inhab.) with boot and clothing factories and iron-works. The church, with its fine spire (177½ ft.), is late-Perp., with an early-Dec. N. portal and E. end. The Art Gallery contains paintings presented to his native town by Sir Alfred East (1849–1913). The Baptist Missionary Society, the first in England, was founded here in 1792 by William Carey, Andrew Fuller, and a few others in a house now known as the 'Mission House.'

Motor-Buses to *Market Harborough*, *Stamford*, *Peterborough*, etc.

Barton Seagrave, 1½ m. S.E., has an early-Norman and E.E. church, and 2 m. N.E. is *Weekley*, with the tombs of the Montagus and a charming almshouse (1611) and school (1624). *Boughton House* (no adm.), close by, one of the seats of the Duke of Buccleuch, contains a fine art-collection; the beautiful park is noted for its avenues. — In the grounds of *Rushton Hall* (built by John Thorpe for Sir Thomas Tresham in 1595 and completed in 1630; no adm.), 3½ m. N.W. of Kettering, is the singular 'triangular lodge,' designed in honour of the Trinity. *Rothwell* (Red Lion), a shoemaking town of 4516 inhab. 4 m. W. of Kettering, has a Transitional church with some good brasses and a curious bone-crypt. The market-house, a Renaissance building begun by Tresham in 1577, was completed in 1896.

From Kettering to Stamford, 22¼ m. (A 43). — 3 m. *Geddington*, once a royal manor, has a beautiful Eleanor's Cross, a 14th cent. bridge and an interesting church with Saxon remains, a late-Dec. spire, and fine screens. — At (7½ m.) *Weldon* we cross the road from Corby to Oundle and then skirt Deene Park (see p. 320). About 1 m. beyond Deene a road leads r. for *Apethorpe Park* (6½ m.), built in part by Sir Walter Mildmay (d. 1589), founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. — 22¼ m. *Stamford*, see Rte. 49.

Our route follows A 668 due N., leaving Corby on the right. — 82 m. *Rockingham* is a charming stone-built village.

**Rockingham Castle* (Sir R. Culme-Seymour) was royal property from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Elizabeth. The great gateway is Norman and the great hall was rebuilt by Edward I. In the fine gardens are the remains of the Norman Keep. The house (adm. 1/) and gardens (adm. 1/) are shown on Thurs. and Bank Holidays 2–7 (other days by appointment).

We cross the Welland and enter *Rutland*, the smallest county in England (152 sq. m.) and a famous fox-hunting district. Almost every village contains notable stone-built houses. — 87¾ m. *Uppingham* (Falcon, R. & B. 14/6; Central, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.). Uppingham School, founded in 1587, attained its present position as one of the leading public schools of England under Dr. Edward Thring (1853–87).

About 2 m. S.E. is *Liddington*, with an interesting church and bede-house, and 3 m. S.W. is *Stoke Dry*, overlooking a large reservoir, with Digby monuments in its church. *Morcott* church, 4 m. E., is mainly late-Norman.

94 m. **Oakham** (*Crown*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; *George*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.) is the county town (3191 inhab.) of Rutland and the headquarters of the Cottesmore Hunt. The chief relic of the **Castle* (adm. daily) is the unique late-Norman banqueting-hall, which contains a remarkable collection of horseshoes nailed to the walls, contributed, according to the custom of the manor, by royalties and peers of the realm on entering the lordship for the first time. The handsome church of *All Saints* (14–15th cent.), the original building of the flourishing *Grammar School* (founded in 1587), behind the churchyard, the present school buildings, with a dignified War Memorial Chapel (by Streatfield), and the old *Butter Cross* and stocks, in the market-place, should be noticed also. Sir Jeffery Hudson, Henrietta Maria's dwarf (1619–82), and Titus Oates (1649–1705) were natives of Oakham.

Most notable of the neighbouring village churches are *Egleton*, 2 m. S.E. (footpath), with a striking Norman S. doorway; *Brooke*, 2½ m. S., with an unspoilt Elizabethan interior (1579); *Whissendine*, 4 m. N., a lovely 14–15th cent. building; and *Exton*, 9 m. N.E., containing a rich group of monuments (14–18th cent.) and standing in a fine park. The N. chapel of *Cottesmore* church (2 m. N. of Exton) was dedicated in 1949 as a memorial to the men of the British and American Air Forces stationed at the airfield here.

104 m. **Melton Mowbray** (*Harborough*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.; *Bell*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *George*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 23/6 or 7 gs.; *King's Head*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 4½ gs.), in summer a quiet country town (10,437 inhab.), is crowded with fox-hunters during the season. It is noted also for its pork pies and Stilton cheese. *St. Mary's* (E.E. and Dec.) is one of the finest parish churches in the county. Beside the church is a 17th cent. *Bede House*.

The road crosses the pleasant Leicester Wolds and enters **Nottinghamshire**, or **Notts**, the county of Lord Byron and Robin Hood. Its forests and streams, its uplands and fertile dales, its busy villages and towns, and its handsome parks are characteristically English. Its river is the navigable Trent. *Sherwood Forest* is described in Rte. 48. This county saw the beginning of the Civil War in 1642 (see below).

At *Willoughby-on-the-Wolds*, 2½ m. W. of (110 m.) *Upper Broughton*, are the tombs of the Willoughby family. — At (112¾ m.) *Widmerpool* we cross the Fosse Way (A 46); 2½ m. N. is *Owthorpe*, the residence and burial-place of Col. Hutchinson, the regicide (d. 1664).

123 m. **NOTTINGHAM**, the capital (268,801 inhab.) of Nottinghamshire, a thriving industrial city with various manufactures, is especially noted as the chief centre in the world of the lace and hosiery industry. It is situated nearly in the centre of England, on a rocky hill sloping down to the Trent, near the point where it is joined by the little river Leen (now covered over).

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.*). *L.M.R.* (D 3), Carrington St.; *Victoria* (B 3), Milton St., for the E.R.; *London Road* (D 4), for E.R. trains.

Airport at Tollerton, 3 m. S.E.

Hotels. Victoria Station (a; B 3), R. & B. 16/6; **Black Boy** (b; C 3), Long Row, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs.; **Flying Horse** (a; C 3), Poultry, a quaint old house, T.H., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Welbeck** (d; C 3), Milton St., R. & B. 16/6, pens. 10 gs.; **County** (e; C 2), Theatre Quadrant, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **George** (g; C 3), R. & B. 16/6; **Portland** (f; D 3), Carrington St., unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Milton's Head** (h; C 3), R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/6, commercial.

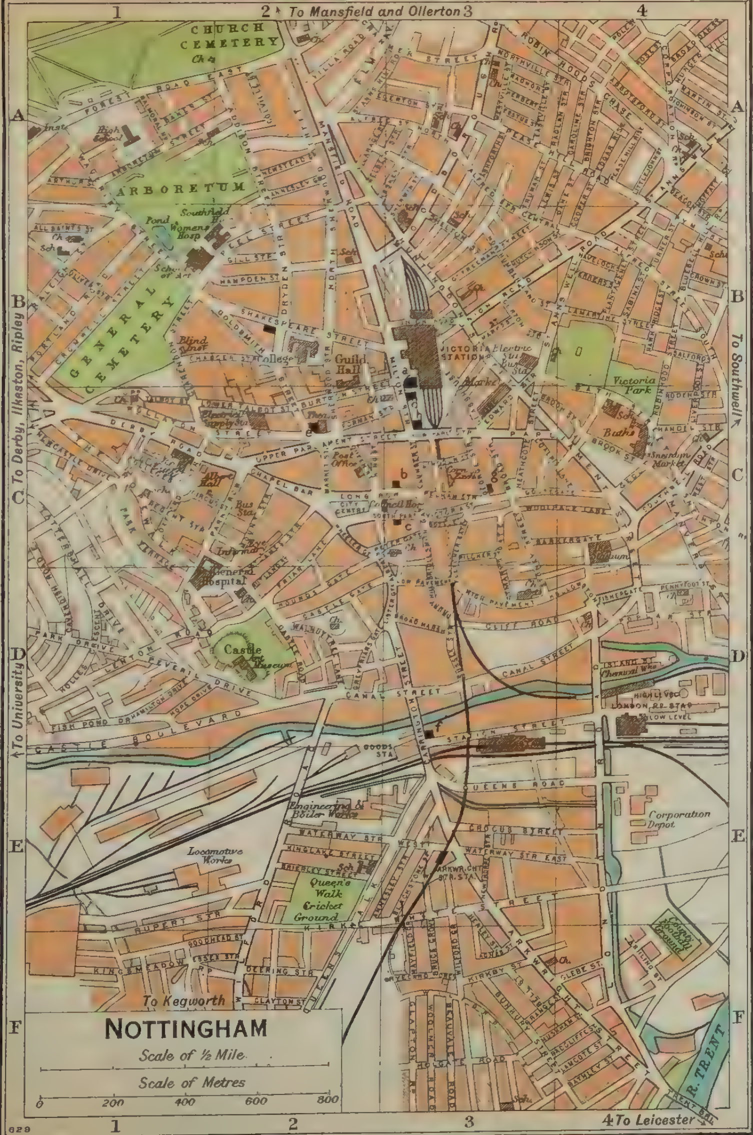
Restaurants. *New Milton*, 50 Milton St.; *King's*, Beastmarket Hill; *Beaufort*, Wheeler Gate; *Lloyd's*, 42 Bridlesmith Gate.

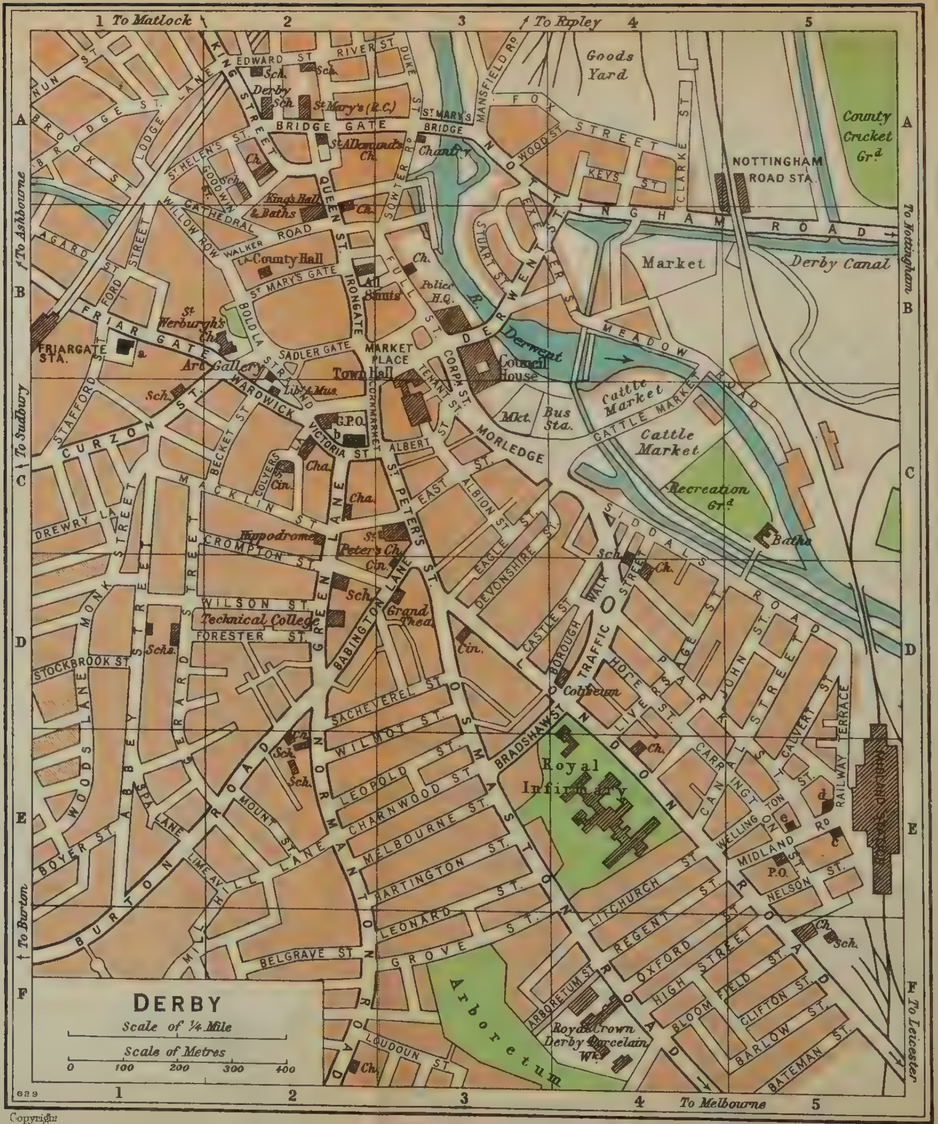
Post Office (C 2), Queen St. — INFORMATION BUREAU (C 2), Burton St.

Motor-Buses and Trolley-Buses traverse the main streets and run to the environs. MOTOR-BUSES from Mount St. (C 2) to *Ilkeston*; *Derby*; *Chesterfield*; etc.; also from Huntingdon St. (B 3) to *Mansfield* viâ Newstead Abbey; *Southwell*; *Ollerton*, *Worksop*, and *Doncaster*; *Loughborough*; *Leicester*; *Melton Mowbray*; *Grantham*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES to *London*, *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, etc.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (C 2), Theatre Quadrant; *Playhouse*, Goldsmith St. (C 2); *Empire* (variety), Sherwood St. (C 2). — ICE STADIUM, Lr. Parliament St.

History. The Saxon *Snotingaham* was occupied by the Danes in 868 and became the chief of the five boroughs of the Danelagh (the others being Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford). It was recaptured in 918 by Edward the Elder, who built the first bridge at the important strategical crossing of the Trent. After the Conquest a strong castle was built here, which became the key of the Midlands and a favourite royal residence. Henry II granted a charter to the town in 1155, and in the 14–15th cent. Nottingham was famed throughout Europe for its alabaster carvings. In 1642, at the opening of the Civil War, Charles I unfurled his banner at Nottingham (on Standard Hill), but the castle was seized and held by Col. Hutchinson for Parliament, by whose orders it was finally demolished in 1651. The prosperity of Nottingham dates from the invention of the stocking-frame by the Rev. Wm. Lee of Calverton in 1589. Hargreaves came to the town with his spinning-jenny in 1768, and in 1769 Arkwright erected his first spinning-mill here. The Luddite riots of 1811–16 broke out and were most violent at Nottingham. The *Luddites*, bands of starving weavers who saw a panacea for their evil plight in the wholesale destruction of machinery, are said to have taken their name from Ned Lud, a half-witted lad who had destroyed a couple of looms in an imbecile rage. Of Lord Byron's three speeches in the House of Lords, the first was an impassioned appeal on behalf of the rioters. Among the


NOTTINGHAM
Scale of ½ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
600
800
To Mansfield and Ollerton
To Southwell
To Leicester
To Kegworth
To University
To Derby, Ilkeston, Ripley
1
2
3
4
A
B
C
D
E
F
CHURCH CEMETERY
ARBORETUM
GENERAL CEMETERY
High School
Inst.
Pond
Southfield Ho.
Women's Hosp.
Sch. of Art
Blind Inst.
College
Guild Hall
VICTORIA STATION
Electric Sta.
Bus Sta.
Market
Victoria Park
Baths
Sneinton Market
Electric Supply Sta.
Thea.
Post Office
Albert Hall
Bus Sta.
Council Ho.
Eye Infirmary
General Hospital
Castle
Art Museum
Museum
Island St.
HIGH LEVEL
LONDON RD. STA.
LOW LEVEL
GOODS STA.
Engineering & Boiler Works
Corporation Depot
Locomotive Works
Queen's Walk Cricket Ground
County Football Ground
ARKWRIGHT STR. STA.
R. TRENT
FOREST ROAD EAST
PEEL STREET
SHAKESPEARE STREET
MANSFIELD ROAD
ROBIN HOODS CHASE
ALFRETON ROAD
DERBY ROAD
UPPER PARLIAMENT STREET
PARLIAMENT STREET
CHAPEL BAR
LONG ROW
MILTON STR.
GOLDSMITH ST.
HUNTINGDON STREET
ST. ANNS WELL ROAD
WOOLPACK LANE
BARKERGATE
HIGH PAVEMENT
CLIFF ROAD
CANAL STREET
CASTLE BOULEVARD
STATION STREET
QUEENS ROAD
CARRINGTON ST.
LONDON ROAD
WATERWAY STR. WEST
WATERWAY STR. EAST
CROCUS STREET
KIRKE WHITE STREET
RUPERT STR.
KINGSMEADOW RD.
DEERING STR.
CLAYTON ST.
HOLGATE ROAD
ARKWRIGHT STREET
TRENT BRI.
LENTON ROAD
PEVERIL DRIVE
PARK DRIVE
FISH POND DR.
HAMILTON DRIVE
HOPE DRIVE
FRIAR LANE
HOUNDS GATE
CASTLE GATE
LOW PAVEMENT
BROAD MARSH
FLETCHER GATE
HOCKLEY
SNEINTON
629


DERBY
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
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100
200
300
400
To Matlock
To Ripley
To Ashbourne
To Sudbury
To Burton
To Nottingham
To Leicester
To Melbourne
1
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A
B
C
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E
F
Goods Yard
County Cricket Grd
NOTTINGHAM ROAD STA.
Nottingham Road
Derby Canal
Market
R. Derwent
Meadow Road
Cattle Market
Recreation Grd
Baths
Council House
Mkt.
Bus Sta.
Police H.Q.
Town Hall
Market Place
G.P.O.
All Saints
County Hall
King's Hall & Baths
St Alkmund's Ch.
St Mary's (R.C.)
Chantry
Derby Sch.
Sch.
Ch.
Cha.
Cin.
FRIARGATE STA.
Friar Gate
St Werburgh's Ch.
Art Gallery
Lib. & Mus.
Hippodrome
St Peter's Ch.
Technical College
Grand Theat.
Coliseum
Royal Infirmary
Arboretum
Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Wks.
Midland Sta.
P.O.
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Edward St
River St
Duke St
Nun St
Bridge Gate
St Mary's Bridge
Mansfield Rd
Fox Street
Wood St
Keys St
Clarke St
King Street
Lodge Lane
Brook St
St Helen's St
Goodwin St
Queen St
Sowter Rd
Cathedral Road
Willow Row
Walker La.
St Mary's Gate
Irongate
Full St
Stuart St
Exeter St
Derwent St
Agard St
Ford St
Bold La
Sadler Gate
Strand
Wardwick
Cornmarket
Tenant St
Corpn St
Morledge
Cattle Market
Victoria St
Albert St
Becket St
Colyers St
Curzon St
Stafford St
Macklin St
Drewry La
Crompton St
Wilson St
Forester St
Green Lane
Babington Lane
St Peter's St
East St
Albion St
Eagle St
Devonshire St
Siddals Road
Traffic Walk
Castle St
Borough Walk
Hope St
Liversage St
Park St
John Street
Carrington St
Canal St
Wellington St
Calvert St
Railway Terrace
Midland Rd
Nelson St
Monk Street
Stockbrook St
Abbey Street
Gerard Street
Woods Lane
Boyer St
Burton Road
Lime Av
Mill Hill Lane
Mount St
Normanton Road
Sacheverel St
Wilmot St
Leopold St
Charnwood St
Melbourne St
Hartington St
Leonard St
Grove St
Belgrave St
Loudoun St
Osmaston Road
Bradshaw St
Litchurch St
Regent St
Oxford St
High Street
Arboretum St
Bloomfield St
Clifton St
Barlow St
Bateman St
London Road
829

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famous natives of Nottingham are Col. Hutchinson (1615–64), Thomas and Paul Sandby, the artists (1721–98 and 1725–1809), Henry Kirke White (1785–1806), poet, General Booth (1829–1912), and Capt. Albert Ball, V.C., the airman (d. 1917; monument in the castle grounds). Richard Bonington (1801–28), the painter, was born at *Arnold*, 3 m. N.E. Lord Byron lived as a boy in Pelham St. and in St. James St. (1798–99). William and Mary Howitt kept a chemist's shop at the corner of Parliament St. and Newcastle St.

The **Castle** (D 2), with pleasant grounds, crowns a precipitous rock 133 ft. high. The present building, in a heavy Italian style, was erected in 1674–79 by the first Duke of Newcastle, on the site of the Norman castle built soon after the Conquest by William Peveril, the sole relic of which is the Edwardian gateway. It was burned down by the Reform rioters in 1831, and was restored in 1875–78, when the corporation leased it from the duke's trustees and opened it as a ***Museum and Art Gallery** (10 to 6, 7, 8 or 9, free; Sun. 2–5, 1*d*.).

On the ground-floor are the classical antiquities, including the Savile Collection from the Temple of Diana at Nemi: porcelain, etc.; the Felix Joseph Collection of Wedgwood ware; the 'Nottingham Hoard' of coins of King Stephen's reign; historical documents; and an interesting collection of lace and textiles. Upstairs are the Middleton Collection of 17–18th cent. court dresses; local alabaster sculpture (14–15th cent.); and paintings, including works by *Bonington* and modern British artists, and the Clumber collection lent by the Duke of Newcastle (*Gainsborough*, Beggar Boys; *Holbein*, Portrait of a Divine; *Janssens the Elder*, Anne of Denmark, queen of James I; *Reynolds*, Samuel Foote; *Lucas van Leyden*, Emperor Maximilian; *Matsys*, The artist painting his mother). On application to the attendant (fee 3*d*.) the visitor is shown the dungeons and 'Mortimer's Hole,' a subterranean passage 100 yds. long by which the young Edward III is said to have gained access to the castle in 1330 in order to arrest his mother Queen Isabella and her paramour Earl Mortimer. — The quaint old '*Trip to Jerusalem*' *Inn* abuts on the entrance to this passage at the foot of the rock.

Friar Lane, with the *Collin Almshouses* of 1709, leads N.E. from the castle to the CITY CENTRE (C 2) an open space of 5½ acres. On the E. side is the large classical *Council House*, by Cecil Howitt (1928), in the Shambles at the side of which Kirke White was born. Long Row, on the N. side, contains the best shops in the city.

Wheeler Gate leads S. from the City Centre, past *St. Peter's Church*, to Castle Gate (r.) and Low Pavement (l.). Opposite St. Peter's is Hounds Gate, with the 15th cent. *Salutation Inn.* Marshal Tallard, taken prisoner at Blenheim, resided in 1705–11 at *Newdigate House*, in Castle Gate, and is said to have taught allotment-gardening to the citizens. Low Pavement, with some 18th cent. houses, and Middle Pavement lead to Weekday Cross. On the S. side of High Pavement (D 3) is the *Unitarian Chapel*, attended by Byron as a boy. Here S. T. Coleridge preached a charity sermon in 1796 and Bonington was baptized in 1802. *St. Mary's*, an imposing church of the late 15th cent., has a fine nave, a massive central tower, and a painting by Fra Bartolommeo.

From the City Centre Market St. and South Sherwood St. lead N. to the handsome *Guildhall*, in Burton St. To the N.W. is the *Arboretum* (A 1), a beautiful park with aviaries and a statue of Feargus O'Connor (1794–1855), the Chartist leader and M.P. for Nottingham in 1847–48. On the S. side is the *School of Art*, on the N. the *High School* (founded 1513); in front of the former is a statue of Bonington. In Derby Rd., W. of the centre, is the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (C 1), an early work by Pugin, in a severe E.E. style. Close by is the *Albert Hall*, built in 1909 by the Wesleyans.

On the S. side of the town, 1 m. from the City Centre (bus 43, 46, 21, 14), is the handsome **Trent Bridge** (F 4; 1869–71), which crosses the river (navigable below it for barges of 120 tons) to the famous *County Cricket Ground*, and to the new *County Hall* (unfinished). On the pleasant Victoria Embankment is a War Memorial Arch (1927). Boats may be hired at the bridge, and small steamers ply thence downstream (E.) to *Colwick Park* (a popular resort, with a racecourse) and *Colwick Hall*, the home of Mrs. Musters, Byron's Mary Chaworth (d. 1832), who is buried in the church. — To the N. of the town, at the S. extremity of Sherwood Forest, is held the famous '*Goose Fair*' (1st week of Oct.), now given over to merrymaking, transferred from the Market Place in 1928.

About 2 m. W. of Nottingham by Derby Rd. (bus 45, 39) is **Wollaton Hall*, the magnificent Renaissance mansion built by Robert Smithson for Sir Francis Willoughby in 1580–88, purchased by the city of Nottingham in 1925 and now containing a Natural History Museum (10–7 or dusk, Sun. 2.30–5.30 or dusk, free). The large park has a golf course and a notable avenue of limes, and the first glasshouse in England for the protection of plants is said to have been erected in the beautiful gardens (17th cent).

Castle Boulevard (D 2, 1; bus 4, 5a) and its extensions lead W. viâ *Lenton*, which has a carved Norman *Font in its modern church, to (2 m.) the fine buildings of **Nottingham University**, by Morley Horder (1922–28), in Highfields Park, presented by Lord Trent. Founded as University College in 1881 and incorporated in 1948, the University has faculties of arts, education, pure science, applied science, and agriculture and horticulture. — About 1 m. farther on is *Beeston* (16,016 inhab.), a manufacturing town, with Messrs. Boots' model factory for fine chemicals and toilet preparations.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO MANSFIELD, 14¼ m. (A 60). Railway in 40–55 min. — At (9 m.) the *Pilgrim Oak* is the entrance to *Newstead Abbey (open Easter-Sept. 2–5, adm. Mon., Tues., Fri. 1/, other days 6*d.*; in winter apply to the Estate Office. Gardens 10–8 or dusk, Sun. from 2, 1/), the ancestral home of Lord Byron (1788–1824). The original 12th cent. Augustinian priory, founded by Henry II, was converted into a residence in 1540 by Sir John Byron of Colwick. During the poet's minority the place was let, but he resided at intervals here between 1806 and 1816, and in 1818 he sold it to Col. Wildman. In 1931 the abbey ruins and the Byron rooms were presented to the city of Nottingham by Sir Julien Cahn. The cloister-square, containing the old chapter-house (now a chapel), remains practically perfect, but virtually nothing of the church exists save the lovely late 13th cent. W. front. Three 15–16th cent. Byron tombs were brought here from Colwick in 1938. Among the most interesting rooms are the *Great Hall*, the *Prior's Dining Room*, with Byron's portrait by Thos. Phillips, the *Drawing Room*, with the Roe-Byron collection of relics and MSS., and *Byron's Bedroom*, which remains much as he left it. Near the N.E. angle of the house is buried his favourite retriever 'Boatswain.' Livingstone was a guest here in 1864–65 (plaque on staircase wall). — 14¼ m. Mansfield, see Rte. 48. The return (A 611; 15¼ m.) may be made viâ (6 m.) *Annesley Hall* (3 m. S.W. of Newstead Abbey), the early home of Byron's Mary Chaworth, and (9 m.) *Hucknall Torkard*, a colliery town (17,338 inhab.), in the church of which Lord Byron rests beneath a slab of rosso antico presented by the King of Greece. His mother and daughter also are buried here. — At *Calverton*, 6 m. N.E. of Nottingham, is a modern colliery designed by G. A. Jellicoe (1940).

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO SOUTHWELL, 13½ m. (A 612). Railway in ¾–1 hr. (carriages changed at Rolleston). At *Stoke Bardolph* (r.), 5 m. from Nottingham, the Ferry Boat Inn (pens. 18/6–21/) is a favourite riverside resort. The main road commands wide views across the Trent valley, which it follows as far as (9½ m.) *Thurgarton*, the fine church of which preserves a W. doorway and other remains of a 13th cent. priory. — 13½ m. *Southwell*, see Rte. 49.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Birmingham), 22 m. (A 453). — Beyond (4 m.) *Beeston* (see above) is (8 m.) *Long Eaton* (22,339 inhab.) a lacemaking town. At *Attenborough*, 2 m. E., is the house where Henry Ireton (1611–51) was born. On the left is *Trent College*, a well-known public school. Crossing the Trent, we enter Leicestershire. — 12 m. *Castle Donington*; 1 m. W. is *Donington Hall*, rebuilt in 1793. In the park is a well-known motor-racing track. 16 m. *Breedon* has a fine church with a remarkable sculptured frieze from an earlier building. — 22 m. *Ashby*, see p. 358.

From Nottingham to *Grantham* and to *Newark*, see Rte. 49; to *Derby*, see p. 361; to *Sherwood Forest*, see Rte. 48.

Beyond Nottingham we cross the industrial Erewash valley, either viâ (131½ m.) *Eastwood*, birthplace of D. H. Lawrence (1885–1930), or viâ (130 m.) *Ilkeston*, a mining and lacemaking town (32,809 inhab.). In the church are a chancel screen and sedilia of the early 14th century. — 136½ m. *Ripley*. — At (138¼ m.) *Swanwick* are held yearly conferences on religious and sociological topics. — 139½ m. *Alfreton* and (144½ m.) *Clay Cross* are colliery towns.

149 m. **Chesterfield** (*Station*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Portland*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 19/), a mining and chemical-manufacturing town (64,146 inhab.), has a fine parish church (c. 1350) with good window-tracery and elaborate 16th cent. tombs. The spire (230 ft.) is curiously twisted 8 ft. out of the perpendicular, owing to the warping of the timbers beneath the leaden covering. George Stephenson (1781–1848), who lived at Tapton House, 1 m. N.E., is buried in Trinity Church. The *Stephenson Memorial Hall* contains a museum of engineering, and now houses a civic theatre; and there is a repertory theatre at the *Hippodrome*. The *Town Hall* (1938) is N.W. of the centre.

A pleasant walk may be taken over the hills to (12 m.) *Bakewell*. — To *Bolsover Castle* and *Hardwick Hall*, see Rte. 48. — MOTOR-BUSES to *Mansfield*; *Worksop*, and *Retford* or *Doncaster*; *Matlock*; *Buxton*; etc.

A 619 leads from Chesterfield to (15 m.) *Worksop* (Rte. 48) viâ (4 m.) *Staveley*, a centre of chemical and iron manufacture, 2 m. N. of which is *Renishaw*, the seat of the Sitwell family, with noted gardens (no adm.).

To the right of (150¾ m.) *Whittington Moors* is the old village of Whittington, with *Revolution House* (formerly an inn), where the plans for the overthrow of James II in 1688 were arranged. — 154¼ m. *Dronfield* church has a fine 14th cent. chancel with the brasses (c. 1390) of two brother priests upon a single slab (said to be a unique occurrence). — 161 m. **Sheffield**, see Rte. 52H.

47. THE DERBYSHIRE PEAK

The hill region known as the **Peak District** is constituted by the termination of the Pennine Chain. The Peak proper is comprised in the N. and N.W. portions of Derbyshire itself, but its characteristic scenery extends for a considerable distance into the 'Moorlands' district of Staffordshire, and also (to a lesser degree) into Cheshire. This scenery, long since famous, is divisible into two great types. The loftiest and wildest portion, attaining in three instances to a height of more than 2000 ft., is formed of the millstone-grit and Yoredale series, and consists of desolate, heather-clad moors, broken by cultivated valleys, the containing hills of which are often guarded towards their summits by low, black lines of crag locally known as 'edges.' The carboniferous limestone country, on the contrary, in the centre of the district, nowhere reaches an elevation of more than 1600 ft., and approximates more closely to an undulating plateau; heather is here replaced by a sweet, green turf, divided by loose stone walls (built without mortar) into an endless chequer of fields; and wood is almost wholly absent. The scenery is so far inferior to that of the millstone-grit; but its monotony is redeemed by its intersection at frequent intervals by narrow ravines, in connection with the drainage of the Manifold, Dove, and Wye. It is in these ravines, which are often bounded (notably at Matlock, in Cheedale, and in Dovedale) by noble walls of gleaming white cliff, that we find the unique characteristic of Derbyshire. The scale, of course, is diminutive; but in point of beauty these glens can vie even with the grand gorges of the Tarn, in Central France. The subterranean marvels for which Derbyshire is also famous are perhaps less striking than those of the Mendips and Craven.

The Peak, like other hill districts, is best explored on foot; but a superficial survey of what is best in it, natural and artificial, may be made by the motorist who follows the easy round, Derby—Matlock—Rowsley—Baslow—Hathersage—Castleton—Buxton—Bakewell—Ashbourne—Derby. Divergences, of course, will naturally be made to sites of interest a little off the route, such as Haddon Hall, Eyam, Chee Tor, Cratcliffe Tor, and Dovedale. Good walkers may explore the district pretty thoroughly by the following twelve-day itinerary. i. Matlock to Matlock, viâ Lea Bridge, Crich, Wingfield Manor, and Dethick (16 m.); ii. Matlock to Bakewell, viâ Bonsall, Winster, Cratcliffe Tor, Alport, and Lathkill Dale (15 m.); iii. Bakewell to Ashbourne, viâ Over Haddon, Youlgreave, Bradford Dale, Parwich, and Tissington (18 m.); iv. Ashbourne to Hartington, viâ the Dove (13 m.); v. Hartington to Buxton, viâ Longnor, Dove Head, Three Shire Head, and 'Cat and Fiddle' (18 m.); vi. Buxton to Edale, viâ Combs, Chapel, and Rushup Edge (13 m.); vii. Edale to Edale, round Kinderscout viâ Edale Cross, Ashop Head, and Snake Inn (19 m.); viii. Edale over Lose Hill to Castleton and its caves (5 m.); ix. Castleton to Hathersage, viâ Hope, Win Hill, and Stanage Edge (18 m.); x. Hathersage to Baslow, viâ Abney, Eyam, and Stoney Middleton (11 m.); xi. Baslow to Bakewell, viâ Chatsworth and Haddon Hall (8 m.); xii. Bakewell to Buxton, viâ Ashford, Monsal Dale, and Chee Dale (16 m.).

A. From Derby to Manchester viâ Leek

ROAD, 59½ m. (A 52, A 523; motor-bus), skirting the Peak District on the S.W. and affording access to Dovedale and the Manifold valley.

RAILWAY from Uttoxeter (see p. 361) to Manchester, 50 m. in c. 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 4½ m. *Rocester*, junction for Ashbourne. — 5¼ m. *Denstone*. — 8 m. *Alton*. — 19 m. Leek. — 21 m. *Rudyard Lake*. — 32¾ m. Macclesfield (Hibel Rd.). — 40½ m. *Bramhall*. — 44¼ m. *Stockport*. — 50 m. **Manchester (London Road).**

Derby, see Rte. 45. — 6¼ m. *Brailsford* (Rose & Crown,

R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; Ednaston Lodge, unlic., 1½ m. W., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.). — 13 m. **Ashbourne** (*Green Man*, an old-fashioned house, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Station*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is an interesting town (4507 inhab.) on the S. verge of the wild limestone country of the Peak. The **Church* (13th cent.), with a lofty spire (212 ft.) and curious double transepts, contains the touching memorial (by Banks) of a child (Penelope Boothby; d. 1791) and the splendid medieval monuments of the Cokayne family (N. transept; adm. 3*d*.). In the vestry is an interesting dedication-brass of 1241. At Shrovetide a traditional game of football is played in the main street.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Derby*, *Leek* and *Macclesfield*, *Uttoxeter*, *Matlock*, and *Buxton* viâ Alsop-en-le-Dale and Hartington.

FROM ASHBOURNE TO UTTOXETER, 11¾ m. (B 5032). Railway in ½ hr. We cross the Dove to Mayfield (see below) and turn left. — 4¼ m. *Ellastone* is identified with 'Hayslope,' the chief scene of 'Adam Bede,' while *Norbury*, on the other bank of the Dove, is the 'Norbourne' and Ashbourne the 'Oakbourne' of the novel. The church of Norbury has a 14th cent. chancel and contains a wealth of 14th cent. glass and some ancient monuments (13–16th cent.). The cottage where Robert Evans, father of 'George Eliot' and prototype of 'Adam Bede,' was born, is shown at *Roston*, 1 m. S. of Norbury. His grave is in Ellastone churchyard. About 1 m. N. of Ellastone is *Wootton Lodge*, a Jacobean house (1615) in a lovely situation. — At (6¼ m.) *Denstone*, with a large boys' school, we cross the Churnet, the pretty wooded valley of which is followed by the Uttoxeter–Macclesfield railway. It may be explored from *Alton* (Shrewsbury, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), 2 m. W. of Denstone. Perched on a lofty sandstone cliff are the scanty castle-ruins (c. 1175), in the grounds (adm. on previous application) of the Convent of the Assumption (French nuns), a picturesque building by the elder Pugin. On the opposite side of the glen is *Alton Towers*, with fine grounds (no adm.). — A pleasant lane ascends the valley to (2½ m. more) *Oakamoor* (Lord Nelson, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 87/6), 3¼ m. E. of Cheadle. — At (7½ m.) *Rocester* are remains of a Roman camp and a churchyard cross in unusually good preservation. About 3 m. W. are the picturesque 13th cent. ruins of *Croxden Abbey*, founded by Cistercians in 1176 (open 10–dusk; Sun. 11–dusk; 3*d*.). The principal remains are those of the W. front and S. transept of the church (which had a fivefold apse) and of the chapter-house and other buildings E. of the cloister. — 11¾ m. *Uttoxeter*, see Rte. 45.

From Ashbourne to *Dovedale* and *Buxton*, see Rte. 47B.

At (15 m.) *Mayfield* (Queen's Arms, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), on the Staffordshire bank of the Dove, is the cottage where Thomas Moore wrote most of 'Lalla Rookh.' — We ascend on to the moors, and at (20 m.) *Waterhouses* cross the Hamps, a tributary of the Manifold.

A fine footpath, 8 m. long, on the track of a disused light railway, descends the Hamps to (3½ m.) its junction with the Manifold, overlooked by the noble crag of *Beeston Tor*. It then ascends the Manifold viâ (4¾ m.) *Thor's Cave*, a striking cavern, below which the Manifold begins the subterranean course that ends at Ilam (Rte. 47B). — 8 m. *Hulme End*, see Rte. 47B.

28 m. **Leek** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7½ gs.) is a clean and well-built town (18,556 inhab.), with important silk-mills. The churchyard, in which is a fine Saxon cross of unusual type, commands a striking view of the *Roches* or *Roaches*, a

range of hills c. 5 m. N., perhaps the best example in the country of tumbled masses of millstone grit. About 1½ m. N. of Leek are the scanty remains of *Dieulacresse Abbey* (13th cent.; no adm.). — 32 m. *Rudyard Lake* (Rudyard, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 5½ gs.), from which Kipling took his name, is a reservoir which has almost the charm of a natural lake (2 m. long; boating). — From (43¼ m.) *Rushton Spencer* we may visit *Swythamley Park* (3 m. N.E.) and the lovely scenery of the lower Dane valley, beyond which we enter Cheshire. — 41 m. **Macclesfield** (*Bull's Head*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.; *Macclesfield Arms*, R. & B. 14/), an old-fashioned town (34,902 inhab.), is the chief seat of the silk industry in England. *St. Michael's* (mostly rebuilt) contains the quaint little Savage Chapel, with recumbent effigies and an 'indulgence brass' of c. 1506. In West Park are the old market-cross, the town stocks, and a museum.

A splendid walk may be taken across the wild *Macclesfield Forest* viâ the *Cat & Fiddle Inn* to (12 m.) *Buxton*. About 4 m. S.W. of Macclesfield is *Gawsworth*, with a beautiful half-timbered hall (no adm.) and rectory and an interesting church with 17th cent. monuments of the Fittons, including Mary Fitton (d. c. 1620), perhaps the 'dark lady' of Shakespeare's sonnets.

43½ m. *Prestbury* (l.) with St. Peter's (13th cent.), the fine mother-church of Macclesfield, and a beautiful Norman chapel in the churchyard. — At (45 m.) *Adlington* is the fine half-timbered Adlington Hall (15–18th cent.; adm. 2/, Apr.–Sept., Sat. & Sun. 2–7, bank holidays 10–7). — At (50 m.) *Hazel Grove* we join the road from Buxton (Rte. 47C).

About 1½ m. S.W. (l.; and 1 m. N. of Bramhall station) is ***Bramall Hall**, one of the finest specimens of black-and-white timber-and-plaster architecture in England. It dates in its present form from 1590–99, but has some earlier portions. The hall, which contains old furniture, etc., is open 11–1 and 2–7 (in winter 2–4), adm. 1/; the lovely park of 62 acres is open free.

53½ m. **Stockport** (*White Lion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), an ancient and busy manufacturing town (125,505 inhab.), the chief industries being cotton-spinning and hat-making ('silk hats'), is situated on the slopes of the narrow valley of the Mersey. Several old timbered houses have survived. In St. Peter's Sq. (r.) is a statue of Richard Cobden (1804–65), M.P. for Stockport in 1841–47. Stockport has a handsome Town Hall and a War Memorial Art Gallery (open 1–7; Sun. 12–5); the huge railway viaduct of 22 arches is 1780 ft. long and 108 ft. high. — 59½ m. **Manchester**, see Rte. 51.

B. From Ashbourne to Manchester (Dovedale, Buxton)

ROAD, 50 m. (A 515, A 6; motor-buses), mostly over high moorland.

RAILWAY, 47¾ m. in 2 hrs. Principal Stations: 2¾ m. *Thorpe Cloud*. — 6¾ m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale*. — 11½ m. *Hartington*. — 22¼ m. **Buxton**. — 27½ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith*. — 31¼ m. *Whaley Bridge*. — 42 m. *Stockport*. — 47¾ m. **Manchester** (London Road).

Ashbourne, see Rte. 47A. The Buxton road leads due N. through (2½ m.) *Fenny Bentley*, with an old manor-house and, in the church, the unique Beresford tomb (c. 1550) showing two shrouded adult figures in alabaster, with 21 children below. *Bradbourne* church, 2½ m. N.E. has interesting Norman and pre-Norman stone carvings. — 4 m. *Tissington* is noted for its ancient custom of 'well dressing' with pictures of flower-petal mosaic on Ascension Day (at present suspended).

A much more attractive way of reaching Tissington (4½ m.) is to descend across the Bentley Brook to (1½ m.) *Mappleton*, on the Dove, and then to ascend, past (3 m.) *Thorpe* (Peveril of the Peak, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.; Dog & Partridge, R. & B. 10/, pens. 98/). Either of these villages is a starting-point for the S. end of ***Dovedale**, the narrow ravine (2¾ m. long) through which the Dove forces its way between Mill Dale and Thorpe.

The glen (path only) is beautifully wooded and guarded by fantastic limestone cliffs. No traveller is likely to deny its singular charm, even if he does not share Dr. Johnson's opinion that "he who has seen Dovedale has no need to visit the Highlands." It passes for the 'Happy Valley' of 'Rasselas' and the 'Eagle Dale' of 'Adam Bede.' The entrance lies between the bare summits of *Thorpe Cloud* (E.; 942 ft.) and *Bunster* (W.; 1000 ft.). The National Trust owns c. 2000 acres of land in the Dove and Manifold valleys, with covenants protecting c. 2800 more acres from unsightly development.

From the Peveril of the Peak hotel a direct path descends to the stepping stones on the Dove in 10–15 min. A longer and prettier approach bears r. before *Thorpe Church* and leads across the river to (2 m.) the *Izaak Walton Hotel* (R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), ½ m. S.E. of the stepping-stones. This hotel stands ½ m. E. of the village of *Ilam*, the church of which has a Norman font, the E.E. shrine of the local St. Bertram, a group by Chantrey, and two nearly perfect Saxon churchyard crosses. In the beautiful grounds of *Ilam Hall* (now a Youth Hostel) the Manifold comes to light from a long subterranean course (see p. 373). A path ascends its winding course to (4½ m.) Beeston Tor (*View).

From the stepping-stones the path ascends the E. or Derbyshire side of the Dove, crossing *Sharplow Point*, and passing the *Twelve Apostles* and the *Church* (l.), *Tissington Spires* (r.), and other fancifully named outcrops. Beyond the *Dove Holes* (caves) we reach *Mill Dale*, c. 2¾ m. from the entrance. Here Dovedale proper ends, and we may ascend (r.) to (1½ m.) Alsop-en-le-Dale (see below). Walkers with leisure should, however, continue up the Dove to (5 m.) *Hartington* (see below), traversing a succession of attractive glens, including *Wolfscote Dale* (N.T.), and *Beresford Dale*, last and most striking. At the exit of this is the classic fishing-house, immortalised as the meeting-place of Charles Cotton and Izaak Walton. The 17th cent. pew of the former is shown in the church of *Alstonfield*, ¾ m. N.W. of Mill Dale.

6¼ m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale* (New Inns, ½ m. S., R. & B. 11/, pens. 6 gs.) for the N. end of Dovedale (comp. above). In the church of *Parwich*, 2½ m. E., is a Norman font with a later date carved on it. The road now climbs through a green limestone country of extreme desolation, intersected in all directions by loose stone walls. — Beyond (9¾ m.) *Newhaven*, with a famous coaching inn, we leave on the right the Youlgreave road and (10¾ m.) on the left the Hartington road (see below). — 12¼ m. *Parsley Hay*. *Arbor Low*, ¾ m. E. (adm. daily, 3*d*.), is a prehistoric circle, 250 ft. in diameter, with the ditch within the vallum. — 20¼ m. **Buxton**, see below.

A more interesting road turns left at 10¾ m. (see above) for (12¾ m.) *Hartington* (Charles Cotton, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), above Beresford Dale (see above), and (14 m.) *Hulme End*, on the Manifold (path to Waterhouses, see Rte. 47A). Farther on we turn r. (N.) on B 5053. — 18½ m. *Longnor* (Cheshire Cheese, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Crewe & Harpur Arms) is an excellent centre for the upper Dove and Manifold. The road reaches its summit-level at 1472 ft.

25 m. **BUXTON** (15,353 inhab.), one of the most frequented and fashionable watering-places in England, is the most loftily situated town of its size in the kingdom (c. 950–1100 ft.). It is surrounded on three sides by wild green hills, whilst to the E. and S.E. extends an undulating and almost treeless limestone plateau. The old town (Higher Buxton) occupies the hill towards the S.; the new town (Lower Buxton) lies in the shallow valley to the N. The two are separated by the attractively laid out *Slopes* or *St. Ann's Cliff*.

Hotels. **Spa**, R. & B. from 21/6, pens. 25/–42/; **Palace**, R. & B. 21/–35/, pens. 12–15 gs.; **Old Hall**, R. & B. 15/–17/6, pens. 8–10 gs.; **Savoy**, R. & B. 15/, pens. 9 gs.; all in or near the Crescent. — **Lee Wood**, Manchester Rd., pens. 25/; **Haddon Hall Hydro**, unlic., London Rd., R. & B. 16/6–17/6, pens. 6½–7½ gs.; **Grove**, Spring Gdns., R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.; **Wychwood**, unlic., The Park, R. & B. 13/6–15/, pens. 6–8 gs.; **Buckingham**, unlic., St. John's Rd., R. & B. 12/6–18/6, pens. 6½–9½ gs.; **Portland**, unlic., St. John's Rd., R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 5–7 gs.; **Pendennis**, Devonshire Rd., R. & B. 10/6–16/6, pens. 5–7 gs.

Post Office, Quadrant. — **Information Bureau**, Public Library.

Motor-Buses from the Market Place to *Fairfield Golf Club* and *Peak Dale*; *Tissington Gates*, for *Dovedale* and *Ashbourne*; *Bakewell*, *Matlock*, and *Derby*; over Axe Edge to *Leek*; over 'Cat & Fiddle' Pass to *Macclesfield*; viâ *Chapel-en-le-Frith* to *Manchester*; *Eyam* and viâ the 'Devil's Elbow' to *Sheffield*; *Baslow* and *Chesterfield*.

Golf Courses at *Fairfield*, ¾ m. N.E.; *Cavendish Club*, ¼ m. W. — **Tennis Courts** in the Pavilion Gardens and in the parks.

Theatres. *Opera House*, Pavilion Gardens; *Playhouse*, St. John's Rd. (repertory). Concerts in the *Pavilion* in summer.

The waters of Buxton were known to the Romans, and in medieval times the town was a kind of English Lourdes, the Chapel of St. Anne being rich in votive offerings. The *Thermal Springs* (82° Fahr.) are recommended for chronic gout, rheumatism, and allied disorders, and are useful also in some nerve cases. The water is of a pretty bluish colour, and is strongly charged with nitrogen. The *Chalybeate Spring* is of great value in anæmia and as an astringent in certain cases of eye-trouble. Both waters may be drunk, but the most important use of the thermal waters is for bathing and massage. One of the thermal springs is extraordinarily rich in radio-activity. One hundred different courses of treatment are available. The powerful waters should be used only on the advice of a physician. The high season extends from late June to early Oct., but there is also a winter season, with various winter sports.

At the high (S.) end of St. Ann's Cliff (see above) is the *Town Hall*, a little below which is a small but interesting

Museum (10–1 & 2.30–6), with prehistoric bones from bone-caverns, and a few local Roman antiquities. Lower Buxton, the fashionable quarter, with the baths and chief hotels, dates practically from the building of the striking Palladian CRESCENT, in imitation of those at Bath, by the fifth Duke of Devonshire in 1780. At the S.W. end of this are the *Natural* or *Tepid Baths*, and at the other end are the *Hot Baths*, where the water is artificially heated (visitors admitted). Opposite is the *Pump Room* (adm. 3*d*.). — The other chief architectural feature of Buxton is the *Devonshire Hospital*, behind the Crescent (visitors shown round, 10.30–11.30 & 3–4). Originally a riding-school, it was converted by the sixth Duke of Devonshire in 1858. Its dome, though only 118 ft. in height, is the widest in the world (154 ft.). — The *Pavilion* (adm. up to 1, 4*d*.; 1–6, 6*d*.), in St. John's Rd., W. of the Crescent, is built on the edge of extensive gardens which are the great pleasure-resort of Buxton, with band-stand, concert-hall, boating-lake, etc. Adjacent are the *Opera House* and the *Playhouse*.

ENVIRONS. Nearly 1 m. S.W. is **Poole's Hole**, a striking limestone cavern, near the source of the Wye (open 10–dusk, Easter to Nov.; 1/). — About 5 m. W. (pedestrians save about 1 m. by the old road from Burbage) is the *Cat & Fiddle*, the loftiest fully-licensed inn (1690 ft.) in England. The surrounding moorland is featureless and rather dreary; but the view is said to extend in clear weather to the Mersey. This walk may be extended across the wild moorlands of *Macclesfield Forest* to (7 m.) *Macclesfield* (Rte. 47A). — **Axe Edge** (1807 ft.), 2½ m. S.W., which, like Plynlimon, is a nursing mother of rivers—the Wye, the Goyt, the Dane, the Manifold, and the Dove—is the highest point in the immediate vicinity of Buxton. The summit is indefinite, and the view of the same character as from the 'Cat & Fiddle,' though more extensive towards the S.E. — About 4 m. N.W. is *Goyt's Bridge*, a picturesque cluster of cottages in the hollow of the Goyt. Pedestrians may return by *Goyt's Clough* and the old 'Cat & Fiddle' road (5½ m.); or may continue down the valley to (4 m.) *Whaley Bridge*, or cross the hill viâ *Combs* to (5 m.) *Chapel-en-le-Frith*. — *Chee Tor* (Rte. 47C) is 5 m. E., and 1½ m. farther is *Miller's Dale*, whence we may return by train. — **Ludchurch*, a narrow chasm in the millstone-grit, is 9 m. S.W. The whole of this neighbourhood, including the *Roches* (Rte. 47A) and the lower *Dane Valley*, is the most beautiful near Buxton, and should not be missed. — *Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, Castleton, Dovedale*, and *Eyam* are all easily reached from Buxton by road or rail.

From Buxton to *Miller's Dale* and *Bakewell*, see Rte. 47C.

Beyond Buxton A 6 ascends to 1401 ft., with *Combs Moss* (1614 ft.) on the right. — 32½ m. *Whaley Bridge* is a picturesque village at the mouth of the Goyt valley, where the Sheffield road (Rte. 47D) comes in. — 35 m. *New Mills* is a busy manufacturing town (8551 inhab.), affording access to Hayfield and Kinderscout (Rte. 47D). — 36½ m. *Disley* is 2 m. N. of *Lyme Park* (N.T.; adm. daily 2–dusk; 1/), a beautiful house, originally Elizabethan but altered in 1726 and in 1817, with several Jacobean rooms, and situated in a well-timbered natural park of 1320 acres. — 40½ m. *Hazel Grove*, and thence to (50 m.) **Manchester**, see Rte. 47A.

C. From Derby to Manchester viâ Matlock and Bakewell

Road, 44 m. (A 6, A 622, A 625; motor-bus). This is one of the most beautiful and interesting roads in the kingdom, followed closely by the railway as far as Bakewell. From Bakewell the direct Manchester road leads viâ Buxton, but the longer road through Castleton is more attractive.

Railway, 61½ m. in 1¾ hr. Principal Stations: 5¼ m. *Duffield.* — 7¾ m. *Belper.* — 10¼ m. *Ambergate*, junction for Chesterfield (13¾ m.). — 15¼ m. *Cromford.* — 16 m. *Matlock Bath.* — 17¼ m. Matlock. — 21½ m. *Rowsley.* — 24¾ m. **Bakewell.** — 28½ m. *Monsal Dale.* — 31¼ m. *Miller's Dale*, junction for **Buxton** (5¾ m.). — 39½ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith.* — 41¾ m. *Chinley.* — 61½ m. **Manchester** (Central).

Derby, see Rte. 45. A 6 ascends the Derwent valley. At (4¼ m.) *Duffield* are the excavated foundations of a huge Norman keep (N.T.).

From Duffield B 5023 ascends the valley of the Ecclesbourne to (8 m. **Wirksworth** (*Red Lion*), a small market-town (3911 inhab.) and capital of the lead-mining district of the Low Peak, where well-dressing (comp. p. 375) is still carried out on Whitsunday. At the *Moot Hall* is preserved the Miners' Standard Dish (temp. Henry VIII). In the fine *Church*, mostly of the 13–14th cent., are a remarkable Saxon tombstone and the first bas-relief of a miner. Wirksworth is probably the 'Snowfield' of George Eliot's 'Adam Bede.' Samuel Evans, original of Seth Bede, appears in the burial register (d. 1858), and his grave has been located. The novelist's aunt, Elizabeth Evans (d. 1849), who is supposed to have supplied the hint for 'Dinah Morris,' is commemorated by a tablet in the Ebenezer Methodist Church, whilst her pulpit is preserved in the Bede Memorial Church. — The road to Ashbourne, 11 m. S.W., commands pleasant views.

7½ m. *Belper* (13,023 inhab.) has large cotton mills. — Beyond (10 m.) *Ambergate*, an important railway junction, the valley increases in beauty. — 12 m. *Whatstandwell* lies beneath the much-quarried *Crich Stand* (1½ m. N.E.; 955 ft.; *View; war memorial to Sherwood Foresters). On the right are the woods of *Lea Hurst*, residence of Florence Nightingale (d. 1910). — 15 m. *Cromford* (Greyhound). Here Richard Arkwright established the first cotton mill in Derbyshire (1771). *Willersley Castle*, built by him in 1792, stands in beautiful grounds (adm. on application to the Resident Secretary), and is now a Methodist guest-house (non-members admitted, pens. 10/9–12/). About 2 m. E., by hilly lane and footpath, is the 13th cent. church of *Dethick*, with a good 16th cent. tower.

16¼ m. **MATLOCK BATH** and (17½ m.) **MATLOCK.** Under the general head of Matlock (10,599 inhab.) are comprised the two adjacent watering-places of *Matlock* and *Matlock Bath*, situated on the Derwent. The former is the more important, though decidedly the less picturesque. Matlock itself consists of two distinct portions, i.e. *Matlock Bridge*, on the bank of the river, and *Matlock Bank*, on the hill above, connected by a gradient of 1 in 4. Matlock owes its modern reputation to the great water-cure establishments at Matlock Bank, the first of which was opened by Smedley in 1853. Its tepid springs (68° Fahr.), now of little repute, may be drunk at the Pump Room and the Fountain Baths.

Hotels. At *Matlock Bath* (on the hillside, with views): **New Bath**, with swimming bath, T.H., R. & B. 11/6–13/6, pens. 5½–7 gs.; **Temple**, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs. — Hydropathics at *Matlock Bank*, commanding views: **Smedley's**, pens. 7½ gs.; **Lilybank**, pens. 5½–7 gs.; **Rockside**; **Chatsworth**; **Oldham House**. — At *Matlock Bridge*: **Crown**, R. & B. 12/6.

Baths. *Fountain Baths*, in the main street at Matlock Bath; also at the *New Bath Hotel*.

Post Office, near Matlock station.

Motor-Buses every 15 min. in summer from Matlock Bridge to *Matlock Bath* and *Cromford*; also to *Bakewell* and *Buxton*; *Derby*; *Wirksworth* and *Ashbourne*; *Rowsley* and *Edensor*; etc.

Golf Course, Matlock Moor, 1½ m. N.E. of Matlock Bridge.

Matlock Bath is situated in the depths of the narrow limestone ravine through which the Derwent forces its winding course between Matlock Bridge and Cromford. The noble line of precipices on the E. bank of the river is unsurpassed in extent and height by any similar crags in England. On the opposite side are hanging woods and abruptly sloping meadows, rising to the barren dome of Masson (see below). "My present impressions," wrote Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1857, "are that I have never seen anywhere else such exquisite scenery as that which surrounds the village." Unfortunately, indiscriminate building and untidy scraps of quarry have now greatly marred the landscape and in summer it is apt to be over-run by trippers. **Matlock** proper, at the N. entrance to the ravine, occupies an open and quite different situation.

In the narrow pass between Matlock and Matlock Bath, and overhanging the left bank of the river, is the noble pile of the ***High Tor** (673 ft.; view; adm. 4*d.*, including the grotto). At its foot, and reached from the main road by a foot-bridge across the Derwent, is the *High Tor Grotto*, with remarkable crystallisations. — On the opposite side of the glen are the wooded **Heights of Abraham** (4*d.*), the *Victoria Tower* on which (dark and rather dangerous stair) commands a beautiful and extensive view. The walk may be continued (c. 20 min.) to the more commanding height of *Masson* (1110 ft.), and the return made thence by Bonsall (see below). — The *Lovers' Walks* (3*d.*), on the E. bank of the Derwent, are prettily laid out beneath the limestone cliffs. Matlock Bath is famous also for its *Petrifying Wells* (3*d.*; in the main street) and *Caves* (partly natural, largely abandoned lead-mines). The best and least artificial is the *Cumberland* (adm. 6*d.*; visit ¾ hr.), on the slope behind the New Bath Hotel. The large *Rutland Cavern* (6*d.*; in the grounds of the Heights of Abraham) is said to have room for 10,000 men. It is believed to have been worked in Roman, Saxon, and Danish times. The *Fluor Spar Cave* is alleged to have been used as a place of refuge during the Pretender's invasion (1745).

EXCURSIONS. The distances are given from Matlock Bath. About 1½ m. W., by footpath and lane, is the quaint upland village of *Bonsall*, with a market-cross and gabled 17th cent. inn. The church spire (14th cent.) is surrounded by curious 'crowns.' The return may be made across the top of Masson (see above). Or from Bonsall we may continue by footpath to *Slaley*, and thence descend into the wooded *Via Gellia* (named after the local family of Gell), returning to Matlock by road (total round, c. 6 m.).

The ruins of **Wingfield Manor** (no adm.) on a steep knoll above the Amber, 6 m. S.E. by road (7 m. viâ *Dethick*, see above), are most pleasantly reached on foot from Whatstandwell station viâ *Crich Stand* (3½ m.). It dates mainly from the second half of the 15th cent. and has been described as "probably the most striking example of a later English manor-house with certain defensive features" (Hamilton Thompson). It was finally dismantled in 1646. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned here under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury (1584–85). — Other points easily reached from Matlock are

Willersley Castle, 1½ m. S.; *Cratcliffe Tor* and *Robin Hood's Stride* (see below), 6 m. N.W.; *Ashover* (Country, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), 5½ m. N.E. (leaden font of 12th cent. in the church); *Chatsworth* (see below); *Haddon Hall* (see below); and *Dovedale* (Rte. 47B).

On leaving Matlock, we emerge from the narrow glen of the Derwent into its smiling upper vale. — In the churchyard of (19¼ m.) *Darley Dale* (Whitworth, unlic., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 4 gs.) is perhaps the oldest and finest yew in England (32 ft. girth; at least 700 years old). The church possesses a stone parclose screen, fragmentary wall-paintings (above pulpit), and some incised slabs of the early 16th century.

About 2¾ m. S.W., up a long hill, is *Winster*, with a curious 18th cent. market-house (N.T.). About 1½ m. N., to the W. of the road to Bakewell, are the strange, castellated crags of *Robin Hood's Stride*, and the gritstone cliff of *Cratcliffe Tor*, with a remarkable rock-hermitage, carved on the side of which is a 14th cent. crucifix.

21¾ m. **Rowsley** (*Peacock*, a picturesque house of 1652, R. & B. 19/, pens. 10 gs.), at the junction of the Derwent and the Wye, is the nearest station for Haddon Hall, and about as convenient as Bakewell for Chatsworth House. On *Stanton Moor*, S. of Rowsley, are the 'Nine Ladies' and other prehistoric stones.

***Chatsworth House**, the 'Palace of the Peak,' is the vast Palladian mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, in a large deer-park bounded towards the E. by moorland edges, and watered by the Derwent. Adm. to house (Easter–late Oct.), Wed. and Thurs., 11–3.30; Sat. and Sun., 2–5.30; bank holidays, 11–5.30: to gardens, Mon. to Fri., 11–4; Sat. and Sun. 2–6; bank holidays, 11–6: 2/6 (gardens only, 1/). Chatsworth lies 4 m. from Rowsley station by road, but ½ m. may be saved by footpaths beyond *Beeley*. From Rowsley village the pleasantest approach is by a footpath along the W. bank of the river (about 3½ m.).

Chatsworth has belonged to the house of Cavendish since its purchase by Sir William Cavendish (d. 1557), second husband of the famous 'Bess of Hardwick' (p. 386). The house begun by him on the site of the old manor-house was completed by his widow; and it was this house that the captive Mary Stewart visited five times, between 1570 and 1581, in the custody of Bess's fourth and final husband, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The existing palace, designed by William Talman and Thos. Archer, was begun by William Cavendish, afterwards first Duke of Devonshire, in 1687 and completed in 1706. The N. wing, by Wyatville, was built in 1820–30.

PAINTED HALL. On the wall sare paintings from the life of Julius Cæsar by *Laguerre*, with his Apotheosis on the ceiling; other rooms have ceiling-paintings with mythological subjects by *Verrio* and others. — The *CHAPEL is wainscoted with cedar and decorated with carvings in limewood. These, like most of the other wood-carvings at Chatsworth formerly attributed to Grinling Gibbons, are largely by Samuel Watson (1663–1715), a local artist. The reredos is of Derbyshire marbles; the altarpiece (Incredulity of St. Thomas) is by *Verrio*; and the statues of Faith and Hope are by the elder *Cibber*. On the ceiling is a magnificent Ascension. — In the SKETCH GALLERY is a collection of family portraits. — In the CHINA ROOM is the Consecration of St. Romuald, a Flemish 16th cent. painting, with a forged signature of

Jan van Eyck. — MUSIC ROOM. Painted on the back of a door is a fiddle, by *Vandervaart*, that often cheats the visitor into a belief in its reality. — STATE DRAWING ROOM. Tapestry, probably made at Mortlake (17th cent.). — STATE DINING ROOM. Case with Limoges enamels and rosary of Henry VIII. Coronation chairs of George III and Queen Charlotte. *Wood-carving. — From the SECOND STATE LANDING (door-cases of Derbyshire alabaster) we descend to the FIRST STATE LANDING, on which is the largest vase of 'Blue John' in existence (not so fine as one in the Vatican). In a lobby behind the OAK STAIRCASE is some marvellous *Wood-carving (cravat of point lace, woodcock, etc.) by *Grinling Gibbons*. — The SCULPTURE GALLERY, including the ORANGERY, contains the *Hunting Tapestries, woven at Tournai c. 1450, and 19th cent. sculptures.

The GARDENS, which are entered from the Orangery, are somewhat formal in character. The *Grand Cascade* is merely a flooded staircase; but the *Emperor Fountain* throws a jet 267 ft. high, rivalling the Eaux-Vives fountain in Geneva. In front of the house is the *Italian Garden*, and behind it the *French Garden*.

The *PARK is open to visitors, who may ascend (by privilege) to the *Hunting Tower* (temp. Elizabeth) on the hill behind the house (view). Thence a beautiful walk is generally open along the crest of the hill (lovely views) to the farm of *Beeley Hilltop* (50 min.), whence we may return to Rowsley by road (c. 2½ m.). — Between Chatsworth House and Edensor (see below), on the right of the drive, is *Queen Mary's Bower*, said to have been frequented by the captive queen. This and the Hunting Tower are the two sole relics of the earlier Chatsworth.

On the extreme W. limit of the park lies Edensor (no inn), a model village, the churchyard of which is the burial-place of the Cavendishes. The church, rebuilt by Scott, with a graceful spire, contains the striking classical monument of the first Earl of Devonshire (d. 1626) and a brass inscription to John Beaton (d. 1570), steward to Mary, Queen of Scots. The E. window of the S. chapel is a memorial to Lord Frederick Cavendish (p. 488). — At the N. extremity of the park is Baslow (*Peacock*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.; *Devonshire Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a pleasant village on the Derwent. — Thence to *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52H.

About 2 m. N.W. of Rowsley is ***Haddon Hall** (Duke of Rutland; adm. weekdays, 11–6, from the end of March to the end of October; 2/), in a lovely situation on a slope above the sparkling Wye, and in itself "the most attractive and most thoroughly preserved of medieval houses."

The Norman lords of Haddon were the Avenell family, from whom it passed by marriage to the Vernons about the middle of the 12th century. Towards the close of the 16th cent. Dorothy Vernon married Sir John Manners, ancestor of the present owner, though the romantic story of her elopement is not now generally considered authentic.

The Hall consists of two courtyards on different levels, and is almost wholly domestic in nature. Among notable features of the interior are the *Chapel* (12–15th cent.), the early 14th cent. *Banqueting Hall*, with 17th cent. furnishings, the *Long Gallery*, added by Sir John Manners, and the *Ante-Room*, whence the picturesque flight of steps by which Dorothy Vernon traditionally eloped descends to the garden. Below the *Gardens* the Wye is crossed by a pack-horse bridge.

Rowsley (or Bakewell, see below) is the best starting-point for the picturesque limestone glens of the *Lathkill* and the *Bradford*, which unite at *Alport* (2¾ m. from Rowsley) and join the Wye below Haddon. The Lathkill should be explored to (4¼ m.) its source near *Monyash*, where it issues from the mouth of a cave. — About ¾ m. W. of Alport, and overlooking the glen of the Bradford, is the large village of *Youlgreave* (Bull's Head, R. & B. 5/6, pens. 4 gs.), the church of which has a fine 15th cent. tower, a curious miniature chest-tomb of 1488, and a font with a singular side-projection of much disputed use, perhaps intended as a chrismatory, or receptacle for consecrated oil.

Beyond Rowsley the road quits the Derwent, and proceeds up the green valley of the brimming Wye, which winds along in a thousand shining curves.

25½ m. **Bakewell** (*Rutland Arms*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Castle*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), connected with its station (½ m.) by an old bridge across the Wye, is an attractive little town (3012 inhab.), in a situation of much quiet beauty. The *Church* (partly rebuilt; good Norman W. doorway) contains an elaborate 14th cent. font and Vernon and Manners monuments (S. transept; 15–17th cent.), including those of Dorothy Manners (d. 1584) and of her father, Sir George Vernon (d. 1567), 'the King of the Peak.' In the churchyard is a fine Saxon cross; and the S. porch is full of good early incised sepulchral slabs.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Buxton, Matlock, Derby, Tideswell, Monyash,* and *Sheffield.*

Bakewell is an excellent centre from which to visit Chatsworth and Haddon Hall (see above). Pedestrians should proceed by the old Chesterfield road to (2½ m.) *Edensor*, visit *Chatsworth*, cross the hill by a somewhat intricate track to (3½ m.) *Haddon*, and return to (2 m.) Bakewell by path along the N. side of the Wye. The delightful round of 8 m. commands exquisite views.

FROM BAKEWELL TO CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, 14½ m. To (1½ m.) *Ashford*, see below. We cross the Wye on B 6465, and turn left on A 623 at (5 m.) *Wardlow*. — 7 m. *Tideswell* (George) is an old-fashioned town on the left of the road, with a large and beautiful 14th cent. *Church (striking W. tower; stone screen behind the altar; *Brass of Bp. Pursglove, d. 1579). At *Wheston*, 1½ m. W., is a good 14th cent. cross. — 10½ m. *Peak Forest*, in a quarrying district. At *Tunstead*, 3 m. S., is the largest limestone quarry in Europe. — 14½ m. *Chapel*, see Rte. 47D.

From Bakewell to *Sheffield* direct viâ Baslow, see Rte. 52H.

From Bakewell to Manchester there are two fine alternative roads, viâ Buxton or viâ Hathersage. The Buxton road affords access to the Wye ravine, the Hathersage road to the marvels of N. Derbyshire (Castleton caves, etc.).

The BUXTON ROAD (A 6) skirts the Wye to (1½ m.) *Ashford-in-the-Water*, a pleasant village in the church of which are five old 'virgin crants' (comp. p. 117). — At (3½ m.) *Deep Dale* the road quits the river and ascends past the N.T. property of *Taddington Wood*. — 8½ m. *Topley Pike* (see below). — 12 m. Buxton (Rte. 47B).

Almost every mile of the beautiful limestone **Ravine of the Wye** between Ashford and its source at Buxton should be visited, if possible on foot. Tantalising glimpses only are obtainable from road or railway. About 2 m. may be saved between Ashford and Monsal Dale station by taking the direct road over *Headstones Edge* ('surprise' view of Monsal Dale). — Paths and lanes follow the stream through the retired and beautiful glen of *Monsal Dale* to (3½ m.) Monsal Dale station, and thence through *Miller's Dale* (N.T.) to (6¾ m.) Miller's Dale station at the crossing of the Tideswell road. About 1½ m. up the Wye from Miller's Dale station (rough footpath) is the splendid crag of **Chee Tor* (c. 300 ft.), in a narrow limestone ravine—the finest scene of its class in Derbyshire. The path joins the high road (10¾ m.) at the foot of *Topley Pike*, 3½ m. E. of Buxton.

The HATHERSAGE ROAD from Bakewell (A 622) joins the Edensor and Baslow route at (4¾ m.) *Calver*, and descends into the valley of the Derwent. To the left is Middleton Dale (see below). — 7¾ m. *Grindleford Bridge* (Maynard Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) stands at the junction of a road to Sheffield on a lovely reach of the Derwent.

About 3½ m. S.W. (motor-bus), by a hilly road commanding lovely views, is the large upland village of Eyam (pronounced 'Eem'; *Bull's Head*), famous for its fearful devastation by plague in 1666, which carried off three-fourths of its 350 inhab., and for the heroic conduct of its rector, William Mompesson, and of the ejected minister, Thomas Stanley, who succeeded in isolating the parish and preventing the spread of the disease. Services for the terror-stricken villagers were held in the dell called 'Cucklet Church' (c. ½ m. from the church; key at the Hall, 2*d*.). In Eyam churchyard is a fine Saxon cross (perhaps 9th cent.). — From Eyam the visitor should proceed through the rocky gorge of *Middleton Dale* to (1¼ m.) the curiously placed village of *Stoney Middleton*, whence he may return direct to (¾ m.) *Calver* (see above).

10½ m. *Hathersage*, and thence to Castleton, Glossop, and Manchester, see Rte. 47D.

D. From Sheffield to Manchester

ROAD. The route here described (44½ m.) follows A 625 to Whaley Bridge and thence reaches Manchester on A 6. — The direct route (A 57; 38 m.) runs viâ (11 m.) *Ladybower Reservoir*, (24 m.) *Glossop*, (30 m.) *Stalybridge*, and (31½ m.) *Ashton-under-Lyne*.

RAILWAY, 45 m. in c. 2 hrs. Principal Stations: 4¼ m. *Dore & Totley*, followed by the Totley Tunnel (3½ m.) the second longest in England. — 9¼ m. *Grindleford*. — 11¼ m. *Hathersage*. — 13 m. *Bamford*. — 14¾ m. *Hope* (for Castleton). — 19½ m. *Edale*. — 25¼ m. *Chinley*. Thence to Manchester, as in Rte. 47C.

Sheffield, see Rte. 52H. We quit the town beyond the suburb of (3 m.) *Ecclesall* and soon enter Derbyshire. — 6½ m. The *Devil's Elbow*, once a notorious double corner, has been straightened. — 8½ m. *Fox House Inn*. On the moors, 1 m. N.W., is the striking *Carl Wark*, a British fort.

On the left (S.) as far as Grindleford station extends the *Longshaw Estate* (N.T.), over 1000 acres of woodland and moor, with a guest-house of the Holiday Fellowship.

9½ m. *Millstone Edge Nick* commands a surprise *View of the upper Derwent valley that is probably unrivalled in the Peak. At (11 m.) **Hathersage** (*George*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), in a beautiful situation, the Bakewell road comes in on the left. In the churchyard, above the village, is the reputed grave of Robin Hood's lieutenant, 'Little John,' a native of the place. The church is mostly 14th cent., with good 15th cent. Eyre brasses. Hathersage is the 'Morton' and *Moorseats*, or perhaps *North Lees Hall*, close by, is the 'Manor House' of 'Jane Eyre.' — At (13 m.) *Bamford* (Marquis of Granby, at Mytham Bridge, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs.; Rising Sun, R. & B.

12/6, pens. 7 gs.) we quit the Derwent, which here flows down from the moorlands of N. Derbyshire.

To the N. of Bamford is the huge *Ladybower Reservoir* for Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, built in 1937–39, which drowned the lower Ashop valley and part of the Derwent valley, including the village of Ashopton. From (11½ m.) the *Slippery Stones* (pack horse bridge), higher up the Derwent beyond two other reservoirs, a fairly distinct track leads N.E. to (18 m.) *Langsett* (p. 431), across wild moors, the highest point of which, near the top of *Margery Hill* (1793 ft.), commands a *View (S. and W.) unrivalled in England for savage desolation. — Langsett may be reached from Bamford by a road (16½ m.) less wild but very beautiful, viâ (7½ m.) the *Strines Inn*, (12½ m.) *Broomhead Hall*, and (15 m.) *Midhopestones*. — The road from Bamford to Glossop ascends past *Win Hill* (l., 1523 ft.; view) and through the deep and narrow valley of the Ashop beyond the reservoir, with the savage N. escarpment of Kinderscout to the left. — 4½ m. *Alport Bridge* (see below). — 6½ m. *Snake Inn* (1070 ft.), ½ m. beyond which we have a striking retrospect of the craggy *Fairbrook Naze*, the noblest summit of Kinderscout. We reach (9½ m.) the flat summit of the pass (1680 ft.) between *Glossop Moor* (l.; 1785 ft.) and *Higher Shelf Stones* (r.; 2039 ft.), and then make the steep and winding descent to (13 m.) *Glossop* (see below). — From the Snake Inn a well-marked track leads S.W. across the moors to (6½ m.) *Hayfield* (see below), with fine views from the highest point (1670 ft.).

Beyond Bamford we ascend the valley of the Noe, which flows from Edale. In front rise Mam Tor and the other hills round Castleton. — 15½ m. *Hope* (Woodroffe Arms, pens. 80/) has a churchyard cross (9th or 10th cent.).

To the S. is the old lead-mining village of *Bradwell*, near which is the **Bagshaw Cavern* (fine stalactites; adm. 1/ each, minimum 3/; 1½ hr.). Between Bradwell and the main road is *Brough*, with scanty remains of the Roman *Anavio*.

To the N.W. of Hope is the green and open valley of Edale, bounded on the S. by Mam Tor and Lose Hill, and on the N. by the moorland edges of Kinderscout. — 19½ m. *Edale* (Church Hotel, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; Nag's Head) is surrounded by the wildest scenery in Derbyshire.

Kinderscout (2088 ft.), N.W. of the village, is the highest ground in Derbyshire. The summit is a plateau of deeply trenched peat-hag, and except from the broken edges the views are not good. Since the hill is a grouse-moor the ascent is on sufferance only. Good pedestrians may walk round it (about 21 m.). Crossing the neck between Kinderscout and Win Hill and descending to (5 m.) *Alport Bridge*, they proceed by road to (2 m.) the *Snake Inn* (see above), whence they follow the track mentioned above to (6½ m.) *Hayfield* (see below). Thence they regain (7½ m.) Edale by reversing the route next described. — The walk W. from Edale to (7½ m.) Hayfield is one of the easiest and prettiest mountain excursions in Derbyshire. We ascend Edale to (2 m.) *Upper Booth*, about 1 m. beyond which, at *Edale Head House*, the lane ends. Hence a path climbs steeply up Jacob's Ladder to (1 m.) *Edale Cross* (c. 1750 ft.), on the neck between Kinderscout (r.) and *Brown Knoll* (l.; 1804 ft.). We then descend a charming moorland valley, past a picturesque farm to (3 m.) *Hayfield* (see below).

17 m. **Castleton** (*Castle*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 140/; *Nag's Head*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 120/; *Peak*) is an interesting village at the heart of the subterranean marvels of Derbyshire (and consequently apt to be overrun by trippers). To the S., perched on the summit of a splendid limestone crag, is the small late-Norman keep (c. 1176) of *Peveril Castle* (part of whose enceinte wall remains; adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun.

from 2; 3*d.*) originally founded here by William Peveril in 1068. [Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' has little local interest.]

At the foot of this great precipice is the gaping mouth of the *Peak Cavern (adm. 5/ up to four persons; then 1/ each), which penetrates the limestone hill for c. ¼ m. Everyone should visit at least its spectacular mouth, used for over 400 yrs. as a rope-walk, and unrivalled for its dignity and mystery. — About ¾ m. W. is the artificial entrance to the *Speedwell Mine (adm. 5/ up to three persons; then 1/6 each; ½–¾ hr.). We descend 104 steps, and then pass by boat through a gallery nearly ½ m. long, originally driven in search of lead, which leads to a natural subterranean pot-hole, the height and depth of which have never been ascertained, though rockets have ascended 450 ft. without revealing the roof. The effect is gloomily impressive. — Immediately beyond the Speedwell Mine begins the abrupt limestone ravine of the *Winnats* (Wind-gates; N.T.), through which the old road to Chapel ascends steeply to the top of the mountain plateau (fine retrospect half-way up). From the top (1¼ m. from Castleton) a footpath leads to the right (notice-board) to (6 min.) the *Blue John Mine (adm. 4/6 for one or two persons, 5/ for three; then 1/6 each), with the rare deposits of amethystine spar ('bleu-jaune'; articles for sale), the finest of the Derbyshire caverns, over 2 m. long, with 5 chambers 90–200 ft. high. The near-by *Treak Cliff Cavern (adm. 3/ for one person, 3/6 for two, 4/ for three, then 1/3 each) likewise contains 'Blue John' deposits. All four caverns are open daily throughout the year. — From the Blue John Mine we may return direct to (1½ m.) Castleton by footpath and road or we may climb in 25 min. (no path, but route obvious) to the top of *Mam Tor* (1700 ft.; N.T.), sometimes called the 'Shivering Mountain,' owing to the disintegration that is continuously taking place on its precipitous S. face and has already partly destroyed the British camp upon its summit (view). Instead of returning to Castleton direct (2 m.) we may continue E. along the narrow ridge between the Hope valley (r.) and Edale (l.) to (1 hr.) the summit of *Lose Hill* (1563 ft.), and descend either to Hope (2 m.) or Castleton (1 hr.). This walk commands continuously fine views.

The main road from Castleton curves uphill round the face of Mam Tor and crosses the flank of *Rushup Edge.* — 23½ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (5662 inhab.; King's Arms), an old-fashioned town with market-cross and stocks, is 6 m. N. of Buxton. The road to Manchester joins the road from Buxton (Rte. 47B) at (27 m.) *Whaley Bridge.* — 44½ m. **Manchester,** see Rte. 51.

From Chapel to Glossop, 8 m. (A 624). — From (4 m.) *Hayfield* (Royal) excursions may be made to Edale and Castleton, round Kinderscout, etc. — The church of *Mellor*, 3½ m. W., has a good Norman font and perhaps the oldest wooden pulpit in England (14th cent.). — 8 m. **Glossop** (19,510 inhab.; *Norfolk Arms*) has cotton-mills and calico-printing works. For the direct road to Sheffield, see above. The main road goes on N.W. for 2¼ m. to join the Manchester–Barnsley road (Rte. 52G) on the farther side of Longdendale.

From Chapel to *Bakewell,* see Rte. 47C.

48. SHERWOOD FOREST

Sherwood Forest, an ancient demesne of the Crown, once occupied (roughly) the whole W. part of Nottinghamshire, and still covers an area fully 20 m. long and 5–10 m. wide. It was largely disafforested towards the close of the 18th cent., and its outlying parts have been spoiled in recent years by the eastward development of the Nottinghamshire coalfield. Certain (diminishing) tracts of lovely woodland in the N. part have, however, been preserved through their inclusion in the so-called 'Dukeries,' made up of the great parks of Welbeck (Duke of Portland), Clumber (N.T., recently Duke of Newcastle), Worksop (formerly Duke of Norfolk), and Thoresby (once Duke of Kingston), though these also are threatened with industrial invasion. The parks of Worksop and Welbeck and also that of Rufford are closed to the public, but those of Clumber and Thoresby are accessible; and within these and among the venerable oaks of Birklands and Bilhagh, near by, are some of the noblest survivors of the ancient British forests. — Sherwood Forest is inseparably connected with the picturesque exploits of Robin Hood and his Merry Men, which may or may not rest on some real substratum of fact. Visitors should read Ben Jonson's 'Sad Shepherd,' Tennyson's 'Foresters,' and one or other of the stories of James Prior, the Notts novelist. — The S. side of the Forest is skirted by the railway from Lincoln to Chesterfield, and railways also run near its other borders. Lovers of woodland scenery, who can devote a day or two to the exploration of the district on foot, will find their best centre at one or other of the neighbouring rural villages of *Edwinstowe* or *Ollerton*, which are connected with Mansfield by railway, while either Ollerton or *Worksop*, to the N., is a good centre for motorists. — The Forest, unfortunately, still shows many signs of its war-time occupation.

Road from London and Nottingham to the Dukeries, see Rte. 49.

From Chesterfield to Ollerton

Road, 24¼ m. viâ Bolsover and Mansfield.

Railway to Dukeries Junction, 25 m. in 1¼ hr. Principal Stations: 5¾ m. *Bolsover*. — 9¾ m. *Shirebrook North*. — 16¾ m. *Edwinstowe*, junction for **Mansfield** (2¼ m.). — 18¼ m. **Ollerton.** — 24 m. *Tuxford Central*. — 25 m. **Dukeries Junction**, on the main line between Newark and Retford (see Rte. 49). Most of the trains go on to (39½ m.) *Lincoln*.

Chesterfield, see Rte. 46. Instead of taking the main Mansfield road it is better to go due E. on A 632 across the colliery-dotted *Scarsdale* in order to visit (6½ m.) *Bolsover* (11,811 inhab.), which lies on the lip of a long ridge of magnesian limestone, commanding extensive views westward to the distant Peak.

***Bolsover Castle** was originally built by William Peveril in the 11th cent., but the Norman keep was reconstructed, on the old foundations, by Sir Charles Cavendish (monument in the church) in 1613–17, and he also began the palace on the terrace (now in ruins). Here, in 1634, Charles I and his queen saw the repetition on a grander scale of the Welbeck entertainment (p. 388), with a second version of Ben Jonson's 'Love's Welcome.' The keep (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), an interesting admixture of Gothic and Renaissance motives, contains some beautiful marble *Chimneypieces.

We turn S. along the ridge and join the Chesterfield–Mansfield road (A 617) at (9 m.) *Glapwell*.

Just under 2 m. S., beyond *Rowthorn*, is ***Hardwick Hall** (Duke of Devonshire; limited adm. in summer; enquire at Estates Office, 68 St. Helen's St., Chesterfield), one of the noblest Elizabethan mansions in England, built by the celebrated 'Bess of Hardwick' in 1590–97. It is famous for its vast display of windows: "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall." In the great **Picture Gallery* (166 ft. long) are a famous full-length portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots (attributed to Richard Stevens), and other portraits. Adjoining are the ruins of the early 16th cent. mansion in which 'Bess' was born (1620), and Mary imprisoned for a time. — On the N. verge of the park lies the charming little church of *Ault Hucknall*, in which is buried Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), author of 'Leviathan.' At *Hardstoft*, 1½ m. W. of Hardwick, the first boring for crude oil in England was made in Oct. 1918.

At (12½ m.) *Pleasley* we join the Sheffield road. — 16 m. **Mansfield** (*Swan*, with an old oak staircase, R. & B. 14/6), a busy town (46,075 inhab.) with hosiery mills and collieries, lies to the S.W. of Sherwood Forest. It is a convenient centre for visits to Newstead Abbey, Hardwick Hall, and the Dukeries (5 m. from Birklands, see below). The *Church* (13–15th cent.) has a beautifully proportioned interior.

The *King's Mill* (rebuilt), associated with Henry II and the 'Miller of Mansfield,' is 1 m. S.W. — *Newstead Abbey* (motor-bus to the gates) is 5 m. S. on the Nottingham road (Rte. 46).

MOTOR-BUSES run also to *Southwell* and *Newark*; *Chesterfield* ; *Nottingham*; *Bolsover* and *Sheffield*; *Edwinstowe, Ollerton* and *Retford*; *Worksop* and *Doncaster*.

FROM MANSFIELD TO WORKSOP, 13 m. (A 60). — 1½ m. *Mansfield Woodhouse* (l.; 13,707 inhab.). — 4½ m. *Warsop* (10,748 inhab.) has a good 12–13th cent. church. — Beyond (6½ m.) *Cuckney* we leave on the left the road to Creswell Crags (see below) and skirt the park of Welbeck. — 13 m. *Worksop*, see below.

From Mansfield to *Nottingham*, see Rte. 46.

A 611 runs N.E. through colliery villages to (20¾ m.) *Clipstone*, with scanty remains of '*King John's Palace*,' once a house of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Beyond the railway (l.) is an archway built by the 5th Duke of Portland in imitation of Worksop Priory gatehouse. — 22½ m. *Edwinstowe* (Dukeries, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 140/) and (24¼ m.) **Ollerton** (*Hop Pole*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 23/; *White Hart*, R. & B. 8/6–10/6), a quiet little market town, are centres for the exploration of Sherwood Forest. *Edwinstowe Church* has a good 13th cent. tower, with a later spire, and in the chancel is a dwarf pillar-piscina, a unique example of a detached E.E. pillar.

In the beautiful forest tract of *Birklands*, ¾ m. N. beside the Edwinstowe–Worksop road, is the celebrated *Major Oak*, reputed to be 1400 years old.

About 2 m. S. of Ollerton is **Rufford Abbey** (no adm.), which incorporates a vaulted 13th cent. undercroft, part of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1148 and colonised from Rievaulx in Yorks. The house, Elizabethan and Jacobean, is built of warm red sandstone, and belonged to the Savile family for 300 years until its sale in 1938.

From Ollerton to Worksop and Doncaster

DIRECT ROAD (A 616, A 609, A 60; motor-bus), 25½ m. The circuitous route described below gives a good idea of the charm of the forest district between Ollerton and Worksop.

A 616 leads N.W. from Ollerton through the lovely forest tract of *Bilhagh*. On the right, beyond, is the domain of ***Thoresby Park** (Earl Manvers), a mansion built from designs by Salvin (1864–71). The great hall contains a portrait of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689–1762), daughter of the last Duke of Kingston, who was born in the earlier house on this site. The house is not shown, but visitors may cross the **Park* (Mon., Thurs., & Sat.; no motors), which is the largest in the Dukeries (12 m. round) and claims to be the most beautiful deer-park in England. — Beyond (3 m.) the model village of *Budby* we turn right across the park. Reaching A 614 we follow it to the left past (7¼ m.) *Normanton Inn* to (9 m.) *Apley Head Gates*, where a road to Retford (Rte. 49) bears off to the right. We turn left through the *Lime-Tree Avenue of Clumber and traverse the domain of **Clumber Park** (11 m. round), still partly forest-like in character.

Clumber, once the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, was erected in 1770, largely rebuilt in 1879, and demolished in 1937. Adjoining the site of the house is the church of *St. Mary*, built for the Duke by Bodley and Garner in 1889. The interior, one of the most remarkable neo-Gothic creations in England, is of softly-tinted red Runcorn stone. The wood-carving is mostly by Belgian artists, the stained glass by Kempe. — The park is now the property of the Nat. Trust, but most of it is still requisitioned by the War Office. — Clumber spaniels are no longer bred here.

Beyond *Carburton* and its lake we keep straight on to Norton and (16½ m.) *Cuckney*. Thence we follow A 616 to (19¼ m.) *Creswell*. Here we turn right through the picturesque ravine of *Creswell Crags*, where the bone-caves have yielded the richest finds of Early Stone Age art so far found in England. At 17½ m. we reach A 60, near an entrance to *Welbeck Park* (10 m. round; no adm.), which provided timber for the roof of St. Paul's.

Welbeck Abbey (no adm.), the imposing seat of the Duke of Portland, occupies the site of a Premonstratensian abbey of the 12th cent., but the present house dates mainly from the early 17th cent., with later additions. The first version of Ben Jonson's antimasque 'Love's Welcome' was performed here in 1633 at an entertainment offered to Charles I by the Duke of Newcastle. Welbeck came to the Bentincks in 1734.

The strangest feature at Welbeck is the extraordinary series of underground rooms and tunnels constructed at enormous expense by the eccentricity of the fifth Duke (d. 1879). These include the *Ball Room* (159 ft. by 63 ft.), containing Reynolds's 'Angel in Contemplation,' and the *Riding School* (nearly 400 ft. long).

23¼ m. **Worksop** (*Lion*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Royal*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs., both commercial), a country town (26,286 inhab.), stands on the verge of the coalfield. Of the *Augustinian Priory* established here in 1103 there remains the splendid Norman *Nave (140 ft. long; c. 1150–60), the W. towers, the S. transept (partly of 1103), and the Lady Chapel (13th cent.), restored in 1929 as a war memorial. The S. *Door, of Sherwood yew, has fine wrought-iron work of c. 1200. The N. transept and the crossing were rebuilt by Sir H. Brakspear in 1932–35 from the original stones of the priory which had been used for the erection of a mill and farmhouse after the Reformation. Outside the church is the 14th cent. gatehouse.

Worksop Manor (no adm.), S.W. of the town, belonged in turn to the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Newcastle, but the huge original mansion was burned down in 1761. — **Steetley Chapel*, 1½ m. farther W., is one of the best examples in England, on a small scale, of enriched Norman work (mid-12th century).

MOTOR-BUSES to *Edwinstowe, Ollerton, Mansfield, Retford, Doncaster, Nottingham*, etc.

From Worksop to *Sheffield* and to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 52H; to *Mansfield*, see above; to *Chesterfield*, see p. 371.

29¼ m. *Oldcoates* is 2¾ m. E. of **Roche Abbey**, founded by the Cistercians in 1147 (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; *6d.*). The picturesque ruins include parts of the transepts and chancel and the main gateway. Adjacent is *Sandbeck Park* (Earl of Scarbrough). — At (31¾ m.) *Tickhill* are a ruined Norman castle and a large Perp. church (c. 1360), containing one of the earliest Renaissance monuments in England. — 39¾ m. **Doncaster**, see Rte. 49.

49. FROM LONDON TO DONCASTER

ROAD, 163 m. (A 1; the GREAT NORTH ROAD; motor coach). — 19½ m. *Hatfield.* — 44½ m. *Biggleswade.* — 60½ m. *Buckden* (for *Huntingdon*, 4 m.). — 76½ m. *Norman Cross* (for **Peterborough**, 5½ m.). — 90½ m. **Stamford.** — 111 m. **Grantham.** — 125 m. *Newark.* — 145 m. *Retford.* — 154 m. *Bawtry.* — 163 m. **Doncaster.** — Another route (167 m.) runs viâ Nottingham (Rte. 46) and thence on A 60 through Mansfield and Worksop (Rte. 48) to Doncaster; or from Nottingham we may proceed viâ Ollerton and Blyth (A 60, A 614), joining A 1 at (160½ m.) Bawtry.

RAILWAY, 156 m. from King's Cross in c. 3½ hrs. This is part of the 'East Coast Route' to Scotland viâ York, Durham, and Newcastle. Principal Stations: 17¾ m. *Hatfield.* — 32 m. *Hitchin*, junction for *Letchworth* (2¼ m.), etc. — 41 m. *Biggleswade.* — 51¼ m. *St. Neots.* — 58¾ m. *Huntingdon.* — 76¼ m. **Peterborough.** — 88½ m. *Essendine*, junction for *Stamford* (4 m.). — 105¼ m. **Grantham**, junction for *Lincoln* (24¼ m.). — 120 m. *Newark*, junction for *Southwell* (6 m.). — 138½ m. *Retford.* — 147¾ m. *Bawtry.* — 156 m. **Doncaster.**

From London viâ Highgate and Barnet to (19½ m.) **Hatfield** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), an ancient Hertfordshire market town (5695 inhab.) on the Lea, see the *Blue Guide to London*. In the church is the elaborate tomb of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury (d. 1612), son of the great Lord Burghley.

In a fine park E. of the town is ***Hatfield House** (Marquess of Salisbury), a majestic Jacobean mansion erected in 1610–11, after James I had constrained Robert Cecil to exchange the manor of Theobalds for that of Hatfield. The house is open daily, except Sun. and Good Friday, from March 25th to Sept. 30th: small fee. The objects of interest include portraits by *Zucchero* and *Hilliard* of Queen Elizabeth, and others by *Van Dyck, Kneller, Mytens, Reynolds*, etc., the valuable collection of MSS. and state-papers, and relics of Queen Elizabeth. The old Hatfield Palace (of which one side remains) was built in 1496 by the Bishop of Ely and afterwards became a royal residence. Princess Elizabeth was living here in confinement when Queen Mary died, and tradition points out the oak in the park beneath which she received the news of her accession. — *Brocket Hall*, 3 m. N.W. of Hatfield, has been occupied in turn by Lord Melbourne (d. 1848), Lord Palmerston (d. here in 1865), and Lord Mount Stephen (d. 1921). — 3 m. N.E. is **Welwyn Garden City** (pron. 'Wellin'; *Guessens Court*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) founded in 1920 as a 'satellite town' (8585 inhab.) of London, attractively planned in the manner of Letchworth (see below).

At 20½ m. we join an alternative route from London viâ the Barnet by-pass (A 555). — 24½ m. *Welwyn* (Cowper Arms, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 98/; Wellington), where Edward Young (1683–1765), author of 'Night Thoughts,' was rector.

From Welwyn A 600 leads N. to Hatfield (see below) viâ (1½ m.) *Codicote* (The Node, 1½ m. N., R. & B. 22/6, pens. 8 gs.). At *Ayot St. Lawrence*, 2¾ m. W., is the residence of George Bernard Shaw (N.T.).

About 1¼ m. W. of (29½ m.) *Knebworth* station is the much altered 16th cent. mansion of *Knebworth Park*, the ancestral home of the Lyttons, where Bulwer Lytton (1803–73) wrote many of his novels (no adm.).

The house contains MSS. and relics of Bulwer Lytton and a fine hall with portraits. In the adjacent church are 17th cent. Lytton monuments. — *St. Paul's Waldenbury*, 3 m. farther N.W., was the birthplace of Queen Elizabeth (1900).

Beyond (29 m.) *Broadwater* (Roebuck, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 98/) we pass (r.) the Six Hills, six equidistant mounds of unknown origin. — 31½ m. **Stevenage** (5476 inhab.; *Cromwell*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.), with a wide High Street, has been selected as the site of one of London's new 'satellite towns.' — 36½ m. *Baldock* (3171 inhab.; George & Dragon, R. & B. 11/6; Rose & Crown), at the crossing of the Icknield Way, has a partly Norman church.

From Baldock to Luton, 13½ m. (A 601). 2 m. **Letchworth** (*Letchworth Hall*, a Jacobean manor-house, unlicensed, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Fox Inn*, near the golf course, 1½ m. S., P.R.), the first 'garden city' in England (14,454 inhab.), was founded under the inspiration of Ebenezer Howard in 1903. Its industrial importance (printing, book-binding, and general engineering) is skilfully harmonised with its attractiveness as a residential town. — 5 m. **Hitchin** (*Sun*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Cock*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), with 14,382 inhab., has many old houses and a fine parish church (12–15th cent.) with good screen-work and a 15th cent. font. The *Biggin*, adjoining the churchyard, is a quaint 17th cent. almshouse. George Chapman (1559?–1634), translator of Homer, is said to have been born in Tilehouse St. *Salem Chapel*, in the same street, owns a chair presented by John Bunyan. — 8 m. *Great Offley* has several Nollekens monuments (1773) in the church. — 13½ m. *Luton*, see Rte. 46.

The Road from Baldock to Cambridge (21 m.) passes (8½ m.) *Royston* (3831 inhab.; Banyers). Beneath the street near the post office is a curious cave (adm. weekdays 1/ for 2 pers.), with 13–14th cent. figure-carvings and reliefs. The hooded crow (Corvus cornix), known also as the Royston crow, is said never to winter S. of Royston.

Ashwell, 4¾ m. N.E. of Baldock, has a 14th cent. church, with a striking tower, within which is preserved a curious graffito of Old St. Paul's, and at *Caldecote*, between Ashwell and the Great North Road, is a quaint church containing a richly-carved stoup.

We enter Bedfordshire before reaching (44½ m.) *Biggleswade* (Swan, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.). — At (47½ m.) *Sandy* (r.; Greyhound) we intersect the road from Cambridge to Bedford. — Beyond (50 m.) *Tempsford* (Anchor, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.) we cross the Great Ouse. — 54½ m. *Eaton Socon* (White Horse, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.) is 1½ m. S.W. of *St. Neots* (4314 inhab.; New Inn, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Cross Keys, R. & B. 14/, pens. 5½ gs.), on the Huntingdon bank of the Ouse, with a fine Perp. church-tower. A little farther on we enter Huntingdonshire.

A road connects St. Neots with (9½ m.) Huntingdon viâ (8½ m.) *Godmanchester*, an old town (1991 inhab.) with a mainly Perp. church and some quaint timbered houses. — From St. Neots to *Higham Ferrers* (bus), see Rte. 46.

Huntingdonshire, or **Hunts**, most famous as the birthplace and abode of Oliver Cromwell, is a small agricultural county the N.E. portion of which falls within the fen district. Its chief rivers are the sluggish Ouse and the Nene or Nen. Robin Hood figures in some later versions of his legend as Earl of Huntingdon, a title which in historical fact was borne by the Scottish kings from David I (1084–1153) until they lost their English possessions under Edward I. Since 1529 the title has been in the Hastings family.

At (60½ m.) *Buckden* (George, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; Lion, T.H., R. & B. 10/, pens. 98/) are remains of a palace of the bishops of Lincoln. — Just beyond the village A 141 leads r. for 4½ m. viâ *Brampton*, the birthplace of Samuel Pepys, and *Hinchingbrooke* (see below), to **Huntingdon** (*Old Bridge*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *George*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), the county town (4108 inhab.) of Hunts and the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), on the Great Ouse. In the church of *All Saints* (late-Perp.; restored), in the High St., is preserved the register of the demolished church of St. John, with the record of Cromwell's birth and baptism, and the later gloss (now scored out) "England's plague for 5 years." The former *Grammar School*, opposite, in which the Protector and Samuel Pepys (1633–1703) were educated, was restored in 1876, when the doorway and windows of the Hospital of St. John (founded by David I of Scotland; see above) were brought to light. To the N.W. the High St. passes *Cromwell House*, incorporating the house in which Cromwell was born. In the other direction the street leads past the house in which Cowper lived with the Unwins in 1765–67 (tablet) to *St. Mary's* (tower rebuilt in 1620) and thence across the river by an old bridge (1332) to Godmanchester (see above).

George St. leads S.W. past the station to *Hinchingbrooke* (adm. Wed., Thurs., Sat., and bank holidays, 2.30–7 or dusk, 2/6; grounds only 1/), the palatial seat of the Earl of Sandwich, built on the site of a suppressed nunnery. From 1538 to 1627 it belonged to the ancestors of Oliver Cromwell, and now it houses an important collection of Cromwellian relics.

MOTOR-BUSES to *St. Ives*; *St. Neots* and *Bedford*; *Ramsey*; *Peterborough*; *Cambridge*; etc. From Huntingdon to *Cambridge*, see Rte. 68.

FROM HUNTINGDON TO LONDON BY THE OLD NORTH ROAD, 70½ m. (A 14). This rather uninteresting route follows the line of the Roman ERMINE STREET. — 1 m. *Godmanchester* (see above). — At (5 m.) *Papworth* (r.) is the *Village Settlement*, a successful colony founded for the treatment, training and employment of consumptive men and women, with c. 1200 residents. — 6½ m. *Caxton Gibbet*. — 12¾ m. *Arrington* adjoins the park of *Wimpole Hall*, a mansion built in 1632, with a noted avenue of elms 2½ m. long and 300 yds. wide. Here in 1721 Matthew Prior, the poet, died while on a visit to his patron Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford. — 20 m. *Royston*, see above. Thence to London viâ Buntingford and Ware, see Rte. 68.

At (68½ m.) *Alconbury Hill* A 1 is joined by A 14 from Huntingdon and thence follows the line of the Roman ERMINE STREET.

About 5½ m. N.W. of Alconbury is *Little Gidding*, with a small partly 17th cent. church, interesting as the scene of Nicholas Ferrar's 'Protestant nunnery' (temp. Charles I), described in Shorthouse's 'John Inglesant.'

To (75½ m.) *Stilton*, 'Stilton cheese' (not made in the neighbourhood) was originally brought by waggon from Leicestershire to be carried to London by coach. — 76½ m. *Norman Cross* (Hotel, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), named from a vanished Eleanor Cross, has a monument to the French prisoners confined, during the Napoleonic wars, at the barracks here (pulled down in 1816).

A 15 leads r., past the tall Perp. spire of *Yaxley*, and the untidy town of *Fletton* (7480 inhab.) with huge brickworks, where the road crosses the Nene into Northamptonshire.

5½ m. **PETERBOROUGH** (43,558 inhab.), an ancient city, once known as *Medeshamstede*, grew around a great monastery founded c. 656 (see below) and has been a bishop's see since 1541. It is also a busy railway centre and a thriving industrial town, with large brickfields mainly in the suburb of Fletton (see above) and steel works. It was the birthplace of William Paley, of the 'Evidences.'

Railway Stations. *North*, the main station, for all lines except those to Northampton, Rugby, March, Ely, Cambridge and Norwich, which start from the *East* station (in Fletton).

Hotels. **Great Northern**, at the North Station, R. & B. 17/6; **Angel**, Bridge St., R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; **Grand**, Wentworth St., **Bull**, Westgate, **Saracen's Head**, Bridge St., R. & B. 12/–12/6, pens. 6 gs.

Post Office, Cumbergate.

Theatres. *Empire* (repertory), *Embassy*, both in Broadway.

Motor-Buses to *Crowland*; *Market Deeping*; *Stamford*; *Spalding*; *Ramsey*; *Wisbech*; *Oundle*; *Wansford*; *Kettering*; *Stilton*; *Whittlesey*; etc.

Bridge St. leads from the Nene Bridge (1933) to the market-place, passing the *County Buildings*, by Berry Webber (1929–33). From the market-place, with the 17th cent. *Guildhall*, Cowgate leads W., passing the Perp. church of *St. John Baptist* (1401–7). In Priestgate, off Cowgate (l.), is a *Museum* (open weekdays 10–5 or 6), interesting for its Roman remains, objects found in Whittlesey Mere, and articles made by French prisoners at Norman Cross (see above). From the market-place the *Western Foregate* (originally Norman but much altered) admits to the *Minster Close*, in front of the W. façade of the cathedral. To the left is the chancel of the *Becket Chapel* (late-Dec.; c. 1370), used until 1888 as a grammar school. To the right (S.) is the *Knights' Gateway* (c. 1302), leading to the *Bishop's Palace*. A corresponding gateway (1515) to the left admitted to the Abbot's Park, its site now occupied by the *Deanery*.

The ***Cathedral** (dedicated to SS. Peter, Paul and Andrew) is one of the most important Norman buildings in England, with a notable 13th cent. W. front. Adm. to the Saxon foundations 6*d*., to the tower 6*d*. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.15, & 5.30 (Sat. at 3); on Sun. at 8.15, 11, 3, & 6.30. Plan, p. 413.

HISTORY. Peterborough Cathedral belongs to that splendid series of Saxon foundations—the monasteries of the Fen District. Founded by Peada, sub-king of Mercia (d. 656), the monastery, with its first church, was destroyed by the Danes in 870. It was rebuilt in the 10th century. This second Saxon church was burned down in 1116, and the present building was begun the following year. The E. limb was completed, the transepts and tower piers carried some way up, and the nave begun before 1155. In that year William de Waterville took up the work. He completed the transepts, the piers and arches of the crossing, and the central tower, and did a good deal of work in the nave, especially on the S. side. All this grand early Norman work, except the tower, remains. In 1177 Abbot Benedict added two W. bays, making ten in all, completed the aisles, vaulted all but the tenth bay of the aisles and (probably) ceiled the nave. This work, finished in 1199, completed the original design, adhered to by successive builders. In the West Transept, which Benedict began, pointed arches show the departure from the old style. This transept was finished by Benedict's successor, Abbot Andrew (1195–1200), who built also the N.W. tower, and began a rich and spacious porch to the central portal. The next abbot, Acharius (1200–10), probably designed the unique and splendid *West Façade, which is the most striking feature of the exterior, though masking the Norman front. A magnificent Lady Chapel (pulled down in the 17th cent.) was added c. 1270. In the 14th cent. the central Norman tower was replaced by one lower and lighter (rebuilt on the original lines, 1884–86), and the lovely S.W. spire was added. In the 13th and 15th centuries larger windows were substituted for the Norman ones. The fan-vaulted retro-choir was built between 1488 and 1528. Finally, wholesale sacking of the interior (glass, woodwork, sculpture, monuments) by Cromwell's soldiers, 19th cent. repaving of the presbytery, new stalls, and the restoration of the W. façade, complete the history of the fabric.

Interior. The grand Norman *NAVE is entered from the parvise porch, a rich early-Perp. addition (1370), with a remarkable central boss of the Trinity. On either hand opens a chapel, with noble pointed arches under the W. towers. Other impressive features of the nave are the finely-vaulted aisles, the dignified triforium and clerestory, and the expanse of painted ceiling, dating from c. 1220 (repainted c. 1750 and 1834), which is unique in England. The old font (now in the N.W. chapel), with a bowl of local marble, stood until 1921 in the S.W. chapel, now the *Chapel of St. Sprite*. To the N. of the W. door is an 18th cent. copy of a curious portrait of Old Scarlett (Pl. 15; d. 1594), who "interd two queenes within this place" (see below); and on the 6th S. nave-pier a tablet commemorates Nurse Cavell, who was at school in Peterborough. — Below the floor level of the transept several sculptured slabs from 9th cent. tombs were discovered in 1888. They have been removed into the foundations of the early Saxon church which may be seen beneath the S. transept. The total length of the transept of this church was 92 ft., of its chancel only about 23 ft., thus suggesting an approximation to the early-Christian T-shaped plan. The timber ceiling of the transepts (restored) is the only original Norman ceiling extant. That in the nave was given sloping sides in the 14th century. — The *SANCTUARY is the oldest part of the building, but the wooden roof is Perp., with groining ribs springing from the Norman shafts, except over the apse, where the flat roof is retained (painted 1855). This apse stands within the 'new building,' i.e. the procession path and chapels added late in the 15th cent., which have fine fan-vaulting (restored 1936). In the N. choir-aisle, beneath the standard of Castile and Aragon, is the grave of Queen Catherine of Aragon (Pl. 14; d. 1536), demolished by the Puritans, and in the S. choir-aisle is a slab, beneath the Scottish flag, marking the supposed burial-place of Mary, Queen of Scots (Pl. 13), buried in the church in 1587 but in 1612 transferred by her son, James I, to a more stately tomb in Westminster Abbey. Tablets to the queens, subscribed for by 'Catherines' and 'Marys,' have been placed near their graves. — On the S. side of the cathedral are the ruins of the cloisters, and other interesting medieval remains.

At *Longthorpe Tower* (closed Sun. until 2), 2 m. W. of Peterborough, a remarkable series of early 14th cent. domestic murals has been discovered. *Castor*, 2½ m. farther W., on the site of the large Roman station of *Durobrivae*, has a beautiful church (1124), dedicated to St. Kyneburga, daughter of Penda, king of Mercia. It has a richly decorated central tower and a 14th cent. wall-painting of St. Catherine. — Excursions may be made also to *Fotheringhay* and the unique series of churches on the way to *Northampton* (Rte. 45); to *Crowland* (Rte. 67); etc.

From Peterborough to *King's Lynn*, and to *Ely*, see Rte. 69; to *Boston* and *Grimsby*, see Rte. 67; to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 66; to *Rugby*, see Rte. 41; to *Northampton*, see Rte. 45.

Beyond Norman Cross A 1 intersects the Peterborough–Oundle road at (80½ m.) *Kate's Cabin*, and at (84½ m.) *Wansford* (Haycock, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 6½ gs.), where it meets A 47 from Peterborough, crosses the Nene a little below the 16th cent. bridge. — 87 m. *Wittering* church (l.) has a Saxon arch.

90½ m. **Stamford** (*George*, R. & B. from 16/, pens. 7½ gs.; *Stamford*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Crown*), an ancient town (9946 inhab.) of unusual interest, is situated on the Welland, the boundary between Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire.

Stamford is mentioned in a grant of c. 660, and became one of the Danelagh towns. For a time, after the arrival of seceding students from Oxford in 1333, it was a serious competitor of the older university, but of its medieval castle and town wall only fragments remain. The principal attraction to-day is the unequalled range of stone buildings, both domestic and official, one as old as the 14th cent., but mostly of the 17–18th cent., some of the most dignified examples being in the squares around St. George's and St. Mary's churches and in Barn Hill (behind All Saints). St. Paul's St. is equally attractive in a less ambitious style. Notable single buildings are the two chief hotels, the *Town Hall* (1777), below St. Mary's, and the former *Theatre* (1769), in St. Mary's St.

Arriving from the S. or from the stations, we cross the bridge to reach the church of *St. Mary*, with its noble E.E. tower (13th cent.) surmounted by an early Dec. broach *Spire (163 ft. high). A little to the E. of this is *St. George's*, with some old glass relating to the Order of the Garter, dating from a rebuilding in 1420. Turning to the W. (l.) from St. Mary's, then r., we pass *St. John's* (Perp.; fine woodwork) and reach the church of *All Saints*, mainly E.E. with Perp. insertions, a Perp. tower and spire (152 ft.), and curious external arcading; the impressive interior contains some fine brasses. Red Lion St. leads r. into Broad St., in which is *Browne's Hospital* (founded c. 1480), the most interesting of the almshouses, known as 'Callises' (from the wool-merchants of the great staple of Calais), which are a feature of Stamford. In St. Paul's St., about 5 min. E., are *Stamford School* (l.; founded c. 1530), at which Lord Burghley, Bp. Ellicott, and Lord Northcliffe were pupils, and (r.) the gateway of *Brasenose College*, said to have been built for the Oxford students in 1333 (see above). About ½ m. farther E. is the former church of the Benedictine *Priory of St. Leonard*, with 12th cent. arcading.

In the part of the town S. of the river stands the Perp. church of *St. Martin*, the fine interior of which contains the tombs of Lord Burghley (1520–98), Queen Elizabeth's Lord Treasurer, and other members of the Cecil family. In the adjacent cemetery lies Daniel Lambert (d. 1809), who attained a weight of 52 stone 11 lb. (739 lb.). The road goes on beyond the church to the entrance of the spacious park, in which (1¼ m. S.E. of the town) stands the stately ***Burghley House** (Marquess of Exeter), one of the most sumptuous examples of Elizabethan building, erected by the great Lord Burghley in 1577–85. It contains a large collection of paintings, chiefly works of the Italian and British schools, and portraits by Van Dyck, Holbein, and others; fine furniture; carvings by Grinling Gibbons; and many interesting relics. In the billiard-room hang portraits (by Lawrence) of the tenth Earl of Exeter and his wife, a Shropshire 'village-maiden,' the subjects of Tennyson's ballad 'The Lord of Burleigh.' Visitors are admitted on Mon. and Thurs., 10–12 & 2–4 (1/).

At *Wothorpe*, 1 m. S.W., are the ruins of a mansion of c. 1600, once occupied by George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; *Little Casterton*, 2 m. N., has an E.E. church; and *Ketton* (famous for its cement) and *North Luffenham*, 3 m. and 6. m. S.W., have fine 13–14th cent. churches. *Colly Weston* (noted for roofing-slabs) and *Duddington*, on the S. bank of the Welland, are two of the best stone-built villages in England. — *Barnack*, 3 m. S.E., once famous for its building stone, has a *Church with a Saxon tower (c. 1000) and a beautiful E.E. porch and font.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Spalding*, *Oakham* and *Uppingham*, *Market Harborough*, *Grantham* viâ Essendine, etc.

Beyond Stamford we enter Rutland. The church of (92½ m.) *Great Casterton* is unrestored 13th cent. work, while that of (93½ m.; l.) *Tickencote* has a rich late-Norman *Chancel arch of six orders and a vaulted choir (c. 1160). — Beyond (98½ m.) *Stretton* (Ram Jam, R. & B. 16/, pens. 6 gs.) we re-enter Lincolnshire. The oolite of *Clipsham* quarries, 1½ m. E., has been famous as building-stone for 1000 years. Just to the left of (104 m.) *Colsterworth* is *Woolsthorpe Manor* (N.T.), where Sir Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642, and where he saw the 'gravitation apple' fall. — 107¾ m. *Great Ponton*, with its conspicuous church-tower (1509). About 2½ m. E. is *Boothby Pagnell*, with a late 12th cent. *Manor-house, the most complete remaining example of a Norman domestic building. — 111 m. **Grantham** (*George*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.;

Angel & Royal, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs., both near the church; *Cleveland*, St. Peter's Hill, commercial, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 3 gs.), an ancient town (19,709 inhab.) on the Witham, is a railway and hunting centre, with large engine works. Beyond *St. Peter's Hill* (with a statue of Sir Isaac Newton) is **St. Wulfram's*, the parish church, a fine E.E. and Dec. structure (chiefly 13th cent.), with a beautiful crocketed spire, 280 ft. high (14th cent.). The varied window-tracery, the carved font (15th cent.), with a tall cover (1907) in gilded and painted wood, the chained books in the library over the S. porch, and the double crypt (c. 1340) below the Lady Chapel are interesting (adm. to library and crypt, 6*d*.). To the N.E. of the church is the late-Perp. *Grammar School*, of which Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) was a pupil; while to the E. is the 14–15th cent. *Grantham House* (N.T.; adm. Thurs. 2.30–5; 1/). In the market-place is an ancient *Market Cross*, re-erected here in 1910. The *Angel Hotel*, at the N. end of High St., is one of the very few medieval hostelries still remaining in England.

It was probably once the hall of the Lords of Grantham, and King John is said to have held a court here in 1213. Here Richard III signed the death-warrant of the Duke of Buckingham (1483). The date of the gateway (14th cent.) is indicated by the heads of Edward III and Queen Philippa in the hood-moulding. — The *George Hotel*, nearly opposite, is praised in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' Newton boarded in what is now the N. wing.

About 7 m. S.W. of Grantham, viâ (3½ m.) *Denton* (13–15th cent. church), is *Belvoir Castle* (pron. 'Beever'), the imposing seat of the Duke of Rutland, rebuilt by Wyatt in 1816 after a fire (no adm.). Besides one of the finest private picture galleries in England with notable examples of Rembrandt, Rubens, and most other Dutch and Flemish masters, the castle contains tapestry, armour, miniatures, and other objects of art.

FROM GRANTHAM TO NOTTINGHAM, 24 m. (A 52). Railway in 1 hr. At (7½ m.) *Bottesford* the fine early-Perp. church has a lofty crocketed spire (210 ft.) and its chancel is crowded with *Monuments of successive owners of Belvoir. — The church of *Orston*, 2 m. N.W., has a striking Restoration font, carved after a medieval model. — 11¾ m. *Aslockton* (r.) was the birthplace of Abp. Cranmer (1489–1556; manor-house, now a farm). — 14 m. *Bingham* has an important church (E.E., Dec. & Perp.). Samuel Butler (1835–1902) was born in the rectory of *Langar*, 3¾ m. S. — 18 m. *Radcliffe-on-Trent* has a War Memorial park overlooking the river. — 24 m. *Nottingham*, see Rte. 46.

FROM GRANTHAM TO LINCOLN, 24½ m. (A 607). Railway, 24¾ m. in ¾ hr. — 2¾ m. *Belton Park* (Lord Brownlow) is a Wren creation of 1689, attractive both outside and in. The fine park is open to the public. *Belton Church* has some good monuments. — At (5 m.) *Honington* the Boston road diverges to the right. We now skirt the *Cliff* (r.), an oolite escarpment crowned by a series of interesting churches.— 9 m. *Caythorpe*, with an unusual Dec. church (partly rebuilt). — 12½ m. *Leadenham*, with a good late-Dec. church. Sir Wm. Robertson (1860–1933), who rose from private to field-marshal, was born at (14 m.) *Welbourn*. — 16 m. *Navenby*, with the finest church on the Cliff (late-Dec. chancel; debased tower). King John of France was a prisoner in 1359–60 at *Somerton Castle*, whose foundations may be seen 1½ m. W. — 24½ m. *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65.

From Grantham to *Boston* viâ Sleaford, see Rte. 66.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Lincoln, Sleaford, Spalding, Stamford, Oakham, Newark, Nottingham*, and *Leicester*.

The tall and graceful spire of *Claypole* is seen on the right as we cross Shire Bridge to enter Notts. — 125 m. **Newark** (*Clinton Arms*, R. & B. 18/6; *Ram*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Robin Hood*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.), an ancient town (18,055 inhab.), stands on the Fosse Way and on a branch of the Trent. The *Castle* (12–15th cent.), with a fine Norman gatehouse tower, endured three sieges in the Civil War and was dismantled in 1646. King John died here in 1216. The Perp. church of **St. Mary Magdalene* has an E.E. tower and Dec. spire and a Norman crypt. In the S. transept is the large brass of Alan Flemyng (d. 1361). The oaken rood-screen dates from 1508; the choir-stalls from c. 1525; the Meering (N.) and Markham (S.) chantry chapels, flanking the altar, from 1500 and 1505. The double squint and the small painting from the 'Dance of Death' in the Markham chantry should be noticed. The *Beaumond Cross*, of the late 15th cent., has a later terminal. The *Grammar School* was founded in 1529. The *Queen's Sconce*, ½ m. S.W., is a relic of the Civil War defences. — Jeanie Deans spent a night at the Saracen's Head Inn on her way to London. Gladstone was Conservative member for Newark in 1832–45, and Sir William Nicholson, the painter, was born here in 1872.

The church of *Hawton*, 2 m. S., has one of the finest Easter Sepulchres in England, carved in three sections. *Holme*, 3½ m. N., has a church rebuilt in 1485 by John Barton, woolstapler of Calais, with complete contemporary fittings and stained glass. At *Kelham* (2 m. N.W.) is a theological college with a striking chapel (1928) by Charles Thompson.

Newark is on the railway from *Nottingham* to *Lincoln*, with which it is connected also by the Fosse Way (16 m.). — MOTOR-BUSES to *Southwell* and *Mansfield*; *Retford*; *Lincoln*; *Sleaford*; and *Grantham*.

FROM NEWARK TO SOUTHWELL, 7¼ m. Railway viâ Rolleston Junction in 15 min. — 7¼ m. **SOUTHWELL** (*Saracen's Head*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Admiral Rodney*, R. & B. 12/6), a pleasant little town (2991 inhab.), is noted for its noble Minster, which became a cathedral in 1884.

It was at Southwell that Charles I, lodging in the Saracen's Head (then the King's Arms), a medieval timbered edifice with panelled rooms, surrendered to the Scots Commissioners in 1646. At *Burgate Manor* (now a youth hostel), on the right on the way up from the station, Byron spent the restless vacations of 1804–7 with his mother, occasionally taking part in amateur theatricals in the Assembly Rooms adjoining the Saracen's Head. Viscount Allenby (1871–1936) was born at *Brackenhurst Hall*, 2 m. S. of Southwell, and was baptized in the minster.

****Southwell Minster**, at the top of the town, finely illustrates three successive styles of architecture (12–14th cent.). The two severe W. towers, flanking the large Perp. window above the fine W. door, the low central tower, and the nave and transepts, with circular clerestory windows, are Norman (early 12th cent.), and on the N. side is a rare late-Norman porch, while the S. door is oddly encircled by the string-course. The choir is a beautiful example of E.E. (1234–50), while the Dec. chapter-house (1295–1300) claims to be the chief glory of the minster. Ascent of the central tower 6*d*.: services on weekdays at 7.15 or 8, and 4.15 (Sat. in summer 3.15); on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.15, and 6.30.

The church of St. Mary is said to have been founded here c. 630 by Paulinus, first bishop of York, but the first authentic mention of a church on this site dates from c. 100 years later. The present church belonged to a college of secular canons (more or less under the wing of the Abps. of York), which, though temporarily suspended under Henry VIII and again under Edward VI, subsisted until 1841. In 1884 the new diocese of Southwell was formed, comprising the counties of Notts (previously in the see of Lincoln) and Derby (previously in the see of Lichfield; new see of Derby created 1926).

The interior of the NAVE, with its massive Norman piers and lofty triforium, and flooded with light from the Perp. W. window and Perp. windows inserted in the aisles, is remarkably impressive. The tower arches, with cable moulding, should be noted. — In the N. TRANSEPT are the tomb of Abp. Sandys (d. 1588) and a small door above which is immured a sculptured fragment, evidently dating from an earlier church. Steps descend to a chapel containing the *Airmen's Altar*, constructed of fragments of aeroplanes shattered in France during the first World War. In the S. TRANSEPT a Roman tessellated pavement has been exposed. — The graceful CHOIR is separated from the transept by a Dec. rood-screen (1335), the elaborate carving on which is said to include 220 miniature human heads (many restored by Bernasconi c. 1820). The capitals of the Norman arch above it are interesting, and under the stalls at the back of the screen are quaint misericords. The clerestory and triforium of the choir are ingeniously combined so as to add to the impression of height. Two heads on corbels on the N. side of the choir are supposed to represent Walter de Gray and Henry III, the archbishop and king under whom the choir was built. The E. window has two rows of four lancets (instead of the more usual three or five); the Flemish glass in the three lower lights to the right was formerly in the old Temple Church in Paris. The brass lectern was discovered in the lake at Newstead Abbey, into which it had been thrown by the monks at the Dissolution, 200 years before. The sedilia on the S. side are in the same style as the screen and were likewise restored by Bernasconi. A short passage leads from the choir to the octagonal CHAPTER-HOUSE, the beautiful roof of which is not supported by the usual central pillar. The exquisite *Carving on the doorway of this chamber and on the arcading within will repay the closest scrutiny; the naturalistic foliage is the earliest sculpture of its kind in England.

To the S. of the minster are the remains of the *Palace* of the Archbishops of York (1400; hall restored 1880). — *East Stoke*, 4 m. S.E., beyond Fiskerton Ferry across the Trent, was the scene of the battle of Stoke Field, where the pretender Lambert Simnel was defeated and captured by Henry VII in 1487. — From Southwell to *Nottingham*, see Rte. 46.

Beyond Newark we cross the Trent. — 133¼ m. *Sutton-on-Trent* (Old England, pens. 5 gs.) — 138 m. *Tuxford* (Newcastle Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) is 3 m. N. of *Laxton*, a village with an interesting survival of the threefold system of cultivation, practised also in the Isle of Axholme. — At (140¼ m.) *Markham Moor* (Markham Moor, R. & B. 15/, pens. from 5 gs.) we cross the Sheffield–Lincoln road. — 145 m. **Retford** or *East Retford* (*Riverside*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 4 gs.; *Pheasant*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a brisk market-town (14,228 inhab.), is also an important railway centre, with branch lines to Worksop, Gainsborough, and Lincoln. — Road to *Ollerton*, etc., see Rte. 48. — 148½ m. *Barnby Moor* (Old Bell, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6½ gs.).

About 2½ m. N.W. on the Bawtry–Worksop bus-route is the picturesque little town of Blyth (*Fourways*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 120/), with the early Norman nave of a Benedictine **Priory Church* (two fine screens). *Mattersey Priory*, 4¾ m. N.E. of Barnby Moor, preserves the slight remains of a house of Gilbertine canons (1185; always open).

145¾ m. *Scrooby* contains the scanty remains of a palace of the Abps. of York and (opposite) a manor-house (now a farm) occupied by William Brewster (1560?–1644), the 'Pilgrim Father' (adm. 1/). Brewster was keeper of the 'post office' at Scrooby in 1594–1607. His pew is pointed out in the E.E. church. — At the old-fashioned little town of (154 m.) *Bawtry* (Crown, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.) we enter the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Austerfield*, 1¼ m. N.E., with an interesting Norman church, was the birthplace of William Bradford (1590–1657), second governor of Plymouth in New England. The old manor-house of the Bradfords still exists.

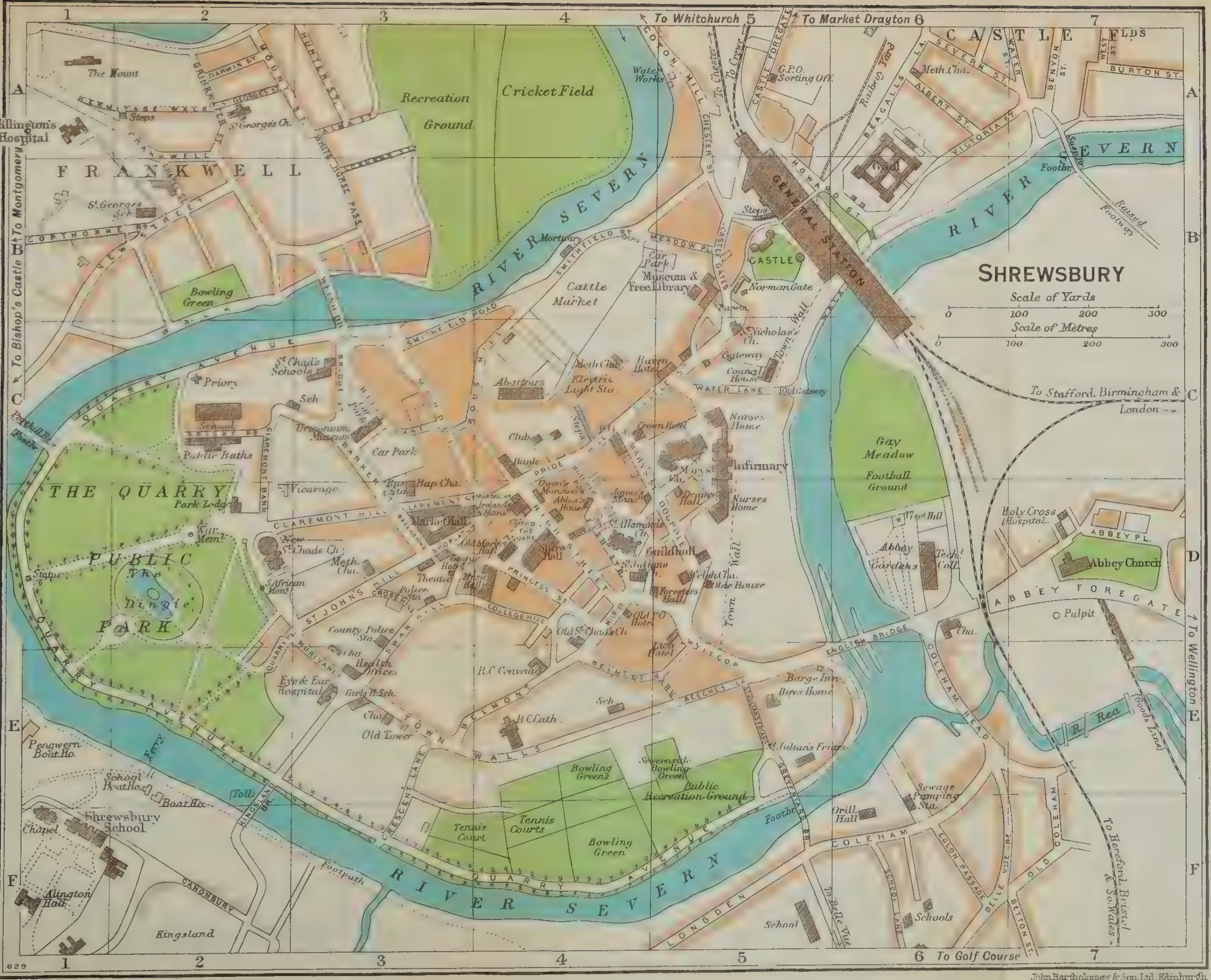
163 m. **DONCASTER** (*Punch's*, R. & B. 19/; *Danum*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 8 gs.; *Angel & Royal*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Rockingham Arms*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.; charges raised during the races), a thriving agricultural town (63,308 inhab.) with coal-mines in the vicinity and locomotive works, lies on the Don. The parish church (*St. George's*), built in 1854, has a fine tower 170 ft. high. Doncaster, a racing centre since 1615, is most familiarly known as the scene of the *St. Leger*, the oldest 'classic' race, established in its present form in 1778 and named after Col. St. Leger (tablet in the Red Lion Hotel). It is run on the Town Moor in the second week of September.

MOTOR-BUSES (from Waterdale) to *Bawtry*, *Scrooby*, and *Retford*; *Worksop*; *Conisbrough* and *Barnsley*; *Manchester* viâ Barnsley; etc.; and (from North Bridge) to *Selby* and *York*; and *Pontefract*.

Conisbrough, in the Don valley 4½ m. S.W., possesses a Norman castle (late 12th cent.; now being restored), the home of Athelstane in 'Ivanhoe,' with perhaps the finest circular keep in England. Thence A 630 goes on to (12 m.) *Rotherham* and (19½ m.) *Sheffield* (Rte. 52H).

FROM DONCASTER TO HULL, 47½ m. Railway in 1¼–1½ hr. — 7 m. *Hatfield* (good church of the 12–15th cent.) is in *Hatfield Chase*, part of the district known as the 'Levels,' most of which was under water until drained by Cornelius Vermuyden (see Rte. 65) in 1626. — 10¼ m. *Thorne* is a small agricultural town on the Don, to the E. of which stretches a large 'turbary' or turf-moor, while 2 m. W. is *Fishlake*, with a fine, largely Transitional, church. — We skirt the Don, canalised lower down by Vermuyden, and touch the Aire at (17¼ m.) *Rawcliffe*. — 20½ m. **Goole** (20,238 inhab.; *Station*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.), a seaport with large docks, is situated at the junction of the Ouse and the Don, not far from the point where the Ouse unites with the Trent to form the Humber. Steamers ply hence to Hull (25 m. in 2 hrs.) and to various Continental ports. We cross the Ouse by a swing bridge and reach (25½ m.) *Howden*. Thence to Hull, see Rte. 59.

From Doncaster to *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52H; to *Selby* and *York*, see Rte. 59; to *Wetherby* and *Berwick*, see Rte. 62; to *Worksop* and *Ollerton*, see Rte. 48; to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 66; to *Scunthorpe* and *Brigg*, see Rte. 65.


SHREWSBURY
Scale of Yards
0
100
200
300
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
To Whitchurch
To Market Drayton
To Chester
To Crewe
To Montgomery
To Bishop's Castle
To Stafford, Birmingham & London
To Wellington
To Hereford, Bristol & So. Wales
To Golf Course
To Belle Vue
CASTLE FIELDS
FRANKWELL
RIVER SEVERN
SEVERN
R. Rea
The Mount
Millington's Hospital
Hermitage Walk
Steps
St Georges Ch.
St Georges Sch.
Darwin St.
St Georges St.
Mount St.
Drinkwater St.
Hunter St.
Copthorne Rd.
New Street
Welsh Br.
White Horse Pass
Recreation Ground
Cricket Field
Water Works
Coton Hill
Chester St.
Castle Foregate
G.P.O. Sorting Off.
Railway Yard
Beacalls La.
Meth. Cha.
Severn St.
Albert St.
Victoria St.
Water St.
Benyon St.
West St.
Burton St.
Gaol
Howard St.
General Station
Footbr.
Raised Footway
Steps
Castle
Castle Gates
Norman Gate
Smithfield Rd.
Mortuary
Meadow Pl.
Car Park
Museum & Free Library
Cattle Market
Darwin
St Nicholas' Ch.
Gateway
Council House
Town Wall
Walk
Water Lane
Old Gateway
Bowling Green
Victoria Avenue
St Chads Schools
Priory
Sch.
School
Public Baths
Bridge St.
Hills Lane
Car Park
Barker St.
Abattoirs
Meth. Cha.
Raven Hotel
Electric Light Sta.
Steps
Crown Hotel
Nurses Home
Infirmary
Gay Meadow Football Ground
THE QUARRY PUBLIC PARK
Park Lodge
Claremont Bank
Claremont Hill
Vicarage
Bus Sta.
Bap. Cha.
Club
Bank
Pride Hill
Owen's Mansion
Irelands Mans.
Abbot's House
Market Hall
Old Market Hall
The Square
Shire Hall
Music Hall
Theatre
Police Sta.
Princess St.
Mary's Ch.
Drapers Hall
Dogpole
Nurses Home
St Alkmunds Ch.
Guildhall
St Julians Ch.
Welsh Cha.
Olde House
Foresters Hall
War Mem.
New St Chads Ch.
Meth. Cha.
Statue
The Dingle
S. African Mem.
St Johns Hill
Crosshill
College Hill
Old P.O. Hotel
Old St Chads Ch.
Lion Hotel
Wyle Cop
English Bridge
County Police Sta.
Cha.
Health Offices
Swan Hill
Murivance
Quarry Pl.
Eye & Ear Hospital
Girls H. Sch.
Cha.
R.C. Convent
Belmont
Belmont Bank
Beeches La.
Sch.
R.C. Cath.
Old Tower
Town Walls
St Julian's Friars
Greyfriars Br.
Barge Inn
Boys Home
Bowling Greens
Severnside Bowling Green
Public Recreation Ground
Tennis Court
Tennis Courts
Bowling Green
Quarry Avenue
Footbr.
Holy Cross Hospital
Abbey Pl.
Abbey Church
Abbey Foregate
Pulpit
Abbey Gardens
Tech. Coll.
Cha.
Coleham Head
Sewage Pumping Sta.
Drill Hall
Coleham
Eglon Passage
Belle Vue Rd.
Old Coleham
School Lane
Schools
Belle Vue
Beeton St.
Longden
School
Goods Line
Pengwern Boat Ho.
School Boat Ho.
Boat Ho.
Toll
Kingsland Br.
Ferry
Shrewsbury School
Chapel
Alington Hall
Canonbury
Kingsland
Crescent Lane
Footpath
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
A
B
C
D
E
F
629

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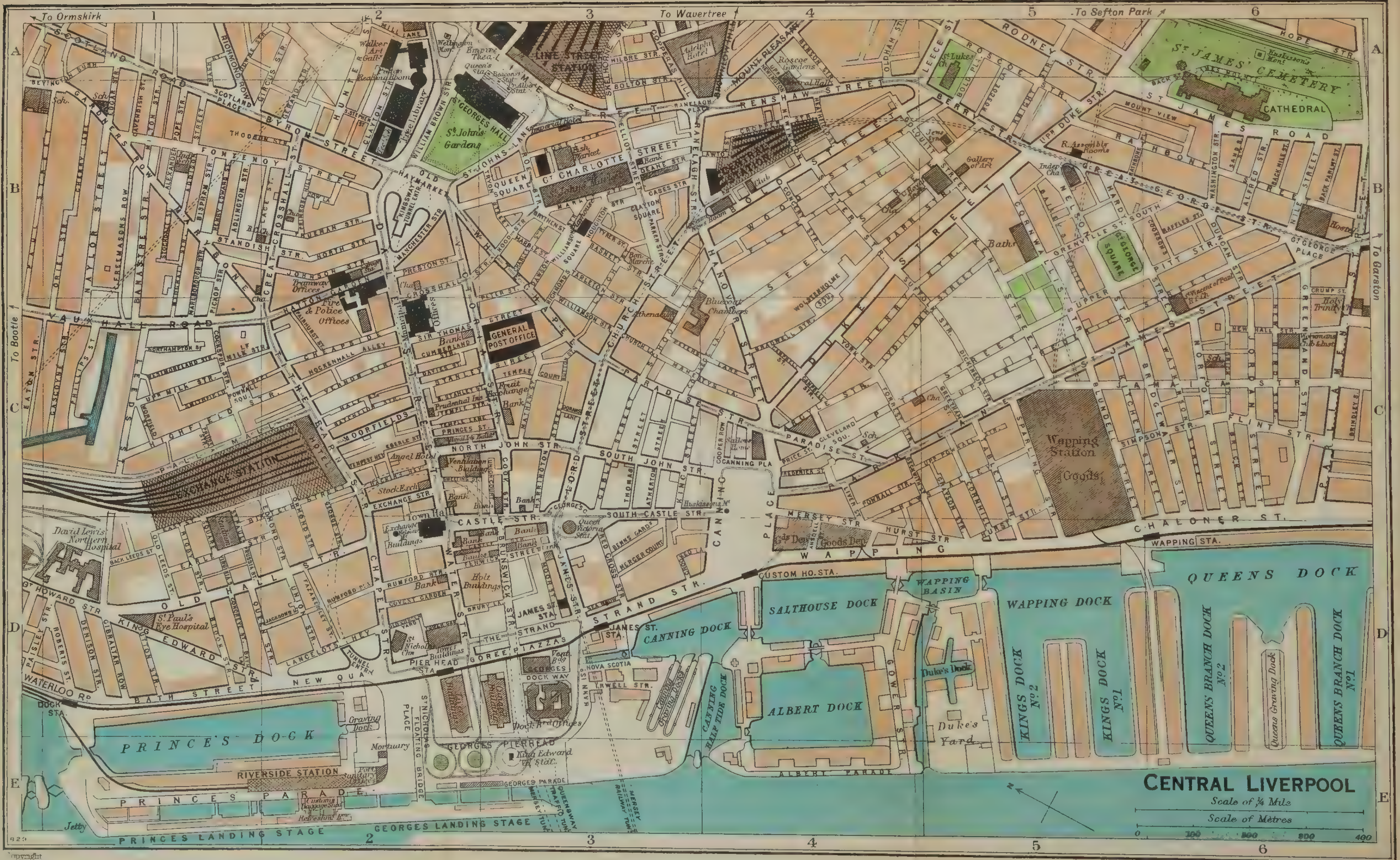
CENTRAL LIVERPOOL
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
To Ormskirk
To Wavertree
To Sefton Park
To Bootle
To Garston
1
2
3
4
5
6
A
B
C
D
E
LIME STREET STATION
Adelphi Hotel
MOUNT PLEASANT
Walker Art Gall.
Picton Reading Room
Free Library
Wellington Mon.
Empire Thea.
St. GEORGES HALL
St. John's Gardens
WILLIAM BROWN STR.
St. JAMES' CEMETERY
CATHEDRAL
Huskisson's Mon.
HOPE STR.
RODNEY STR.
ROSCOE STR.
St. Luke's
LEECE STR.
BERRY STR.
RENSHAW STREET
Roscoe Gardens
ST. JAMES ROAD
MOUNT VIEW
RATHBONE
UPR DUKE STR.
R. Assembly Rooms
GREAT GEORGE STR.
CENTRAL STATION
BOLD STREET
HANOVER STREET
RANELAGH STR.
Gt. CHARLOTTE STREET
St. Johns Market
Fish Market
QUEEN SQUARE
CLAYTON SQUARE
Bon Marché
WILLIAMSON SQUARE
SEEL STREET
WOOD STREET
FLEET STREET
DUKE STREET
Gallery of Art
Baths
ST. GEORGE SQUARE
Indep. Cha.
St. Vincent of Paul R.C. Ch.
Holy Trinity Ch.
GRENVILLE STR. SOUTH
NELSON STR.
CORNWALLIS STR.
PITT STR.
St. GEORGE PLACE
UPPER PITT STR.
ST. JAMES STREET
JAMAICA STR.
NORFOLK STR.
FLINT STR.
BLUNDELL STREET
BRIDGEWATER STR.
SIMPSON STR.
Wapping Station (Goods)
CHALONER ST.
WAPPING STA.
WAPPING
QUEENS DOCK
WAPPING DOCK
WAPPING BASIN
KINGS DOCK No. 2
KINGS DOCK No. 1
QUEENS BRANCH DOCK No. 2
QUEENS BRANCH DOCK No. 1
Queens Graving Dock
Duke's Dock
Duke's Yard
SALTHOUSE DOCK
ALBERT DOCK
ALBERT PARADE
GOWER STR.
CANNING DOCK
CANNING HALF TIDE DOCK
Canning Graving Docks
CUSTOM HO. STA.
Gds. Dept.
Goods Dept.
HURST STR.
MERSEY STR.
CANNING PLACE
Huskisson's Mt.
SOUTH CASTLE STR.
Queen Victoria Stat.
Sailors Home
CANNING PLA
PARADISE STR.
CLEVELAND SQU.
HANOVER STR.
LORD STREET
SOUTH JOHN STR.
NORTH JOHN STR.
CHURCH STREET
PARADISE STREET
Bluecoat Chambers
Athenaeum
GENERAL POST OFFICE
VICTORIA STREET
WHITECHAPEL
DALE STREET
Municipal Offices
Fire & Police Offices
Tramway Offices
HATTON GARDEN
CROSSHALL ST.
MANCHESTER STR.
OLD HAYMARKET
KINGSWAY TUNNEL ENTR.
BYRON STREET
SCOTLAND PLACE
SCOTLAND ROAD
GREAT CROSSHALL STR.
VAUXHALL ROAD
TITHEBARN STR.
EXCHANGE STATION
Hotel
MOORFIELDS
Angel Hotel
Stock Exch.
Exchange Buildings
Town Hall
CASTLE STR.
Bank
Fruit Exchange
Prudential Ins.
Royal Ins. Build.
Ventilation Building
COOK STR.
WATER STR.
BRUNSWICK STR.
JAMES STR.
JAMES ST. STA.
Holt Buildings
RUMFORD STR.
COVENT GARDEN
CHAPEL STR.
OLD HALL STR.
St. Nicholas Chu.
Tower Buildings
THE STRAND
GOREE PIAZZAS
PIER HEAD STA.
STRAND STR.
GEORGES DOCK WAY
Dock Bd. Offices
Cunard Building
Royal Liver Building
King Edward VII Stat.
GEORGES PIERHEAD
GEORGES PARADE
St. NICHOLAS PLACE
FLOATING BRIDGE
MERSEY TUNNEL
QUEENSWAY TRAFFIC TUNNEL
MERSEY RAILWAY TUNL.
NOVA SCOTIA
MANN IS.
PRINCE'S DOCK
Graving Dock
Mortuary
RIVERSIDE STATION
PRINCES PARADE
Customs Baggage Stat.
Refreshm. Rm.
Jetty
GEORGES LANDING STAGE
PRINCES LANDING STAGE
NEW QUAY
BATH STREET
WATERLOO RD.
DOCK STA.
KING EDWARD STR.
St. Paul's Eye Hospital
GT. HOWARD STR.
GIBRALTAR ROW
David Lewis Northern Hospital
LEEDS STR.
PALL MALL
PAUL STR.
NAYLOR STREET
ORIEL STR.
EATON STR.
PHILLIPS STR.
BEVINGTON BUSH
GARDNERS ROW
RICHMOND ROW
FONTENOY STREET
ISLINGTON
CIRCUS STR.

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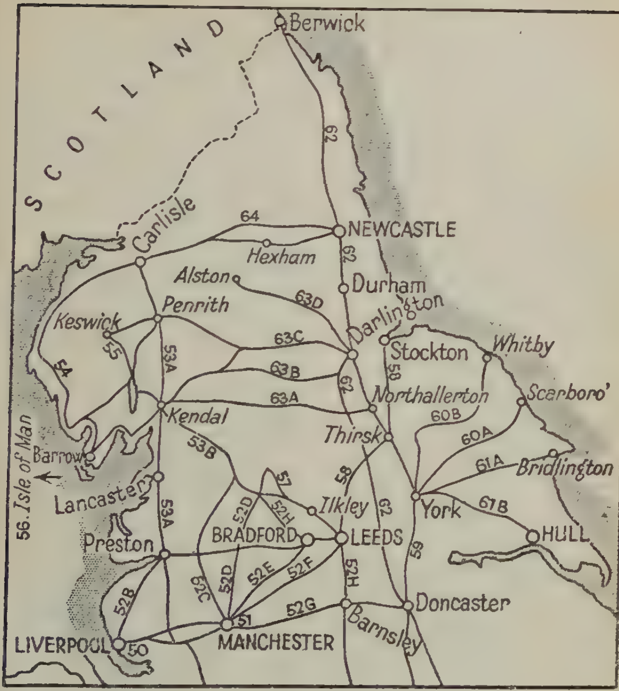
IV. NORTHERN ENGLAND



SCOTLAND
Berwick
62
Carlisle
64
NEWCASTLE
Hexham
63
Alston
Durham
Penrith
63D
Darlington
Keswick
63C
Stockton
Whitby
55
53A
63B
58
54
62
Northallerton
Scarboro'
63A
Kendal
60B
Thirsk
60A
56. Isle of Man
Barrow
53B
61A
Bridlington
57
58
Lancaster
York
61B
52D
52H
Ilkley
63
53A
BRADFORD
LEEDS
HULL
Preston
59
52C
52D
52E
52F
52H
52B
52G
Doncaster
51
Barnsley
LIVERPOOL
50
MANCHESTER

50. LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD

LIVERPOOL (855,539 inhab.), the second seaport of England, the leading cotton market in Europe, and an episcopal see since 1880, is situated on the gently rising E. or Lancashire bank of the estuary of the Mersey, which at the Landing Stage, 3 m. from the open sea, is only ¾ m. across, although it widens considerably both above and below. Though heavily damaged by aerial bombardment during the second World War, Liverpool still surpasses the average commercial city in the number and splendour of its public buildings. The chief imports are cotton, timber, grain, provisions, and tobacco; the chief exports are the textiles, metals, and machinery of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at all). *Lime Street* (A 3), for London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, York, Birmingham, Bristol and the S., S.W., and S.E.; N. Wales and Ireland; and Blackpool, the Lake District, Carlisle, and Scotland (viâ Wigan. *Exchange* (C 1, 2), for Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, York, Newcastle, and Southport; and Blackpool, the Lake District, Carlisle, and Scotland (viâ Preston). *Central* (B 4), for London, Manchester, Buxton, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, York, and Hull; with a low-level station for the Mersey Railway. *Riverside* (E 1, 2), adjoining the Landing Stage, for the Atlantic passenger traffic. *James St.* (D 3), for the Mersey Railway.

Airport at *Speke*, 6 m. S.E. of the centre (coach service from Lime St. station and Adelphi Hotel), with services to Manchester, Isle of Man, Belfast, Dublin, etc.

Hotels. Adelphi (A, B 3, 4), near Central and Lime St. stations, a large and luxurious hotel, with restaurants, Turkish baths, etc., R. & B. 21/6–24/6; **Exchange** (C 2), R. & B. 18/6–22/6; **Stork,** Queen Sq. (B 3), R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Lord Nelson,** Lord Nelson St. (above A 3), R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs. — Unlicensed: **Hunt's,** Mount Pleasant (A 4), R. & B. 14/6; **Shaftesbury,** Mount Pleasant (A 4), R. & B. 15/6, pens. 22/; **Alexandra Court,** 28 Alexandra Drive, Sefton Park (p. 410), R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.

Restaurants. *Reece*, Parker St. (B 3), etc.; *New Bear's Paw*, 59 Lord St. (C 3); *Maison Lyons*, 35 Church St. (B 3); *State*, 14 Dale St. (C 2); *St. George's*, Lime St. (B 3); *Carlton*, Eberle St. (C 2); *Temple*, 24 Dale St. (C 2). — Oyster Rooms. *Quinn*, Brythen St. (B 3). — Tea Rooms ('cafés') abound in Church St., Lime St., and Dale St.

Baths. *Corporation Baths* in Cornwallis St. (B 5), Westminster Rd., Boroughs Gardens, and Queen's Drive. — *Turkish Baths* at the Adelphi Hotel.

General Post Office (C 3; some depts. open all night), Victoria St.

United States Consulate, Cunard Building (D 3).

Taxicabs. First mile 1/, then 3*d.* per ¼ m. Waiting, 4/ per hr. — **Motor-Buses and Tramways.** The chief bus and tramway centre is the Pierhead (E 2, 3), whence lines radiate in all directions through the principal streets and to the suburbs. — Motor-Buses run from Skelhorne St. (A 3) to *Southport*, *Ormskirk*, *Preston*, etc., and from Russell St. (above A 3) to *Wigan*, *Manchester*, etc. — Express Services to *London* viâ Birmingham in 9¾–10½ hrs. (17/6); *Leeds* in 4½ hrs.; *Newcastle* in 8½ hrs.; *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* in 11 hrs.; etc.

Overhead Electric Railway (the first in Europe), with numerous stations, traversing the whole length of the Docks, from *Dingle* (Park Rd.) to *Seaforth Sands* and *Seaforth & Litherland* (junction for Southport), 7 m. in 27 min. Trains every 5 min.; round trip 1/5, 1/1 (map 1*d.*).

Mersey Railway. Electric trains c. every 5 min. from the *Central* (*Low Level*) and *James Street* stations viâ the Mersey Tunnel (1 m. long; constructed in 1866) to Birkenhead (*Hamilton Square* station), and thence either to *Rock Ferry* (junction for Chester) or viâ *Birkenhead Park* to *West Kirby* or *New Brighton*.

Ferry Steamers ply from George's Landing Stage (E 2, 3) every 10 or 15 min. to *Birkenhead* (2½*d.*; 9*d.*, 12.35–4 a.m., every hour) and *Seacombe* (3*d.*); every 30 min. in summer to *New Brighton* (9*d.*; return 1/). — Steamers daily (except Sun.) to the *Isle of Man*, *Belfast* and *Dublin*; also daily in summer to *Llandudno* and *Menai Bridge*. — The Atlantic Liners berth at Prince's Landing Stage (E 1, 2), and other services connect Liverpool with the chief ports of the world.

Tourist Agents. *Cook*, 38 Dale St. (C 2); *American Express*, India Building (D 2, 3). — *R.A.C.*, 13 Rumford St. (D 2); *Automobile Assoc.*, Cunard Building (D 3).

Amusements. Theatres. *Empire*, Lime St. (A 3); *Royal Court*, Roe St. (B 3); *Playhouse* (B 3; Liverpool Repertory Theatre), Williamson Sq.; — Music Halls. *Shakespeare*, Fraser St., London Rd. (beyond A 3); *Pavilion*, Lodge Lane. — Concerts of the Philharmonic Society on Tues. and Sat. evenings, and on Sun. afternoons, in winter, at the *Philharmonic Hall* in Hope St. (beyond A 5). Organ recitals in the Cathedral on Sun. at 10.45 and 2.45. — RACECOURSE at Aintree (see p. 410). — GOLF LINKS at *Allerton* (municipal), *Woolton*, *Childwall*, *West Derby*, etc.

History. Liverpool, a name of doubtful etymology, is first mentioned in the reign of King John, who founded a village and built a castle here to serve as a point of departure for Ireland, and for centuries this seems to have been its main function. In 1644 it held out for twenty-four days against Prince Rupert. Its trade began to develop after the Restoration and (like Bristol) Liverpool engaged largely in the slave traffic between Africa and the West Indies. The first dock was opened in 1715, the second in 1753; now the docks stretch in an unbroken line for about 6 m. It was this dock-building enterprise that enabled it to inherit Bristol's position as premier seaport on the W. coast after the abolition of the slave trade and the introduction of steam. One-seventh of the world's tonnage is registered at Liverpool and one-third of Great Britain's foreign trade is carried on from that port. — Liverpool is the birthplace of Jeremiah Horrocks (1617?–41), William Roscoe (1753–1831), Felicia Hemans (1793–1835), A. H. and Anne Clough (p. 408), W. E. Gladstone (1809–98), and W. S. Jevons (1835–82). Richard Mather (1596–1669), father of Increase and grandfather of Cotton Mather, was minister of the *Ancient Chapel* (Unitarian), in Park Rd., Toxteth Park. John Watson ('Ian Maclaren'; 1850–1907) was pastor of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church for 25 years. — Francis Bacon was member of Parliament for Liverpool in 1588–92.

The ***Docks**, by far the most interesting sight in Liverpool and probably the finest system of the kind in the world, extend along the Mersey for c. 6 m., and traffic to the amount of over 10,500,000 tons passes through them every year. The basins and docks, exclusive of graving docks, number 87, with a water area of 658 acres and over 38 m. of quays. Gladstone Docks, farthest N., include the largest graving-dock in Europe (1050 ft. long). Both the Liverpool and the Birkenhead docks are under the control of the *Mersey Docks and Harbour Board* (constituted in 1858), largely elected by the dock-ratepayers and enjoying an annual revenue of over £5,000,000. The best general survey of the docks is obtained from the Overhead Railway (see above).

At about the centre of the line of docks is the spacious *LANDING STAGE (E 1, 2, 3), 2534 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, a floating quay resting on 200 iron pontoons and connected with the river wall by ten hinged bridges and an inclined roadway, 550 ft. long. The N. half of this quay, where the ocean liners are moored, is known as *Prince's Landing Stage* (Riverside Station); the S. half, used by the ferry steamers, as *George's Landing Stage.*

The open space overlooking George's Landing Stage, the starting-point for numerous lines of tramways, is known as the PIERHEAD (E 2, 3). On its E. side, on the site of the old St. George's Dock, rise three vast examples of modern office-building. The *Royal Liver Building* (D 2), on the N., a 17-story skyscraper, contains the offices of the Royal Liver Friendly Society and other business firms. The two towers

(295 ft.) are surmounted by figures of the 'liver' (pron. 'lyver'), a mythical bird whence the city is traditionally supposed to derive its name and which appears in the city arms. In the centre is the *Cunard Building* (D 3; 1912–16) in the style of the Farnese Palace at Rome. On the S. are the Renaissance **Dock Board Offices* (D 3; 1907).

At the corner of Chapel St., at the N.E. end of the Pierhead, is the church of *St. Nicholas* (D 3; 18th cent.), the original parish church of Liverpool, founded in 1360 as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church at Walton (p. 408). It was destroyed, except for the tower, during an air-raid; but is to be rebuilt. Opposite the church is the Dock Entrance to the Mersey road tunnel (see below).

From the Cunard Building Water St., with many fine shipping and other offices, ascends E. to the **Town Hall** (D 2), the oldest public building (1754) in the city, designed by John Wood of Bath. It has a dignified façade with a Corinthian portico and is crowned with a lofty dome. On the staircase is a statue of Canning by Chantrey. The large quadrangle behind the Town Hall, known as the 'Exchange Flags,' was the busy resort of cotton-brokers before the opening of the new Cotton Exchange (see below). In the centre is the *Nelson Monument*, a bronze group by Westmacott, and on the N.E. and N.W. sides is the *Exchange* (D 2), consisting partly of buildings in the French Renaissance style (1809) and partly of new buildings (Derby House; with a commercial reference library).

From Tithebarn St. (D, C 2), in which is the *Exchange Station*, Old Hall St., beginning opposite the Exchange, leads N., past the handsome Renaissance *Cotton Exchange* (D 2; 1906), with a double colonnade, to the *David Lewis Northern Hospital* (D 1; 1902) and the *St. Paul's Eye Hospital* (1911), noted for its pioneer work in the cure of infantile ophthalmia. — From the Town Hall Castle St. leads S. to Derby Sq., a busy open space on the site of King John's Castle (pulled down in 1659). Here now stands a statue of Queen Victoria (D 3) beneath a dome 56 ft. high. South Castle St. goes on to Canning Place (C, D 4), occupying the site of the first dock, constructed in 1715 and filled up in 1829. On the N. side is a statue of Huskisson (p. 408), and on the E. is the *Sailors' Home* (1845), in an Elizabethan style.

From the Town Hall Dale St. continues E., passing (r.) the imposing *Municipal Buildings* (C 2) and (l.) the *Central Police Station* and the *Fire Station* (B 2). In the parallel Victoria St. (on the S.) is the *General Post Office* (C 3), the largest in the provinces before its damage by bombing. Both these streets end in *Kingsway* (B 2), in which is the monumental main entrance to **Queensway,** the road-tunnel leading beneath the Mersey to Birkenhead. Begun in 1925 and opened in 1934, this is the largest underwater road tunnel in the world, and cost c. £7½ millions. It is 2⅝ m. long and the main tunnel (36 ft. wide) takes four lines of traffic. Two narrower branches serve the dock quarters on either side of the river. The tunnel was built by *Sir Basil Mott* and *J. A. Brodie*, engineers, and *H. J. Rowse*, architect. The interior, to which vehicles only are admitted (motor-car 1/–2/, passenger 2*d.*), is lined with black glass, and the air is kept pure by six huge ventilating stations, three on each bank.

Facing the tunnel entry is *St. John's Gardens* (B 2, 3), a large open space containing statues and monuments of distinguished citizens, overlooked on the E. by St. George's Hall and on the N. by an imposing series of public buildings in the classical style, in William Brown St.

At the lower or W. end of William Brown St. are the *Technical School* (entrance in Byrom St.) and *Museum Extension Galleries* (B 2), designed by W. Mountford (1906). Next is the building erected in 1860 at the expense of Sir William Brown and designed by John Weightman, in which are the **Free Public Museums & Library** (B 2). The Public Museums, which included the Lord Derby Museum of natural history, the Mayer Museum of archæology and ethnology, the fine Brian-Faussett Anglo-Saxon Collection, and a Shipping Gallery showing the evolution of merchant vessels, were greatly damaged by aerial bombardment in 1941. Many of the more valuable exhibits, however, were salvaged, or had been removed, and these await the restoration of the museums. — Adjoining the museum buildings is the *Picton Reading Room* (A, B 2), designed by C. Sherlock and opened in 1879, a circular domed room containing the reference library (c. 200,000 vols.; weekdays 9–9); in the Picton Hall, below, free lectures are given occasionally in winter. Communicating with the reading room is the *Hornby Library* of fine-art books, prints, and autographs (weekdays 9–5). The next building, presented by Sir A. B. Walker and opened in 1877, is the ***Walker Art Gallery** (A 2) by C. Sherlock and H. H. Vale, the home of one of the most important collections of paintings in the provinces, besides drawings, engravings, sculptures, and ceramics. Six new galleries were added at the back in 1933. The exhibits, removed at the beginning of the second World War, are to be fully restored by 1951.

The *ROSCOE COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS, on permanent loan from the Royal Institution, includes important examples of the early Italian and Flemish schools. The chief paintings are: *Simone Martini*, Holy Family; *Ercole de' Roberti*, Pietà; *Jean Clouet*, Marguerite de Valois; *Jan Mostaert*, Conversion of St. Hubert; *R. van der Weyden*, Scenes from the Crucifixion (triptych); *Pesellino*, St. Bernardino preaching in Florence Cathedral; *Pier Francesco Fiorentino*, Virgin and Child; *Giorgione*, Duke of Urbino; *Tintoretto*, Court of Heaven; *Bellini*, Portrait of himself; *Bonifazio dei Pitati*, Holy Family with saints; *Bissolo*, Virgin and Child with SS. Michael and Veronica; *Gentile da Fabriano*, St. Mark enthroned; *Vincenzo di Biagio*, Virgin and Child.

The ENGLISH SCHOOL is represented by portraits by *Gainsborough*, *Reynolds*, *Raeburn*, *Romney*, and *Zoffany* (Family group); two fine Welsh landscapes by *Richard Wilson*; and examples of *Girtin* and *Turner*. — The 19th cent. paintings, many of which were purposely selected with a view to their popular appeal, include some fine works of the Pre-Raphaelite School (*Rossetti*, *Millais*, *Holman Hunt*) and a good representation of the so-called Liverpool School, whose chief exponents were Richard Wright ('Wright of Liverpool,' 1735–75), Richard Caddick (c. 1750–1823; portraits), and Wm. Huggins (1820–84; animal paintings). Among outstanding later works are: *Orpen*, The barrel organ; *A. John*, Two Jamaican girls; examples of *Steer*, *Sickert*, *Paul Nash*; etc.

Finally, at the end of the long row of buildings, comes the *County Sessions House* (A 2; 1884).

Byrom St., running N. from Kingsway, is continued by *Scotland Road* (A 1), a wide thoroughfare intersecting a squalid district inhabited largely by Irish dock-labourers.

In Lime St., facing the railway station, is the main façade of ***St. George's Hall** (B 2, 3; adm. by permit obtainable from the Municipal Offices), a noble building 500 ft. long and 170 ft. wide, designed by Harvey Lonsdale Elmes at the age of twenty-four, and ranking as perhaps the finest modern example in England of the Greek style. It was begun in 1838 and finished in 1854. The Great Hall, 170 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 82 ft. high, is decorated with statues of celebrities, and contains a huge organ (damaged in 1941). The building contains also a smaller concert hall, two assize courts, and various public offices.

In front of the Hall are a Cenotaph, by *L. B. Budden*, and statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, by *Thornycroft*, and Beaconsfield, by *C. B. Birch*. To the N. is the Wellington Monument, 115 ft. high, by *Lawson*. — *St. John's Market* (B 3) is worth a visit for its cosmopolitan types.

Running E. from the Pierhead is another line of well-built business streets, with the best shops in Liverpool. James St. (D 3) is continued beyond the Victoria Statue (see above) by Lord St., Church St., and Bold St. In Church Alley, off Church St. (r.), is the *Athenæum* (C 3), a news-room and library founded by Wm. Roscoe and others, and in Bold St. are the *Lyceum* (B 4), an institution similar to the Athenæum, and an entrance to the *Central Station*. Nearly parallel with Bold St. on the S.W. is Duke St. (C 4, B 5), leading from the Sailors' Home to the Cathedral. Mrs. Hemans (1793–1835) was born at No. 118, and Hawthorne's 'Mrs. Blodgett' lived at No. 153.

Conspicuously situated on St. James's Mount is the vast ***Cathedral** (B 6) on which work has been continuously in progress since 1904 when the foundation stone was laid by King Edward VII. Though it is orientated from N. to S., in the following notes the points of the compass are used in the ecclesiastical sense. The Cathedral is open daily until 6, except on Thurs., when it is closed after service. Services on Sun. at 8.30, 11, 12, and 3; Thurs. at 5; Sat. at 3.

The architect, *Sir Giles Gilbert Scott*, was chosen as a result of a public competition when he was still in the early twenties, but the actual building bears little resemblance to his original design, owing to changes introduced at the architect's suggestion as the work progressed. The style can broadly be described as Gothic but is highly individual and does not conform strictly to any of the recognised periods. The red sandstone of which the Cathedral is built is quarried within the city boundary at Woolton.

When completed the Cathedral will be the largest in the country, with a total area of 100,000 sq. ft. (compare York Minster, 61,000 and St. Paul's, 87,400), and the fourth in size in the world, only exceeded by St. Peter's at Rome, Seville, and Milan. The first part to be finished was the Lady Chapel, consecrated in 1910: the Choir, Eastern Transepts and Chapter House were consecrated in 1924, the Central Space under the Tower and the Western Transepts in 1941. The Great Central Tower, the dominant feature of the design, and the N. and S. porches are now (1949) practically complete.

The plan is unique, the outstanding feature being the rectangular Central Space (201 by 72 ft.), comprising the Under-Tower and the two Transept Crossings. This area, entirely unobstructed by pillars, has room for 4000 people, and is remarkable for its great height, the apex of the under-tower vault being 176½ ft. above the floor. The Choir and Nave will be of equal length. The principal entrances will open into the Under-Tower through triple doorways leading from the Welsford and Rankin porches, which link respectively the N. and S. arms of the two Transepts. The present entrance is by a side-door in the Rankin porch.

CENTRAL SPACE and W. TRANSEPTS. The principal features are the stained glass windows; the carved figures in the porches and round the doorways; and (in the S.W. Transept or Baptistery) the font, of marble from Nimes, surmounted by an oak cover and enclosed by an elaborately-carved oak baldacchino 39 feet high. The Under-Tower *Windows, by James Hogan, form two groups of triple lancets 66 ft. high, each group surmounted by a circular light (the Five Sisters at York 53½ ft. high). The sculptured figures in the porches and around the doorways are by E. Carter Preston.

The GREAT CENTRAL *TOWER (331 ft. high) is the gift of Lord Vestey and his brother, Sir Edmund Vestey, in memory of their parents, after whom it is named. It will, when completed, contain 13 bells, of which the Bourdon, weighing 14½ tons, will be the second largest bell in England ('Great Paul' 16 tons 14 cwt.).

CHOIR and E. TRANSEPTS. The lofty *Choir* (116 ft. high) of three bays has a triforium but no clerestory. The windows illustrate the four Gospels. The *Reredos, of sandstone and partly gilded, has carved panels of the Last Supper, etc., by W. Gilbert and L. Weingartner. Above is the East window, the largest in England (76 by 44 ft.) the subject of the glass being the Te Deum. The *N.E. Transept* is a War Memorial Chapel, with a Cenotaph and Colours of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment. Next to it is a small *Chapel of the Holy Spirit*, with a bas-relief reredos. The *Choir Aisles*, above the W. ends of which are the two parts of the great Organ, are joined by an Ambulatory off which opens, by an ornate doorway, the octagonal *Chapter-House*. The S. Choir Aisle contains memorials to the first two bishops of Liverpool—Ryle and Chavasse—and to Sir Robert Jones, the surgeon.

The *LADY CHAPEL is on a lower level than the choir building which it adjoins on the S.E. Another entrance, from St. James's Rd., is by a two-storied porch, known as the Children's Porch. The windows, commemorating women of the Bible and the early Church, as well as noble women of more modern times, were destroyed during the War but are to be replaced.

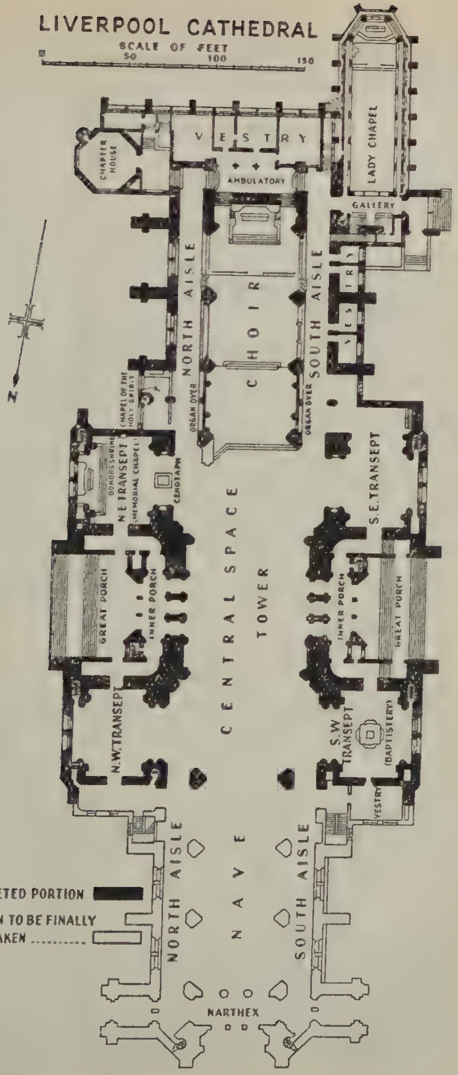
In *St. James's Cemetery*, which is picturesquely laid out in an old quarry E. of the Cathedral, is the mausoleum of Wm. Huskisson, the statesman (1770–1830), killed at the opening of the Manchester & Liverpool Railway. — *Rodney Street* (A 5), with its dignified 18th cent. houses, is the 'Harley St.' of Liverpool. At No. 9 were born A. H. Clough (1819–61) and Anne Clough (1820–92); at No. 62 (now a Toc H hostel), W. E. Gladstone (1809–98).

Hope St., skirting the E. side of St. James's Cemetery, leads N. past the *Liverpool Institute* (beyond A 5), founded by Huskisson in 1825 and now comprising five different schools, including a school of art. Farther on (r.) is the *Philharmonic Hall* (1933) and (l.), partly in Hardman St., the *School for the Blind*, the oldest of its kind, founded in 1791 and extended in 1931. From the end of Hope St. Mount Pleasant leads to the right to the **University**, situated in Brownlow Hill (beyond A 4). It was founded in 1881 (comp. p. 419) and received its charter in 1903; has faculties of arts, science, medicine, law, and engineering; and numbers 3750 students and a teaching-staff of 475. The main buildings were designed by Alfred Waterhouse, a Liverpool man, the new *Harold Cohen Library* (1938; 250,000 vols.), in Ashton St., by H. A. Dod. Now incorporated in the University is the *Royal Institution*, founded by Roscoe in 1817 as a meeting-place of the learned societies of Liverpool. — Also in Brownlow Hill, opposite the University, is the site for the **Roman Catholic Cathedral**, begun in 1933 from the designs of Sir Edwin Lutyens. On completion this will be the largest church in Britain (c. 233,000 sq. ft.). In contrast with the Anglican cathedral, this church will be built mainly of brick, and will be Renaissance rather than Gothic in style.

Brownlow St. and Daulby St. lead N. to Shaw St. (beyond A 2), in which is the *Liverpool Collegiate School*, built by Elmes in the Tudor style (1840). The buildings were first occupied by *Liverpool College*, a boys' school now in Sefton Park Rd.

In 1895 and 1902 the boundaries of the city of Liverpool were extended to include a number of populous areas which had developed out of suburban villages. Such are *Everton*, noted for its toffee; *Kirkdale* and *Walton-on-the-Hill* to the N.; *Toxteth Park* and *Aigburth*, to the S., the favourite residential district; *West Derby*, to the N.E.; *Wavertree* and *Calderstones*, to the S.E.; and *Garston*, 5 m. S.E., with British Railways' docks (28½ acres). The only contiguous township that has escaped amalgamation is *Bootle* (see below). A notable feature of the suburbs is the *Queen's Drive*, a handsome boulevard 7 m. long and 84 ft. wide, encircling the city from Walton to Mossley Hill.

Liverpool is well provided with parks and open spaces, all at some distance


LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL
SCALE OF FEET
0
50
100
150
N
LADY CHAPEL
VESTRY
CHAPTER HOUSE
AMBULATORY
GALLERY
NORTH AISLE
CHOIR
SOUTH AISLE
VESTRY
ORGAN OVER
ORGAN OVER
CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SPIRIT
DONORS SHRINE
N.E. TRANSEPT (MEMORIAL CHAPEL)
CENOTAPH
S.E. TRANSEPT
CENTRAL SPACE
TOWER
GREAT PORCH
INNER PORCH
INNER PORCH
GREAT PORCH
N.W. TRANSEPT
S.W. TRANSEPT
(BAPTISTERY)
VESTRY
NORTH AISLE
NAVE
SOUTH AISLE
NARTHEX
COMPLETED PORTION
PORTION TO BE FINALLY UNDERTAKEN ....

from the centre. The finest is **Sefton Park* (269 acres), to the S., with a lake and an aviary. *Stanley Park* (90 acres; palmhouse and aviary), to the N.E., commanding fine views; *Newsham Park* (147 acres), to the E., with a boating lake, and *Calderstones Park* (94 acres; with the remains of a prehistoric stone circle), beyond Sefton Park, are almost as attractive. *Wavertree Park* (32 acres), to the S.E., includes the *Botanic Gardens* (11 acres). — Liverpool Racecourse is at *Aintree*, 5 m. N. (frequent trains from Exchange Station). Here the 'Grand National,' the premier event of the steeplechase season, is annually run in March. — About 5 m. N.E. of Liverpool is *Croxteth Hall* (Earl of Sefton) with a park of 850 acres.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO SOUTHPORT, 20 m. (A 565). Frequent electric trains in 40 min. from Exchange Station. — 3 m. *Bootle*, a borough of 76,799 inhab. containing the newest and largest of the Mersey Docks, adjoins Liverpool on the N. — Beyond Bootle are a number of pleasant residential suburbs on the sandhills near the mouth of the Mersey. — 4 m. *Seaforth* church was built by Sir John Gladstone, in whose house here his son W. E. Gladstone spent part of his boyhood. — 5 m. *Waterloo* (Royal, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8½ gs.), founded in 1815. — 6½ m. *Great Crosby*, with the Merchant Taylors' Schools for boys and girls, adjoins *Blundellsands* (Blundellsands, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 9 gs.). — 9 m. *Ince Blundell Hall* contains the largest private collection of antique marbles in the kingdom (no adm.). — 12½ m. *Formby* (l.; Grapes), a popular watering-place with fine golf links, 2 m. E. of which is *Altcar*, noted as the venue of the Waterloo Cup (usually held in February), the premier event of the coursing world. — 20 m. **Southport** (*Prince of Wales*, R. & B. 22/6–30/, pens. 10–17 gs.; *Birkdale Palace*, R. & B. 20/, pens. 9–14 gs.; *Royal*, R. & B. 19/, pens. 9 gs.; *New Mornington*, unlic., R. & B. 16/6, pens. 26/; *Clifton*, unlic., R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Bold*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Scarisbrick*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/; *Sandringham*, unlic., pens. 5 gs.) is a modern well-built seaside resort and residential town (78,927 inhab.), invaded in summer by crowds of excursionists from every part of N. England and the Midlands. It has a fine boulevard (Lord St.) and gardens, and is abundantly provided with the usual attractions. — There are two stations: *Chapel St.*, for Liverpool direct, and for Manchester viâ Wigan; *Lord St.*, for Liverpool viâ Aintree, and for Manchester viâ Warrington.

From Liverpool to *Manchester*, see Rte. 52A; to *Preston*, *Blackburn*, *Burnley*, and *Halifax*, see Rte. 52B; to *Chester*, see Rte. 42 and below; to *Carlisle*, see Rtes. 52B and 53A; to *London*, see below.

Birkenhead

Birkenhead is reached from Liverpool by ferry steamer, by the Mersey Railway (see p. 402), or by the **Queensway Road Tunnel** (p. 404), which emerges in Birkenhead at King's Sq., or at Rendel St. (N. branch), for the Docks.

Birkenhead (*Woodside*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Central*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), a seaport with 147,946 inhab., is situated on the W. or Cheshire bank of the Mersey opposite Liverpool, of which to all intents and purposes it is a part. Though a Benedictine priory was established here about 1150, Birkenhead was even in 1810 an insignificant village of 110 inhab., and it owes its modern importance to its **Docks* (182 acres water area and 10 m. of quays), opened in 1847, which, after a period of intense rivalry, were amalgamated with Liverpool docks in 1858. The first iron vessel in England was built in 1829 at Messrs. John Laird & Co.'s shipbuilding yards and engineering works, and in 1862 was launched the famous Confederate privateer 'Alabama,' for the depredations of which Great Britain had to pay over

£3,000,000 to the United States. Close to *St. Mary's Church* (1821), in Church St., are the remains of the *Priory*, with a chapter-house (now a chapel) and a ruined refectory and crypt. — **Birkenhead Park*, the upper part of which was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, is 180 acres in area.

From *Birkenhead Park* station (N. of the park) the Wirral Railway runs to (7½ m., in 21 min.) West Kirby or (4 m., in 12 min.) New Brighton.

From Birkenhead to *Chester*, see below and Rte. 42; to *London* and the S., see below and Rte. 42.

To the N. of Birkenhead, and separated from it by the Great Float, is the borough of **Wallasey** (97,465 inhab.), comprising the townships of New Brighton, Wallasey, Egremont, Seacombe, Liscard, and Poulton. — *Seacombe* (Ferry, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8½ gs.) and *Egremont* are pleasant residential suburbs on the Mersey, connected with New Brighton by motor-buses and a riverside promenade 3 m. long, and the former with Liverpool by ferry steamer (see p. 402).

New Brighton (*Victoria*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.; *Grand*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Albion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Montpellier*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.), at the mouth of the Mersey (ferry steamers, see p. 402), with a long pier and an amusement park, is noted for its healthy breezes and is patronised in summer by thousands of operatives from the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

From Birkenhead to Chester viâ Hoylake, 29½ m. (A 553, A 540). — Above (2 m.) *Bidston* is *Bidston Hill*, with an observatory, a favourite viewpoint. — To the N. of (3½ m.) *Moreton* is *Leasowe Castle*, a curious building erected by the Earl of Derby in 1593 for the sake of the fashionable horse-races formerly held here. It contains oak panels from the Star Chamber and is now a Railwaymen's Convalescent Home. — 8 m. **Hoylake** (*King's Gap Court*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 30/; *Green Lodge*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8½ gs.; *Royal*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.; *Stanley*), at the mouth of the Dee, is a bracing resort (16,628 inhab.) with famous golf links. Here William III embarked on his way to the Battle of the Boyne (1690). — 9½ m. *West Kirby* (Hoylake, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; Dee) is a more sheltered resort. Off the coast is *Hilbre Island*, once important as a telegraph station. — 11½ m. *Thurstaston*, with 180 acres of N.T. heathland. Arrowe Park, 2½ m. N.E., was the site of the first Boy Scouts' world jamboree in 1929. — 18½ m. *Neston*, ¾ m. r., was the probable birthplace of Emma Lyon (c. 1761–1815), Lady Hamilton. On the coast adjoining is *Parkgate* (Union, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 5½ gs.), once a favoured watering-place and the starting-point of the Dublin packet, by which Handel sailed in 1741 to give the first performance of 'Messiah.' — 29½ m. *Chester*, see Rte. 42.

Routes from Liverpool to London

Road. *A. Direct*, 200½ m. (A 57, A 50, A 34, A 51, A 38, A 5, A 6, A 555, A 500, A 555, and A 1). — We quit Liverpool by London Rd. — At (18 m.) **Warrington** we take A 50 [A 49 and A 51, viâ (18 m.) *Tarporley* to (47½ m.) *Darlaston* (see below), is an alternative]. — Beyond (2 m.) *Latchford* we cross the *Manchester Ship Canal*. — At (7 m.) *Mere* we cross the Manchester–Chester road (A 556). — 3 m. **Knutsford.** — 8 m. *Holmes Chapel.* — 11 m. *Talke-o'-th'-Hill.* — 4 m. **Newcastle-under-Lyme.** — 3 m. *Trentham* (W. end). — 3½ m. *Darlaston.* — 1½ m. **Stone.** — 14 m. *Rugeley.* — 8 m. **Lichfield.** — 16½ m. *Atherstone.* — [At (16 m.) *Churchover* A 426 from Leicester leads

S.W. to (4 m.) **Rugby.**] — 16 m. **Weedon.** — 8 m. *Towcester.* — 8 m. *Stony Stratford.* — 7 m. *Fenny Stratford.* — 12 m. **Dunstable.** — 13 m. **St. Albans.** — At (7 m.) *South Mimms* we turn r. into the *Barnet By-pass.* — 14 m. **London** (Rte. 1). From Lichfield to St. Albans we are on WATLING STREET.

B. Viâ the Shakespeare Country, 214½ m. From Liverpool to (83 m.) **Lichfield**, see above. Thence we take A 446 to (15 m.) *Coleshill*, and A 452 to (13 m.) *Kenilworth*. Thence to (103½ m.) **London**, see Rte. 36.

C. Viâ the Mersey Tunnel and Birkenhead, 203½ m. (A 41 and A 51). — 16 m. **Chester.** — 5 m. *Tarvin.* — 5½ m. *Tarporley* and thence as above (Rte. *A*).

RAILWAY. The quickest route from Liverpool to London is by express from Lime St. to Euston (3¾–4¼ hrs.). Visitors wishing to break the journey may prefer one or other of the alternative routes, as the direct route (**A**, below) passes little of special interest except Lichfield Cathedral. Perhaps the best tourist route is that (**B**, below) by which the traveller is able to visit Chester (N. Wales), Shrewsbury, Warwick, the Shakespeare Country, Oxford, the Thames Valley, and Windsor on his way to London. An alternative route (**C**, below) traverses the beautiful Peak District and passes Bedford (with its Bunyan associations) and St. Albans Cathedral. The fares by all these routes are the same (67/2, 40/4).

A. Direct, 193½ m. in 3¾–5½ hrs. All the trains (except the boat-trains) start from Lime Street Station. From Liverpool to (35½ m.) *Crewe*, (60 m.) *Stafford*, (77¼ m.) *Lichfield*, (110¾ m.) *Rugby*, and (193½ m.) *London* (Euston), see Rte. 34.

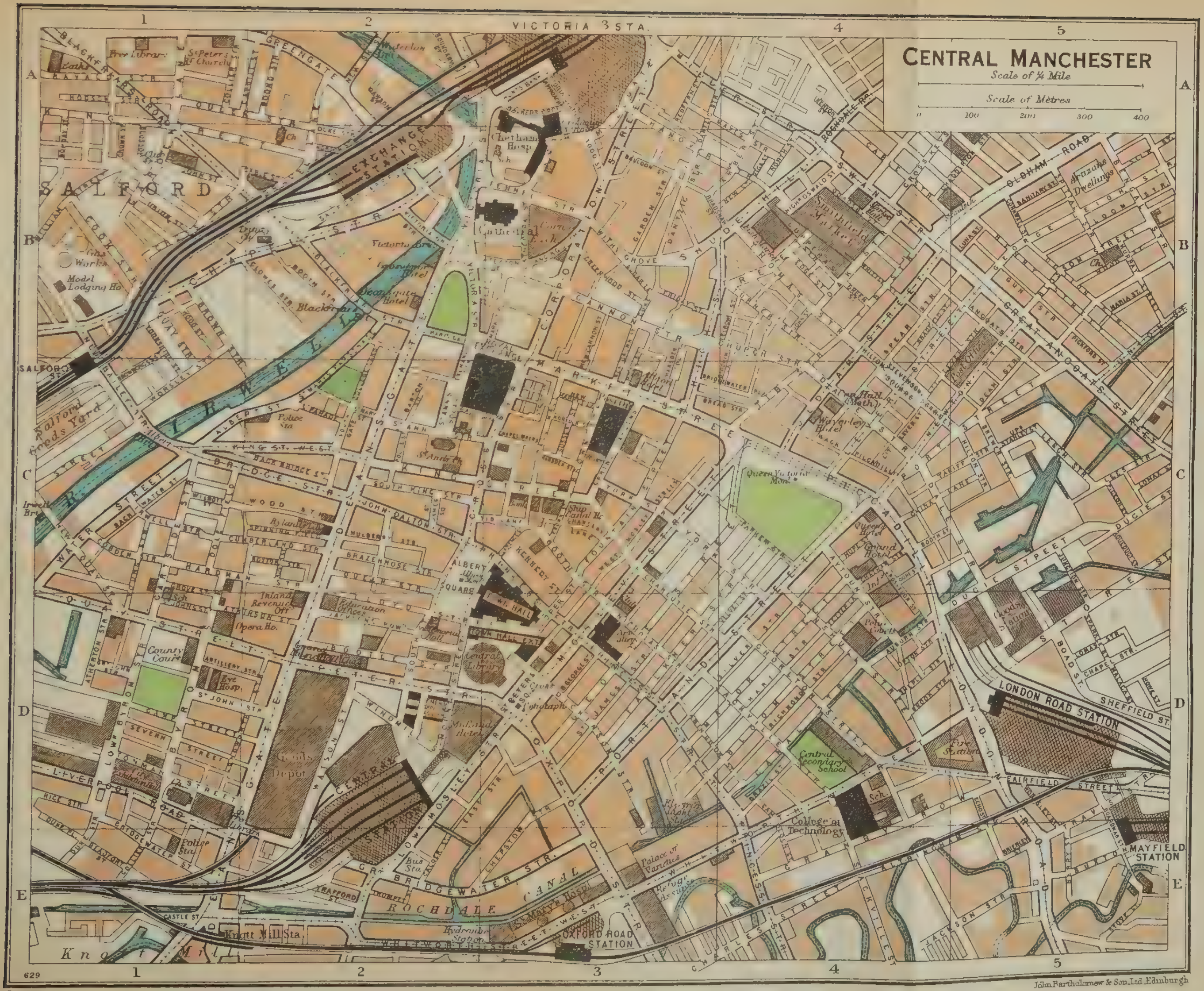
B. 210¾ m. (viâ Bicester) in 5¼–5¾ hrs. (viâ Oxford, 229½ m.). The trains start from Birkenhead (Woodside Station), but passengers from Liverpool (Central or James Street Station) by the Mersey Tunnel Railway may join them at Rock Ferry (see below). From Liverpool to (15¾ m.) *Chester*, see Rte. 42; from Chester viâ (42¼ m.) *Shrewsbury* to (84½ m.) *Birmingham*, see Rte. 44; from Birmingham to (65¾ m.) *Oxford*, see Rte. 34; from Oxford to (63½ m.) *London* (Paddington) by railway (or by river-steamer), see Rte. 31.

C. Viâ the Peak District, 217½ m. in 6–6½ hrs. The trains, starting from the Central Station, run viâ *Warrington* to (34 m.) *Manchester* (Central Station). A few trains omit Manchester by using the direct line from Glazebrook to *Stockport*. From Manchester or Stockport to (61½ m.) *Derby*, see Rte. 47A. Thence to (128½ m.) *London* (St. Pancras), see Rte. 45.

From Liverpool to *Manchester* and other Lancashire towns, see Rte. 52.

51. MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (766,333 inhab.), situated on the E. bank of the river Irwell, at its confluence with the insignificant Irk and Medlock, is the capital ('Cottonopolis') of the great cotton-manufacturing district of S.E. Lancashire, one of the most densely populated areas in the world, extending to Rossendale on the N., to the Pennine Hills on the E., and to the Wigan coalfields on the W. Including **Salford** on the W. bank of the Irwell, still anomalously a separate city (223,442 inhab.), it is virtually the third largest city in the kingdom, while the suburbs extend in all directions to meet, without a



CENTRAL MANCHESTER

Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
1
2
3
4
5
A
B
C
D
E
VICTORIA 3 STA.
SALFORD
Free Library
St Peters Ch
Baths
EXCHANGE STATION
Chetham Hosp.
Cathedral
Corn Exch.
Gas Works
Model Lodging Ho.
Blackfriars
Deansgate Hotel
Victoria Hotel
Grosvenor Hotel
SALFORD ST.
Salford Goods Yard
Police Sta.
RIVER IRWELL
Royal Exchange
MARKET STREET
Albion Hotel
Smithfield Market
Post Office
Free Trade Hall
Queen Victoria Mon.
PICCADILLY
Waverley Hotel
Queens Hotel
Grand Hotel
Infirmary
Police Courts
Goods Station
LONDON ROAD STATION
MAYFIELD STATION
Fire Station
Central Secondary School
College of Technology
Palace of Varieties
Refuge Assurance
OXFORD ROAD STATION
St Mary's Hosp.
Hydraulic Station
Knott Mill Sta.
Knott Mill
ROCHDALE CANAL
BRIDGEWATER CANAL
CENTRAL STATION
Goods Depot
Midland Hotel
Central Library
TOWN HALL
TOWN HALL EXT.
ALBERT SQUARE
Memorial Hall
Cenotaph
St Ann's Ch.
Rylands Library
Inland Revenue Off.
Education Offices
Opera Ho.
County Court
Eye Hosp.
City Exhibition Hall
Police Sta.
Bus Sta.
Artizans Dwellings
OLDHAM ROAD
GREAT ANCOATS STREET
DUCIE STREET
SHEFFIELD ST.
FAIRFIELD STREET
WHITWORTH STREET WEST
DEANSGATE
PORTLAND STREET
OXFORD STREET
MOSLEY STREET
CORPORATION STREET
SHUDEHILL
CHAPEL STREET
KING ST. WEST
QUAY STREET
LIVERPOOL ROAD
BRIDGE STREET
ST PETER'S SQ.
JOHN DALTON STR.
LOWER MOSLEY STR.
CHESTER STR.
LONDON ROAD
629
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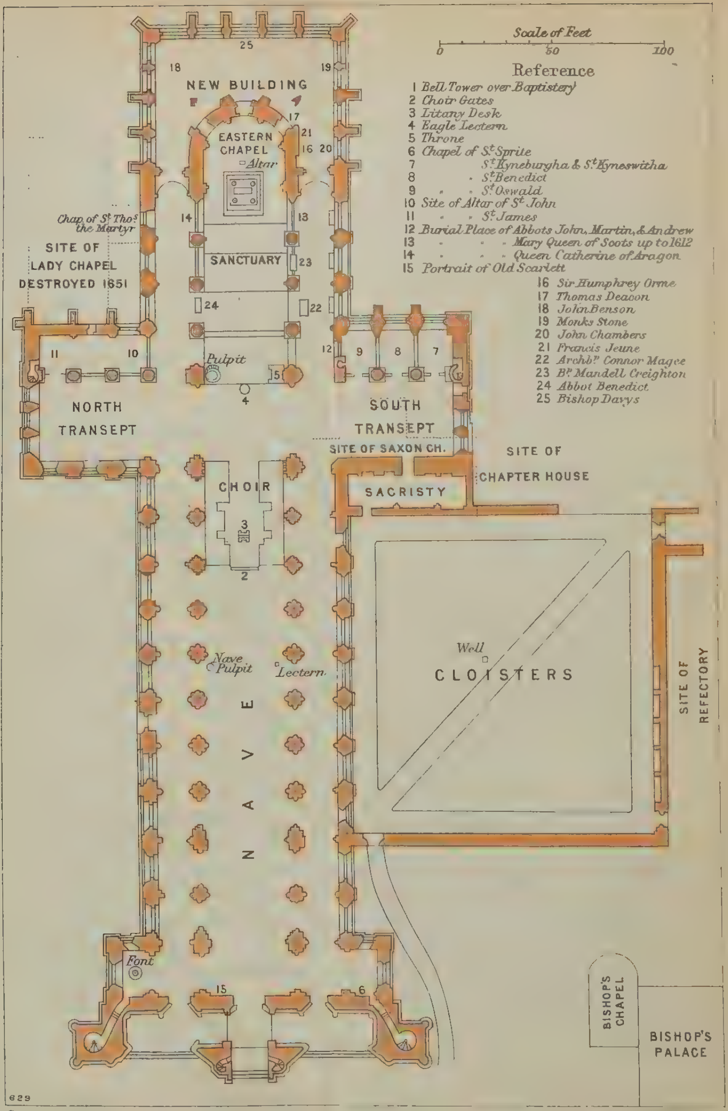
PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL


Scale of Feet
0
50
100
25
18
19
NEW BUILDING
17
21
16
20
EASTERN CHAPEL
Altar
14
13
Chap. of S^t Tho^s the Martyr
SITE OF LADY CHAPEL DESTROYED 1651
SANCTUARY
23
24
22
11
10
12
9
8
7
Pulpit
5
4
NORTH TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
SITE OF SAXON CH.
SITE OF CHAPTER HOUSE
CHOIR
SACRISTY
3
2
Well
CLOISTERS
Nave Pulpit
Lectern
NAVE
SITE OF REFECTORY
Font
15
6
BISHOP'S CHAPEL
BISHOP'S PALACE
629

Reference

1 Bell Tower over Baptistery
2 Choir Gates
3 Litany Desk
4 Eagle Lectern
5 Throne
6 Chapel of S^t Sprite
7 S^t Kyneburgha & S^t Kyneswitha
8 " S^t Benedict
9 " " S^t Oswald
10 Site of Altar of S^t John
11 " " S^t James
12 Burial Place of Abbots John, Martin, & Andrew
13 " " " Mary Queen of Scots up to 1612
14 " " " Queen Catherine of Aragon
15 Portrait of Old Scarlett
16 Sir Humphrey Orme
17 Thomas Deacon
18 John Benson
19 Monks Stone
20 John Chambers
21 Francis Jeune
22 Archb^p Connor Magee
23 B^p Mandell Creighton
24 Abbot Benedict
25 Bishop Davys

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break, those of a dozen surrounding towns (Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Ashton, Stockport, etc.). For this vast agglomeration Manchester is the business, banking, and distributing centre, and though in the somewhat grimy and irregularly planned city itself huge warehouses have taken the place of cotton mills, it still carries on a large number of industries, notably engineering. Manchester suffered severely from aerial bombardment during the second World War, when many of its fine public buildings were damaged or destroyed.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at all). *London Road* (D 5), for Buxton; Stoke-on-Trent, Crewe, Birmingham, and the S.W.; Shrewsbury and S. Wales; Chester and N. Wales; Ireland; London and the S.; Rugby, Northampton, and the E.; Sheffield and York. — *Central* (D 2) for the Peak District, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and London; Chester; Warrington and Liverpool. — *Victoria* (A 3) for Yorkshire; the Lake District and the N. (Scotland); and Liverpool. — *Exchange* (B 2), adjacent to Victoria, for Warrington and Liverpool; Chester, N. Wales and Ireland; the Lake District and the N. (Scotland); Leeds and Newcastle. — The numerous suburban stations include *Salford* (C 1) and *Oxford Road* (E 3).

Airport at *Ringway*, 10 m. S., between Altrincham and Wilmslow. Booking Office: St. Peter's Sq. Services to Birmingham, Liverpool, Blackpool, Belfast, and Jersey.

Hotels. **Midland** (D 2), adjoining Central Station, first-class, with concert-hall, orchestra, restaurants, Turkish baths, American bar, roof-garden, etc., R. & B. 19/6–25/6; **Queen's** (C 4), 2 Piccadilly, an old-established, first-class hotel, R. & B. from 18/6; **Grand** (C 4), Aytoun St., a little S. of Piccadilly, quietly situated, R. & B. 18/6; **Mitre**, Cathedral Gates (B 3), R. & B. 17/; **Grosvenor** (B 2), Deansgate, R. & B. 16/; **New Millgate**, 18 Long Millgate (B 3), unlic., R. & B. 15/; **Waverley**, Oldham St. (C 4), unlic., R. & B. 13/6; **White Hart**, 38 London Rd. (D 4); **King's**, commercial, Oxford Rd. (2 m. S.).

Restaurants (most of the smaller restaurants closed in the evenings and on Sun.). *Manchester Limited*, Cross St., under the Exchange; *Café Royal*, Peter St. (D 2); *Waldorf*, 7 Cooper St., 59 Princess St., 111A Deansgate; *Parker's*, 61 Oxford St. (D 3); *Tudor*, 37 Oxford St.; *Ritz* (dancing), Whitworth St. West (E 3); *Ridgway's Café*, 55 Brown St. (C 3); *Willoughby's*, Oxford St. (D 3), etc.; *Old Bank Grill*, Market St. (C 3); *Piccadilly*, Tib St. (C 4); etc.

Baths (Turkish, etc.) at the *Midland Hotel* (see above). The best corporation swimming baths are in High St., Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Post Office (C 3), Spring Gardens.

United States Consulate, Arkwright House, Parsonage Gdns., off Deansgate (C 2).

Taxicabs. 1/3 per mile; each pers. above two 6*d*. extra.

Motor-Buses and **Trolley-Buses** traverse the main streets and run to the suburbs, where they connect with the systems of Bolton, Oldham, etc. — MOTOR-BUSES also from Lr. Mosley St. (E 2), Piccadilly (C 4), or Chapel St. (B 2), to all Lancashire towns (Liverpool, 3/6); also to *Buxton*, *Macclesfield*, *Knutsford*, etc. — EXPRESS SERVICES to *London* in 10 hrs. (17/6); to *Blackpool* in 2¼ hrs.; to *Edinburgh* or *Glasgow* in 11 hrs.; and to Birmingham, Newcastle, and all the important centres in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Amusements. THEATRES: *Opera House* (D 1), Quay St.; *Palace* (E 3), Oxford St.; *Central Library* (D 3), St. Peter's Sq.; *New Hippodrome*, Ardwick Green (S.E. of E 5). — CONCERTS. **Hallé Concerts* in the Albert Hall, Peter St. (D 2), on Wed. and Thurs. evenings, and in the King's Hall, Belle Vue (see below), on Sun. afternoons and evenings, from Oct. to May; a great social institution, founded by Sir Charles Hallé; conductor, Sir John Barbirolli. — *Tuesday Mid-day Concerts* (1.15 to 2 p.m.), Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate; Lunch-time *Promenade Concerts* in the Town Hall (B.B.C. Northern Orchestra). — BELLE VUE GARDENS (bus or trolley-bus to Longsight; adm. 1/), with

*Zoological gardens, boating-lake, amusement park, ballroom, firework displays, etc. — RACECOURSE at Castle Irwell. — GOLF LINKS AT *Heaton Park* (municipal), and in many other suburbs.

History. Though the Manchester of to-day is in the main a creation of the 19th century, its origins are ancient. A walled Roman castrum (possibly the *Mancunium* or *Mamucium* of the Antonine Itinerary) stood at the confluence of the Irwell and Medlock, on the military road from Chester to York; while the later Saxon town (garrisoned against the Danes in 923) lay farther to the N. at the junction of the Irk and Irwell, near the present cathedral. The beginnings of Manchester's industrial prosperity may be dated from the 14th cent., when woollen and linen cloth weaving is said to have been introduced by the Flemings. During the Civil War Manchester successfully withstood a siege by the Royalists in 1642; but in 1715 and again in 1745 (when Prince Charles Edward Stewart occupied the town) it gave evidence of warm Jacobite sympathies (comp. Shenstone's ballad, 'Jemmy Dawson'). Though cotton was imported into Manchester from the Levant as early as the 17th cent., the rise of the Lancashire cotton industry, fostered by the moist climate, a convenient coal supply, and improvements in machinery, dates from the middle of the 18th century. The first cotton mill in Manchester was opened in 1781. The evils of the factory system were aggravated by the distress caused by the Napoleonic wars, and in 1819 occurred the famous 'massacre' of Peterloo, when a mass meeting of protest was dispersed by the sabres of the yeomanry with the loss of half-a-dozen lives. Manchester, until then "the largest village in the country" (150,000 inhab.), obtained parliamentary representation in 1832 and a charter of incorporation in 1838; in 1853 it became a city. The Lancashire cotton famine, due to the failure of the cotton-crop during the American civil war, caused great distress here in 1864–65.

In the first half of the 19th cent. Manchester was a stronghold of the reform agitation that led to the Reform Act of 1832 and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. The 'Manchester School,' led by Cobden and Bright, advocated the policy of 'laissez faire' or unrestricted competition, free trade, and non-intervention in foreign affairs, and the 'Manchester Guardian' newspaper (founded 1821) carries on the traditions of Liberalism. Manchester is noted for its love of music, and as the headquarters of the temperance and vegetarian movements has been styled "the home of living causes." Among its eminent natives are Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859), who passed his boyhood here and wrote his 'Vision of Sudden Death' in a Manchester tavern; Harrison Ainsworth (1805–82), the novelist; Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849–1924), who was born at 141 Cheetham Hill Rd., and spent her early years at 19 Islington Sq., Salford; and David Lloyd George (1863–1945; b. at 5 New York Place, Chorlton-on-Medlock). Ann Lee (1736–84), foundress of the American Society of Shakers, was a Manchester factory hand. — Manchester factory life is described in *Mrs. Gaskell's* 'Mary Barton' (1848) and 'North and South' (1855) and in *Dickens's* 'Hard Times' (1864). George Gissing (1857–1903) and Francis Thompson (1860–1907) were students at Owens College.

The Midland Hotel, outside the Central Station, stands at the S.W. corner of *St. Peter's Square* (D 3), whence Mosley St. runs N.E., Oxford St. S.E., and Peter St. W. In the square is a war Cenotaph by Lutyens and on the left is the rotunda of the **Central Library**, by E. Vincent Harris (1934), incorporating the *Henry Watson Music Library*, with the new extension of the Town Hall (by the same architect) beyond it. The library is the largest municipal library in the country (600,000 vols.), with a reading-room second in size to that of the British Museum. In PETER ST. are the fine buildings of the *Y.M.C.A.* and the façade of the huge *Free Trade Hall* (D 2), built by E. Walters in the Lombardo-Venetian style in 1856, on the

Peter's Field (the scene of the Peterloo massacre in 1819), presented by Cobden to the Anti-Corn Law League. It was gutted by air attack in 1940, but is to be rebuilt. In a previous hall on this site Cobden and Bright delivered their speeches against the Corn Laws. Peter St. leads to Deansgate, but we follow the narrow South St., opposite the Free Trade Hall, to the right to *Albert Square* (C, D 2), which is decorated with statues. On the E. side rises the imposing **Town Hall** (D 3; adm. on previous application to Superintendent), a triangular Gothic pile, built from the designs of A. Waterhouse in 1877. There is a good view from the top of the tower (286½ ft.), which contains a fine peal of 21 bells, with a line from Canto 106 of 'In Memoriam' on each. The panels below the windows of the great hall (organ recitals and promenade concerts in winter; adm. free) are adorned with *Mural Paintings by *Ford Madox Brown*, illustrating the history of Manchester.

Going on N. by Cross St. (C 2, 3), we pass King St., with handsome banks and insurance offices, and follow St. Ann St. to the left to *St. Ann's* (C 2), an Italian Renaissance church of 1712, where De Quincey was baptized. Some of the windows were designed by Frederic Shields (d. 1911). At the N. end of ST. ANN'S SQUARE, which contains a statue of Richard Cobden (1804–65), is the **Royal Exchange** (C 2), in the heart of the city, an imposing Italian building by Mills and Murgatroyd (1871–4, reconstructed 1914–22). On cotton-market days (Tues. and Fri., 2–3) the great domed hall (1¾ acre in extent) is thronged with buyers and sellers from all the cotton-towns (visitors admitted to the balconies).

Victoria St. (B 2) continues N. to an open space above the Irwell, with a statue of Oliver Cromwell (by Matt. Noble). On the right is the ***Cathedral** (B 2, 3, open weekdays, 8.15–6), the old parish church ('t'owd church') of Manchester, made collegiate in 1421 by Thomas de la Warr (who was both lord of the manor and rector), and raised to its present dignity in 1847. The building, in the Perp. style (choir 1422, nave 1465–80), is only 220 ft. in length, with a disproportionate width of 112 ft. The whole of the N. side was rebuilt by Bp. Stanley in 1485 a few feet farther out; the clerestory throughout the church was rebuilt at the same time. The church was restored in 1880–90; the square tower (140 ft. high) and porches are 19th cent. additions. Services on Sun. at 9, 3.30 & 7, Mon. & Fri. at 11 & 2, Tues. & Wed. at 11 & 5.30, Sat. at 11 & 3.30

The east end of the cathedral was seriously damaged in an air-raid in Dec. 1940, when the Lady Chapel, the Ely Chapel, and the Derby Chapel (the chapel of the Manchester Regiment) were largely destroyed. The building is undergoing extensive repair, and at present (1949) only the nave, W. of the screen, is open to the public.

The arches leading to the tower are relics of an earlier church. The NAVE has double aisles, the outer aisles having originally formed series of flanking chapels. Angels with musical instruments support the principals of the nave roof. In the CHOIR the superb *Stalls (c. 1485), considered by some to be the finest in Europe, with quaint misericords, and the rich roof, of 192 panels, damaged by the bombing, have been completely restored. Two brass chandeliers (illuminated from Christmas Eve to the Epiphany), one of them being the earliest in the country (1695), will eventually be restored to the choir. A new pulpit and lectern of English oak have been provided. Outside the E. wall is a seated figure of Humphrey Chetham (see below), by Theed. To the S. of the choir is the CHAPTER-HOUSE, rebuilt as an octagon in 1485.

Beyond the cathedral is ***Chetham's Hospital** (A, B 3), originally built as a manor house by Thomas de la Warr and in 1421 given as a residence for the warden and fellows of his collegiate church (see above). Under Elizabeth one of its wardens was Dr. Dee, the famous astrologer. In 1656 it was purchased from the Stanley family, in accordance with the will of Humphrey Chetham (1580–1653), as a charity school for the maintenance and education of 50 poor boys (now 90). The **Library* founded at the same time claims to be the oldest free public library in England and comprises a valuable collection of over 100,000 books and MSS. (open weekdays for research and consultation, on application to librarian). Of the fine 15th cent. collegiate buildings, the hall or refectory, with screens and musicians' gallery, the kitchen and the cloisters remain. The buildings were damaged in the air-raids of 1940 and are at present under repair.

Opposite Chetham's Hospital begins CHAPEL STREET (B 1, 2), the main thoroughfare of Salford, an independent city, but to all intents and purposes a part of Manchester, from which it is separated only by the narrow Irwell. Its only prominent building is the Rom. Cath. *Cathedral of St. John* (1848), in Chapel St. Off Chapel St. is the *Technical Institute*. Salford Docks on the Ship Canal are important.

From Cromwell's statue DEANSGATE (B, C, D 2), a handsome modern thoroughfare, runs S.S.W. towards (½ m.) Peter St. and the *Central Station*. On the right, beyond Bridge St., is the ***John Rylands Library** (C 2), built and endowed by Mrs. Rylands in memory of her husband, a leading Manchester merchant, and opened in 1899. The building, an admirable structure in the late-Gothic style by Basil Champneys, is adorned with symbolical figures and with stained glass by C. E. Kempe. The library contains over 700,000 vols., including the Althorp library of 40,000 vols. collected by the second Earl Spencer. These comprise a superb collection of early printed books, among which is the block-print 'St. Christopher' (1423), the earliest dated piece of European printing extant; Bibles in over 300 languages; 7000 pamphlets;

works on art and architecture, voyages and travels; scarce engravings; and fine bindings. The 12,000 MSS. include the famous collection purchased from the Earl of Crawford (d. 1913). The library possesses also the Grafton portrait of Shakespeare, discovered in 1907. Some of the chief rarities are exhibited in glass cases. Visitors are normally admitted on Tues. and Fri. 2–6; applications to visit at other times should be addressed to the Librarian, Prof. Robertson: holders of readers' tickets (apply to the Librarian) are admitted Mon.–Fri., 10–6, Sat. 10–2.

Farther on, to the right, is Quay St. (D 1) in which (on the right) is the *Opera House*, and (opposite) the *County Court*, originally the residence of Richard Cobden and later (1851–73) the first home of Owens College (see below). St. John St., the next turning on the right out of Deansgate, is the 'Harley St.' of the city and a "genuine relic of mid-Victorian Manchester."

We return by Peter St. to St. Peter's Sq. and follow the dignified MOSLEY STREET, given over to banking and export trade, to the N.E. On the right, at the corner of Princess St., is the severely classical ***City Art Gallery** (D 3; open free 10–6, Sun. 2.30–5), built for the Royal Institution by Sir Charles Barry in 1825–35, and containing a collection of paintings (mostly of the British school, but including some foreign examples), sculpture and English pottery (illus. guide, 2/).

The arrangement of the paintings is apt to be altered owing to the numerous temporary exhibitions, but is normally chronological, beginning with the works by foreign artists of the 17th cent. and earlier, then showing the development of British painting from the 17th to the 20th cent., with a small group of 19th cent. French pictures breaking the sequence.

ENTRANCE HALL AND BALCONY. *Epstein*, *Joseph Conrad, *C. P. Scott; *Dobson*, Margaret Rawlings (bronzes). Series of imaginary portraits of famous literary men (tempera) by *William Blake*.

ROOM 1. *Piero di Cosimo*, The Adoration; *Domenico Feti*, Portrait of Giovanni Gabrieli; *Marc Gheeraerts*, Dr. William Chadderton; *Van Dyck*, The Holy Family; *Miereveld*, Old Lady with Ruff; *Ochtervelt*, The Merry Company; *Teniers*, Cottage in a Landscape. — ROOM 2. *Souch*, Sir Thomas Aston at the deathbed of his Wife; *Wright*, First Earl of Inchiquin; *Lely*, Lady Whitmore; *Reynolds*, Admiral Lord Hood; *Wilson*, *A Welsh Valley, *Landscape with Ruins, Cicero's Villa; *Hogarth*, Portrait of a Gentleman; *Raeburn*, Alexander Campbell of Hallyards; *Devis*, Portrait of a Young Gentleman; *Marlow*, Italian View; *Hone*, Portrait of the Artist; *Morland*, The Farrier's Forge; *Northcote*, Portrait of a Moor. — ROOM 3. *Turner*, Now for the Painter; *Constable*, Hampstead, Landscape with Cornfield; *Cox*, Rhyl Sands; *de Wint*, Landscape with Willow Tree; *Etty*, *The Storm, Portrait of the Artist. — ROOM 4. *Madox Brown*, *Work, Dr. Primrose and his Daughters, Stages of Cruelty; *Holman Hunt*, *The Hireling Shepherd, The Light of the World, The Scapegoat; *Millais*, *Autumn Leaves, Mrs. Freeman; *Rossetti*, The Bower Meadow, Joli Cœur. — ROOM 5. *Leighton*, Captive Andromache; *Burne-Jones*, Sibylla Delphica; *Cecil Lawson*, The Minister's Garden; *Frith*, Derby Day; *Maclise*, A Winter Night's Tale; *Greaves*, *Chelsea Regatta; *Rodin*, *Eve, *Age of Bronze (bronzes). — ROOM 6. *Corot*, Sunset—Figures under Trees; *Fantin-Latour*, *Portrait of the Artist; *Tissot*, The Concert; *Boudin*, Etaples; *Gauguin*, Dieppe Harbour, *Forain*, Dancers in the Wings; *Pissarro*, Bridge at Bruges; *Sisley*, A Normandy Farm; *Derain*, Head of a Girl; *Marchand*, French Village. — ROOM 7. *Sickert*, Statue of Duquesne, Victor Lecour; *Steer*, Summer at Cowes, Horseshoe Bend of the Severn; *Clausen*, Winter Morning; *John*, *W. B. Yeats, Dorelia, Signorina Estella; *Orpen*, *Homage to Manet; *Lees*, Lyndra by the Pool; *Innes*, Welsh Mountain Landscape; *Pryde*, The Arch. — ROOM 8. *McEvoy*, Silver and Grey; *Gore*, Richmond, Winter; *Ginner*, Flask Walk, Hampstead; *Bevan*, Horse Dealers; *Ethel Walker*, The Miniature; *Gilbert Spencer*, Twyford, Dorset; *Eurich*, The Blue Barge; *Brockhurst*, Clytie; *Gertler*, After Bathing; *Christopher Wood*, Mlle Bourgoint; *Lowry*, An Island. Bronzes: *Epstein*, Mrs. M. L. Stuart; *Rodin*, Head of Legros; *Gaudier-Brzeska*, Head of Military Officer. — ROOM 9. *Duncan Grant*, Window—South of France; *Matthew Smith*, Model reclining, Dahlias; *John Nash*, Jug of Flowers; *Pasmore*, Parisian Café; *Wadsworth*, Souvenir de Fiumicino; *Paul Nash*, Nocturnal Landscape; *Ben Nicholson*, Au Chat Botté, Composition Still Life; *Frances Hodgkins*, Cheviot Farm; *Piper*, Autumn at Stourhead; *Sutherland*, Press for Making Shells; *Barbara Hepworth*, Theatre Group 1947, Doves (marble); *Lambert*, Birds in Flight (brass); *Gaudier-Brzeska*, Nude (alabaster); *Moore*, Mother and Child (stone).

On the GROUND FLOOR is the *Greg Collection* of English Pottery.

There are several suburban galleries and museums: *Fletcher Moss Gallery*, Didsbury (Early English water colours); *Heaton Hall*, Heaton Park (18th century furniture, Dolls and Dolls' Houses Collection); *Horsfall Museum*, Ancoats (educational); *Queen's Park Gallery*, Rochdale Road, Harpurhey (Old Manchester and Salford Collection); *Wythenshawe Hall*, Wythenshawe Park, Northenden (17th century pictures, furniture and Chinese porcelain); and *Platt Hall*, Platt Fields, Rusholme (devoted to *English costume). Admission: 10–6 or dusk, Sun. 2.30–5; free, in each case.

Farther up Mosley St. is the *Portico Library* (adm. by arrangement, daily 10–11.30, and Mon.–Fri. 2.30–5), with rare first editions. It was opened in 1806 as a social and literary institution, and is now the meeting-place of the *Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*, founded in 1781, among whose famous members were John Dalton, whose experiments led to the enunciation of the atomic theory, and James Prescott Joule, who first determined the mechanical equivalent of heat.

Mosley St. ends at the important business thoroughfare which, as MARKET ST. (C 3), leads N.W. to the Exchange and, as PICCADILLY (C 4), S.E. to *London Road Station.* In the open space in Piccadilly (now the principal terminus of the Manchester Corporation transport services) are statues of Queen Victoria, Watt, Dalton, Peel, and Wellington.

PORTLAND STREET (C 4, D 3), which runs S.W. from Piccadilly to Oxford St., is the centre of the warehouse district. — In Whitworth St. (D 4, E 3), which runs from London Road Station to Oxford St., is the splendid *College of Technology*, founded as a mechanics' institute in 1824, and rebuilt, largely through the munificence of Sir Joseph Whitworth (d. 1887), in 1902.

OXFORD STREET (D, E 3), leading S.E. from St. Peter's Sq., is continued by OXFORD ROAD, the chief thoroughfare of South Manchester, to the University quarter.

Manchester University, officially the *Victoria University of Manchester* (adm. on previous application to Bursar—Tel. Ardwick 2681—on weekdays, 9.30–12 and 2–5), occupies as its central premises a large and handsome building (1873; since enlarged) by Alfred Waterhouse, in Oxford Rd., 1 m. from St. Peter's Sq. Additional buildings have been erected in the neighbourhood, while with the University various other institutions, including the College of Technology (see above) and seven theological colleges, are associated.

Manchester University has developed out of Owens College, founded under the will of John Owens (d. 1846), a Manchester merchant, opened in 1851 in Quay St. (see above), incorporated in 1871, and removed to the present building in 1873. The Victoria University was founded in 1880, with Owens College as its seat, and the University College at Liverpool (1884) and the Yorkshire College at Leeds (1887) were admitted as the other constituent colleges. Liverpool, however, obtained a separate university in 1903 and Leeds in 1904, while Owens College was incorporated in 1904 with the Victoria University of Manchester, and its old name finally disappeared.

The university, which has faculties of arts, science, law, medicine, music, economic and social studies, theology, technology, and education, has a teaching staff of 500, and 5500 students. — The *Christie Library*, of 335,800 vols., is open to the teaching staff, graduates, and students, and may be used by others at the discretion of the Librarian.

Research work at the University has resulted in many important discoveries, especially in physics, among which are the artificial disintegration of the atom by Rutherford, the discovery of the neutron by Sir James Chadwick, and the evolution of the first machine for splitting the atom by J. D. Cockcroft.

The *Manchester Museum* (adm. free, weekdays 10–5) on the right of the entrance to the university, contains natural history, ethnographical, and archæological collections, among which the Egyptian antiquities found by Prof. Flinders Petrie and the mollusca are notable.

In Dover St., opposite the University, is *Manchester High School for Girls* (700 pupils), founded in 1874, and endowed by the Hulme Trust (comp. below). No. 84 Plymouth Grove (leading to the Stockport road) to the E., was the residence of Mrs. Gaskell (1810–65). Charlotte Brontë, who visited her future biographer here three times after 1850, began 'Jane Eyre' in lodgings in a house in Boundary St. (since demolished).

Farther on in Oxford Rd., on the right, is the **Whitworth Art Gallery** (adm. free, weekdays 10–5), a bequest of Sir Joseph Whitworth, with a collection of English *Water colours, containing examples from the early masters to the present day, including Cozens, Girtin, and Turner; also textile and print collections. Opposite is the *Royal Infirmary*, founded in 1752 and removed hither in 1908. In Birchfields Av., Rusholme, on the left of Wilmslow Rd., the continuation of Oxford Rd., is *Manchester Grammar School*, one of the leading schools of the North, founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bp. of Exeter, and now accommodating 1400 pupils. Here were educated John Bradford, Humphrey Chetham, De Quincey (who ran away in 1802 because he felt his time was being wasted), and Harrison Ainsworth. The school was moved from beside Chetham's Hospital in 1931; the new buildings are by P. S. Worthington and Francis Jones.

Wilmslow Rd. goes on to (c. 1 m.) *Platt Fields Park* (see above), in which is a replica (1919) of Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln in Cincinnati. — At *Moss Side*, farther W., is *Alexandra Park* (60 acres), on the S. side of which is the *Hulme Grammar School* (700 pupils), founded in 1881 and endowed by funds bequeathed by Wm. Hulme (d. 1691). *Slade Hall* (no adm.), in *Longsight*, to the E., dates from 1585. Farther out are *Whalley Range*; *Chorlton-cum-Hardy*; *Withington*, once a wealthy German colony, with *Hough End Hall* (adm. on previous application to N. Cowell, 34 John Dalton St.), a mansion built for Nicholas Mosley in 1596, and the notable modern church of St. Christopher, by B. A. Miller (1935); and *Didsbury*, a well-to-do suburb on the Mersey, with one of the oldest churches in Manchester (consecrated 1352).

On the farther bank of the Mersey, to the S. of Didsbury, is the old village of *Northenden*, 6 m. from Manchester. To the W., towards Sale (Rte. 52A), is the *Wythenshawe Estate*, developed as a satellite town by the Corporation of Manchester. It includes Wythenshawe Hall (now a branch art-gallery) which, with its park of 250 acres, was presented to the Corporation by Lord Simon of Wythenshawe in 1926.

The suburbs on the N. side are less attractive. Due N. of the centre is *Cheetham Hill*, a great Jewish quarter, near which is *Queen's Park*, with a picture-gallery; and farther W. and N.W. are *Kersal* and *Prestwich*. To the E. and N.E. are the residential districts of *Crumpsall*, *Blackley* and *Moston*, the first two adjoining *Heaton Park* (700 acres), formerly the seat of the Earl of Wilton, purchased by the Corporation in 1902. Heaton Hall gallery, see above.

The ***Manchester Ship Canal**, 35½ m. long and 28 ft. deep, with a minimum bottom width of 120 ft., was constructed in 1887–94 at a total cost of nearly £17,000,000, and connects Manchester with the Mersey at Eastham, running viâ Warrington and Runcorn. It has raised Manchester to the position of the fifth seaport in the kingdom. Steamers up to 15,000 tons trade regularly from Manchester to all parts of the world. There are locks at Mode Wheel (Manchester), Barton, Irlam, Latchford, and Eastham. The *Manchester Docks* (over 400 acres; water-area 120 acres) are reached by Chester Rd., the continuation of Deansgate, passing near *Old Trafford Station*. *Trafford Park*, the former estate of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, has been converted into an industrial area. The *County Cricket Ground* here has a station at its entrance, served by special trains during the season.

The **Bridgewater Canal**, which now belongs to the Ship Canal Co., was the first cross-country canal in England. It was constructed, in face of enormous difficulties, in 1758–72 by James Brindley for the third Duke of Bridgewater, and earned the latter a princely fortune. The first portion, from Worsley to Manchester, of which the chief feature is the aqueduct over the Irwell at Barton, brought cheap coal to Manchester, while the extension to Runcorn (with an aqueduct over the Mersey at Stretford) brought cheap food.

From Manchester to *Chester*, see Rte. 42; to the *Peak District* (*Macclesfield*, *Derby*, *Buxton*, *Sheffield*), see Rte. 47; to *Liverpool*, *Warrington*, *St. Helens*, *Widnes*, and *Altrincham*, see Rte. 52A; to *Bolton*, *Blackburn*, *Clitheroe*, and *Hellifield*, see Rte. 52C; to *Bury*, *Burnley*, and *Skipton*, see Rte. 52D; to *Rochdale*, *Halifax*, and *Bradford*, see Rte. 52E; to *Oldham*, *Huddersfield*, and *Leeds*, see Rte. 52F; to *Penistone* and *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52G.

Routes from Manchester to London

ROAD. *A. Viâ Congleton*, 184½ m. (A 34, A 51, A 38, A 5, A 6, A 555, A 500, A 555, and A 1). We quit Manchester by Oxford Rd. (E 3). — 7 m. *Cheadle*. — 5 m. *Wilmslow*. — 2 m. *Alderley Edge*. — 11 m. **Congleton.** — 8 m. *Talke-o'-th'-Hill*, where we join the road from Liverpool, and thence viâ (34 m.) **Lichfield** to (151½ m.) **London**, see p. 412.

B. Viâ Knutsford, 186½ m. (A 56, A 5034, A 50, A 51, A 38, A 5, A 6, A 555, A 500, A 555, and A 1). We quit Manchester by the Chester road (S. of E 1). — 8 m. *Altrincham*. — At (5 m.) *Bucklow Hill* we fork l., passing *Mere*, and join A 50 from Liverpool and Warrington. — 3 m. **Knutsford**, and thence to (170½ m.) **London**, see p. 411.

C*. *Viâ Buxton, Derby, and Leicester*, 188 m. (A 6, A 515, A 52, A 6, A 426, A 5, A 6, A 555, A 500, A 555, and A 1). This is the most picturesque route but is hilly for the first 50 m. We leave Manchester by London Rd. (D, E 5). — 6½ m. *Stockport*. — At (2½ m.) *Hazel Grove* we bear l. — 8 m. *Whaley Bridge*. — At (7 m.) **Buxton we take A 515. — 15 m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale*. — At (6½ m.) *Ashbourne* we take A 52. — 6 m. *Brailsford*. — 7 m. **Derby.** {A charming alternative (2 m. longer; road not so good) is to keep to A 6 at Buxton and go viâ (12 m.) *Bakewell*. — 7½ m. **Matlock.** — 9½ m. *Belper*. —

7½ m. Derby.] We by-pass Derby by A 5111 and resume A 6. — 17½ m. *Loughborough.* — 11 m. **Leicester.** — 13 m. *Lutterworth.* — 3 m. *Churchover*, and thence to (85 m.) **London**, see p. 412.

Or motorists may keep to A 6 at Leicester (road only moderate; 118½ m.; comp. Rte. 45). — 15 m. *Market Harborough.* — 11 m. *Kettering.* — 11 m. *Rushden.* — 13½m. **Bedford.** — 20 m. *Luton.* — 10 m. **St. Albans**, and thence to (21 m.) **London**, see p. 412. [Or from Bedford viâ *Hitchin* and *Welwyn* (1 m. longer; better road), see Rtes. 46, 49.]

D. Viâ the Shakespeare Country, 198½ m. From Manchester to (67 m.) **Lichfield**, see *A* above. Thence we take A 446 to (15 m.) *Coleshill* and A 452 to (13 m.) *Kenilworth.* Thence to (103½ m.) **London**, see Rte. 36.

RAILWAY ROUTES. The following coincide in great part with the corresponding routes from Liverpool to London and the traveller, in selecting his route, will be aided by the remarks on p. 412. The fares by all are the same (62/3, 37/6).

A. Viâ *Crewe* (188¾ m. in 3¾–5 hrs.) or viâ *Stoke-on-Trent* (187½ m. in 4–5 hrs.), from London Road Station to Euston. See Rte. 41.

B. Viâ *Derby*, from Central Station to St Pancras (190 m. in 4½–5 hrs.). See Rtes. 47C, 45.

C. Viâ *Sheffield* from London Road Station to *Marylebone* (206 m. in 5–5¾ hrs.). See Rtes. 52G, 46.

52. THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

This densely populated region is not in the special sense a tourist district, but as the main source of England's industrial wealth and prosperity it is profoundly interesting, and it offers some characteristic aspects of the English social order. Though its industrial activity scarcely makes for beauty, it has attractive interludes and fringes of fresh and picturesque country. The towns, largely of 19th cent. growth, offer few antiquities, but their handsome public buildings are typical of British civic architecture and many of them have museums and art-collections of more than merely local importance. The summary routes given in this section are merely a selection from the innumerable routes that a close network of busy roads and railways makes possible. Most of the towns are linked up by a widespread system of motor-bus services or tramways. The hotels are comfortable though rather of the commercial than of the tourist order. Introductions to some of the great captains of industry add, of course, immeasurably to the pleasure and profit of a visit to these districts.

A. From Liverpool to Manchester

The DIRECT ROAD or EAST LANCASHIRE ROAD (A 580; 32 m.) is a modern by-pass from Queen's Drive, the Liverpool ring road, at Walton, to Irlams-o'-th'-Height, where it joins A 6 to Manchester. The following roads serve the intervening towns :

I. VIÂ WARRINGTON DIRECT

ROAD, 36 m. (A 57). — RAILWAY, 34 m., from Central Station to *Manchester* (Central) in 55 min.; to *Warrington* (Central), 18¼ m. in 25 min. This line is used by expresses to Hull, Harwich, London viâ the Peak District, etc.

A 57 quits Liverpool by London Rd. and Prescot St. — 8 m. *Prescot* (9396 inhab.) is a watchmaking town, where we diverge from A 58 (see below). On the left is *Knowsley Hall* (adm. on

Tues., Wed., and Thurs., in summer, 12–5; 2/6), the princely seat of the Earl of Derby, situated in a park of 2000 acres, and containing richly-decorated rooms with a noted collection of pictures. — At (10 m.) *Rainhill* we cross the original Liverpool and Manchester Railway (see below). Here the trial of locomotives, won by Stephenson's 'Rocket,' took place prior to the opening of the new line. — 18 m. **Warrington** (*Patten Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Lion*, R. & B. 12/6), an ancient town (79,322 inhab.) on the N. bank of the Mersey and Ship Canal, is noted for the manufacture of wire, chemicals, and soap. The *Parish Church* has a tall spire (281 ft.), a fine monument to Sir John Butler (d. 1463), and a War Memorial window by Hugh Easton in the Boteler Chapel. A statue of Oliver Cromwell, by the bridge, marks the site of his victory over the Scots under the Duke of Hamilton in 1648. The *Town Hall* occupies a fine mansion of 1750. The *Museum & Library* claims to be the first rate-supported library in England (1848).

Tablets mark the residence of Joseph Priestley (in 1761–67) and the site of the house in Bridge St. where John Howard lodged when printing his work on prison reform (between 1777 and 1789). — *Warrington Academy*, founded in 1757 as a place of higher education for sons of Dissenters, numbered Dr. Priestley among its tutors, and Thomas Malthus among its pupils. It was dissolved in 1783, but its work is now carried on by Manchester College, Oxford. Warrington was the place of origin of both Independent and Primitive Methodism, and the first total abstinence society was established here in 1830 (comp. p. 424).

From Warrington to *London*, and to *Preston* and the North, see Rte. 53A. Bank Quay station, on the N.–S. line, is ¾ m. from Central station.

Beyond Warrington we skirt the S. side of *Chat Moss* (comp. below), now reclaimed. — 31 m. *Patricroft*, with the Britannia Iron Foundry, established by James Nasmyth (1808–90), inventor of the steam-hammer. — 32¼ m. *Eccles* (44,415 inhab.; Cross Keys), deriving its name from its old church, is engaged in the rubber and engineering trades. — 34 m. *Salford*. — 36 m. **Manchester**, see Rte. 51.

II. VIÂ ST. HELENS

ROAD, 33½ m. (A 57, A 58, A 572).

RAILWAY, 31½ m. from Lime St. in 40–55 min. Principal Stations: 1½ m. *Edge Hill*. — 12 m. *St. Helens Junction*, for *St. Helens* (2 m.). — 14½ m. *Earlestown*, for *Warrington* (5 m.). — 15½ m. *Newton-le-Willows*. — 18½ m. *Kenyon*, for *Leigh* (3 m.). — 26½ m. *Patricroft*. — 27½ m. *Eccles*. — 31½ m. Manchester (Exchange). — This line was completed in 1825–30 by George Stephenson. The chief difficulty was the carrying of the railroad across the spongy surface of Chat Moss, a morass 4 m. wide, which was effected by the construction of a floating embankment of compressed turf.

From Liverpool to (8 m.) *Prescot*, see above. — A 58 keeps left for (11½ m.) **St. Helens** (106,793 inhab.; *Fleece*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), one of the chief centres of the glass industry in the world, noted especially for its plate-glass and fancy glass goods. It has also large iron, earthenware, and brickworks, and coal is worked in the district.

From St. Helens A 58 goes on to (5 m.) *Ashton-in-Makerfield* (20,541 inhab.), noted for its locks and hinges, S. of which is *Haydock Park* racecourse. Thence it continues viâ (9 m.) *Hindley* (21,629 inhab.) to (15 m.) *Bolton* (Rte. 52C). — Ashton is also on A 49, the main N.–S. road through Lancashire (Rte. 53); 4 m. N. along this road is Wigan (*Victoria*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 18/6), a smoke-blackened town (85,357 inhab.), in the centre of a rich coalfield producing the valuable 'cannel' coal. It has important iron, steel, and engineering works, cotton mills, and many other factories. The church of *All Saints* has a beautiful tower and interesting monuments. *Mab's Cross*, at the top of Standishgate, is mentioned in Scott's 'The Betrothed.' *Haigh Hall*, 2¼ m. N.E., formerly a seat of the Earl of Crawford, now belongs to the town.

At (16¼ m.) *Newton-le-Willows*, or *Newton-in-Makerfield* (20,150 inhab.), we cross A 49 (Rte. 53). — Beyond (21¼ m.) *Leigh* (Rope & Anchor, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½ gs.), a colliery and cotton centre (45,313 inhab.), we skirt the N. side of Chat Moss (see above). — 26½ m. *Worsley*, with the half-timbered Old Hall (l.). — At (28½ m.) *Patricroft* we join Rte. 52A(i). Thence to (33½ m.) **Manchester,** see above.

III. VIÂ WIDNES AND ALTRINCHAM

ROAD, 40 m. (A 562, A 50, A 56).

RAILWAY, 37¼ m. from Lime St. to *Manchester* (London Road) in c. 2 hrs.; to *Warrington* (Bank Quay), 18½ m. in c. 1 hr. No through expresses. Principal Stations: 5¾ m. *Allerton.* — 10¾ m. *Ditton Junction.* — 12½ m. *Widnes.* — 18½ m. **Warrington** (Bank Quay). — 23½ m. *Lymm.* — 29 m. *Altrincham* (Broadheath). — 29¾ m. *Timperley.* — 31 m. *Sale.* — 37¼ m. **Manchester** (London Road).

We leave Liverpool by Princes Rd. and Sefton Park. *Allerton Hall*, the home of Wm. Roscoe in 1799–1816, 1 m. S.W. of (6 m.) *Woolton*, was presented to Liverpool in 1925. — 7½ m. *Speke* (r.), with the Liverpool airport. **Speke Hall* (N.T.), built in 1598 by Sir Edward Norris, is one of the finest timbered manor houses in the country and is noted for its carved wainscoting (adm. weekdays 10–7, Sun. 2–7; 1/). — In the churchyard of (10 m.) *Hale* (r.) is buried John Middleton (1578–1623), the 'Childe of Hale,' reputed to have been 9 ft. 3 in. in height. — 13 m. **Widnes** (40,608 inhab.), the chief seat of the alkali industry, with numerous chemical factories, is situated on the N. bank of the Mersey, opposite Runcorn, with which it is connected by a transporter bridge across the Mersey and the Ship Canal.

20 m. **Warrington,** see above. We cross the Mersey on A 50 into Cheshire, and at (21 m.) *Latchford* we cross the Ship Canal and join A 56. — 25¼ m. *Lymm* (Lymm Hotel, R. & B., 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), a pleasant old town, has a quaint market-cross and stocks. — 32 m. **Altrincham** (*George & Dragon*, R. & B. 14/6; *Unicorn*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7½ gs.), a pleasant 'dormitory' town (21,356 inhab.), is noted for its market-gardens. The adjoining town of *Bowdon* (Hydro, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6½ gs.) has a late-Perp. church with interesting monuments. *Dunham Massey*, 2 m. W., is the seat of the Earl of Stamford (park open). — We enter the suburbs of Manchester and beyond the twin towns of (35 m.) *Ashton-on-Mersey* and *Sale* (28,063 inhab.; Brooklands, R. & B. 13/6), we recross the Mersey into Lancashire. — *Urmston*, to the W. of (36½ m.) *Stretford*, was the birthplace of 'Tim Bobbin' (John Collier; 1708–86), dialect author and painter, a famous Lancashire 'character.' We enter (40 m.) **Manchester** through the suburb of Old Trafford.

B. From Liverpool to Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, and Halifax

ROAD, 72½ m. — A 59 viâ Ormskirk and Preston to (34 m.) *Samlesbury.* — A 677 to (40½ m.) *Blackburn.* — A 679 to (51½ m.) *Burnley.* — A 646 to (73 m.) *Halifax.*

RAILWAY from Exchange Station to *Preston* in ¾–1 hr. From Preston to *Blackburn* in ½ hr. and to *Halifax* in 1½ hr. This route, used by the Scottish expresses as far as Preston, links the northernmost towns of the Lancashire industrial district. — Principal Stations: 5¼ m. *Aintree.* — 12¼ m. *Ormskirk.* — 14¾ m. *Burscough Junction*, for Southport (8 m.). — 28¾ m. **Preston.** — 31¾ m. *Bamber Bridge.* — 39¾ m. **Blackburn.** — 45¼ m. *Accrington.* — 51 m. Burnley (Manchester Rd.). — 59¾ m. *Todmorden*, where trains are changed. — 64 m. *Hebden Bridge.* — 69¼ m. *Sowerby Bridge.* — 73¼ m. **Halifax.**

We leave Liverpool by *Walton* and Rice Lane, and pass (5 m.) *Aintree*, with its racecourse. — To the l. at 6½ m. is the 15th cent. church of *Sefton.* — 12½ m. **Ormskirk** (17,121 inhab.; *Talbot*), noted for gingerbread, is the centre of an agricultural district. The *Church, mainly Perp. with Norman remains, has a tower and spire side by side, and contains the burial chapel of the Stanleys (Earls of Derby). *Edge Hill Training College*, for women, was transferred here from Liverpool in 1931. About 3 m. N.E. are the remains of *Lathom House*, the former seat of the Stanleys, which withstood a famous siege in 1644 under the Countess of Derby. — 14½ m. *Burscough*, with scanty remains of a priory (r.). — 18 m. *Rufford.* The Old Hall (N.T.; adm. 10–dusk, Sun. 1–dusk; 1/) is an early Tudor building of timber and plaster, with wings added in 1662 and 1821. The Great Hall is notable for its hammer-beam roof, and in one wing is an interesting folk-lore museum.

30½ m. **Preston** (*Bull & Royal*, R. & B. 14/; *Victoria & Station*, *Red Lion*, commercial) is a cotton-weaving and engineering town (118,839 inhab.), with docks on the Ribble, and an important centre of Roman Catholicism.

Once the capital of the ancient duchy of Lancaster, 'Proud Preston' was sacked by Robert Bruce in 1323, captured by the Parliamentary forces in 1643, and occupied by the Old Pretender in 1715 and by the Young Pretender in 1745. Sir Richard Arkwright (1732–92) was born here. The teetotal movement may be said to have started at Preston about 1830, under the advocacy of Joseph Livesey (1794–1884; but see p. 422).

In the market-place are the *Post Office* and other handsome public buildings. The *Harris Public Library & Museum* (adm. free) includes a notable gallery of mid-Victorian and later British paintings. *Avenham Park*, S. of the town, is the scene of a popular egg-rolling carnival on Easter Monday.

About 6 m. S.E., beyond Walton-le-Dale, is *Hoghton Tower* (16th cent.; adm. Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. in summer 2–5; 2/), where James I is said to have knighted the loin of beef ('sirloin').

A 59, which diverges from the Blackburn road beyond Samlesbury (see below), continues up the valley of the Ribble to (17 m.) *Clitheroe* (Rte. 52c). — B 6243 to *Clitheroe* (16 m.) ascends the N. side of Ribblesdale viâ (7 m.)

Longridge and (10 m.) *Hurst Green* (Punchbowl Inn), passing near Stonyhurst College (Rte. 52C). — On B 6245, which connects these two roads, is *Ribchester* (White Bull), on the Ribble 8 m. above Preston, with the well-defined Roman station of Bremettenacum (N.T.; weekdays 2.30–5.30; adm. 3*d*., incl. museum).

From Preston to *Blackpool* and to *Lancaster*, see Rte. 53A; to Bolton, see Rte. 52C. — A ferry plies twice weekly from Preston to Larne.

We leave Preston by Stanley St. At (34 m.) *Samlesbury* (l.) is **Samlesbury Hall* (c. 1340), on the Ribble, a half-timbered manor house (adm. daily, except Wed. aft., 6*d*.) with paintings by Sir Charles Holmes and others of everyday scenes in the neighbourhood, old furniture, etc. The Catholic church here commemorates the Blessed John Southworth (1592–1654), the Jesuit martyr, whose family owned the hall for 300 years.

From (40½ m.) **Blackburn** (Rte. 52C) A 679 leads E. to (45½ m.) *Accrington* (42,973 inhab.; Commercial Hotel), a town engaged in the manufacture of cotton and textile machinery and in calico-printing. — 51½ m. **Burnley** (Rte. 52D). A 646 ascends through moorland country and enters Yorkshire at (56¼ m.) *Cornholme*. — 61 m. *Todmorden* (White Hart, R. & B. 12/6; Queen's) is a cotton-spinning town (22,223 inhab.). We descend the upland Vale of Todmorden, watered by the Calder. — From (65 m.) *Hebden Bridge* (Old White Lion), 3 m. N.W. of which are *Hardcastle Crags* (N.T.), a favourite resort, a moorland road runs N. to Haworth and Keighley (10½ m.; see Rte. 52H). We climb out of the valley and pass above (70 m.) *Sowerby Bridge*. — 73 m. **Halifax,** see Rte. 52E.

C. From Manchester to Bolton, Blackburn, and Hellifield

ROAD, 46 m. A 6 to (3¼ m.) *Irlams-o'-th'-Height*. — A 666 viâ Bolton and Blackburn to (29½ m.) *Whalley*. — A 59 to (40 m.) *Gisburn*. — A 682 to (46 m.) *Hellifield*.

RAILWAY, 48¾ m. from Victoria Station to *Bolton* in 20 min.; to *Blackburn* in ¾–1¼ hr.; to *Hellifield* in 1½–2 hrs. Principal Stations: 8½ m. *Farnworth*. — 10¾ m. **Bolton** (Trinity St.), junction for *Chorley* (11½ m.). — 20¼ m. *Darwen*. — 24½ m. **Blackburn**. — 31¾ m. *Whalley*. — 35¼ m. *Clitheroe*. — 48¾ m. **Hellifield.**

The Bolton road leaves Manchester by Chapel St., Salford, and at (3¼ m.) *Irlams-o'-th'-Height* bears right (A 666) towards the Irwell valley. — 8¾ m. *Farnworth* (28,711 inhab.) has cotton mills, coal mines, and machine works.

11 m. **Bolton** (*Swan*, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.; *Laburnum*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.), surrounded by bleak moors, and one of the oldest seats of the woollen trade (177,253 inhab.), is now the chief centre of the fine cotton-spinning industry and has engineering and chemical works. Here Richard Arkwright, who was a barber in Church Gate, invented his water-frame in 1768, and Samuel Crompton, born in the town, brought out

his spinning-mule in 1779. Another famous native was Lord Leverhulme (1851–1925). *Bolton School* was founded in 1524. Open spaces include *Queen's Park*, with the Chadwick Technical Museum, and *Thomasson Park*. A new Art Gallery and Museum was opened in 1939.

The town was sacked in 1644 by Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby, and when the latter was captured at the battle of Worcester seven years later he was sent to Bolton and beheaded opposite the 'Man & Scythe' in Church Gate. About 2 m. N. is *Hall-i'-th'-Wood*, a half-timbered house in which Crompton hid his invention during the machine-breaking riots. It is now the property of Bolton and is fitted up as a museum (10–8 or dusk; closed Sun. & Thurs.), with Crompton's self-made fiddle and two portraits by Lely. Another interesting old manor-house is *Smithills Hall*, 2½ m. N.W. — A fine moorland road (A 675) leads N.W. to Preston (18¾ m.) viâ Belmont and Hoghton (see Rte. 52B).

FROM BOLTON TO CHORLEY AND PRESTON, 19 m. (A 673, A 6). — Above (5¾ m.) *Horwich* (15,680 inhab.), with locomotive works and paper mills, are the *Rivington Reservoirs*, supplying Liverpool, and the conspicuous *Rivington Pike* (1190 ft.; fine view). On the slope of the Pike is the splendid *Lever Park* (400 acres). — 10 m. **Chorley** (*Royal Oak*) is a cotton-weaving and engineering town (30,795 inhab.), 1½ m. S. of which is *Duxbury Hall*, the former seat of the Standish family and the probable birthplace of the doughty Myles Standish (1584–1656), prominent among the New England colonists on the 'Mayflower.' *Astley Hall*, ¾ m. N.W., an Elizabethan mansion in fine grounds, is open to the public and contains Cromwellian furniture and 17th cent. Flemish tapestries. *Euxton*, on the main Wigan–Preston road, 1½ m. farther W., has an important arsenal, and at *Leyland* (10,571 inhab.), 2 m. N.W. of Euxton, are commercial motor works and an interesting church with curious aisles and old glass. — 19 m. *Preston*, see Rte. 52B.

Beyond Bolton the road crosses bleak moors, diversified by ravines. — 19 m. *Darwen* (36,010 inhab.) has cotton mills, paper mills, and chemical works.

23 m. **Blackburn** (*White Bull*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 20/), perhaps the greatest cotton-weaving centre in the world (122,695 inhab.), is noted especially for its calicoes. Since 1926 it has been the see of a bishop, and the parish church (1824), now the cathedral, is to be greatly enlarged. The *Lewis Textile Museum* (adm. 10–5, Thurs. 10–12), in Exchange St., contains exhibits illustrating the development of the textile industry in the 18th and early 19th cent., including a series of period rooms beginning with a cottage workshop of c. 1700. James Hargreaves (d. 1778), the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a Blackburn weaver, but, his house and machinery being destroyed by the mob, he set up his works at Nottingham. Another famous native was Viscount Morley of Blackburn (1838–1923).

From Blackburn to *Preston*, and to *Burnley* and *Halifax*, see Rte. 52B.

Beyond Blackburn we leave the industrial district and emerge into the pleasant valley of the *Ribble*. — 29½ m. *Whalley* (Whalley Arms, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.) has the remains of a once splendid Cistercian abbey and an interesting church (Dec. and Perp.), with fine woodwork and three Saxon churchyard crosses.

Whalley Abbey (adm. 10–9 or dusk, Sun. 1–9 or dusk; 6*d.*) was founded in 1296, having been transferred from Stanlow in Cheshire. Its 17th and last abbot, John Paslew, having taken the field in the 'Pilgrimage of Grace,' under the title 'Earl of Poverty,' was hanged in 1537. The chief remains are the S. transept of the church and part of the cloister (1360–1440), the abbot's lodge (c. 1525; altered in the 17th cent.), and two gatehouses (14–15th cent.).

John Mercer (1791–1866), textile chemist and inventor of 'mercerising,' was born at *Dean*, 1¾ m. S. — About 4 m. N.W. of Whalley, beautifully situated above the junction of the Hodder and Calder with the Ribble, is **Stonyhurst College** (adm. Wed., Sat. & Sun., 2–3, May to July, on previous application; 2/6), a famous Roman Catholic school (450 boys), founded by the Jesuits at St. Omer in 1592 and transferred hither in 1794. It includes a junior school, at St. Mary's Hall, and a preparatory school at Hodder, and forms a well-nigh self-supporting little colony. The nucleus of the extensive buildings is the Elizabethan manor-house built by Sir Richard Shireburn in 1592. The library of 30,000 vols. includes copies of Froissart's 'Chronicles' and Caxton's 'Golden Legende,' and other early works; among the curiosities are Mary Stewart's Horæ and More's hat and seal. In the quaint gardens, with bowling-green and yew hedges, is an observatory.

33 m. **Clitheroe** (12,008 inhab.; *Swan & Royal*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Starkie Arms*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7 gs.; *White Lion*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 17/), the farthest N. of the cotton towns, retains the shell of a Norman castle, commandingly situated on a limestone rock. To the E. rises *Pendle Hill* (1830 ft.; *View), associated with the 'Lancashire Witches' (comp. Harrison Ainsworth's novel).

A fine moorland road (B 6243, B 6246) leads W. across the Ribble (here the boundary between Lancs and Yorks) to (8 m.) *Whitewell* (Hotel, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7½ gs.), and thence to (10¼ m.) *Dunsop Bridge*, where it joins the road through the Trough of Bowland from Lancaster to Settle (see Rte. 53A). — Another good hill-drive (B 6478) leads N. viâ (1½ m.) *Waddington* and (3¼ m.) the *Moorcock Inn* (R. & B. 15/, pens. 10 gs.) to (8 m.) *Slaidburn* (p. 442).

About 1 m. E. of (35 m.) *Chatburn* is the pretty village of *Downham*, with its Tudor manor-house. We enter Yorkshire before (37 m.) *Sawley Abbey*, a ruined Cistercian house (l.), founded in 1147. — At (40 m.) *Gisburn* (Ribblesdale Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) we turn left away from the Skipton road. — 46 m. **Hellifield** (r.) is on the main route from Leeds to Carlisle (Rte. 53B). — A 682 goes on to Long Preston.

D. From Manchester to Bury, Burnley, and Skipton

ROAD, 42 m. (A 56). — RAILWAY, 45½ m. from Victoria Station to *Bury* in 25 min.; to *Accrington* in 50–60 min.; to *Burnley* (Central) in 1¼–1½ hr.; to *Colne* in 1½–1¾ hr.; to *Skipton* in 2–2½ hrs. (change at Colne). Principal Stations: 7¼ m. *Radcliffe Bridge*. — 10½ m. **Bury** (Bolton St.). — 14½ m. *Ramsbottom*, junction for *Bacup* (8¼ m.). — 19¼ m. *Haslingden*. — 22¾ m. *Accrington*. — 29 m. **Burnley** (Central). — 32¼ m. *Nelson*. — 34¼ m. *Colne*. — 45½ m. **Skipton**.

A 56 follows the Bury New Road from Manchester through (4 m.) *Prestwich*. *Radcliffe* (24,675 inhab.), to the left at 7 m., is a cotton and iron working town with a Norman church. — 8½ m. **Bury** (*Derby*, R. & B. 12/), a flourishing town (56,186 inhab.), manufactures cotton, and has paper-making, dyeing, and engineering works. Calico-printing was introduced into Lancashire by Robert Peel, whose grandson, the prime minister (1788–1850), was born at

Bury and is commemorated by a statue in the market-place. A handsome monument in Kay Gardens commemorates John Kay (fl. 1733–64), inventor of the fly-shuttle, who was mobbed by his townsmen and died a pauper in France. The finest public building is the *Art Gallery, Museum, & Public Library* (10.30–5, Sat. 8; in summer 10.30–7.45), with the important Wrigley Collection of paintings, water-colours, engravings, and sculptures.

The road now ascends the narrowing valley of the Irwell, "the most long-suffering stream in the Kingdom." — At (12½ m.) *Ramsbottom* (l.; 14,926 inhab.) were the printing works of Messrs. Grant, the originals of the Cheeryble Brothers in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' We leave on the left a road to Accrington viâ *Haslingden* (2½ m.), the centre of the cotton-waste trade (16,639 inhab.), and ascend through the *Forest of Rossendale*, a moorland district. From (16½ m.) *Rawtenstall* (28,575 inhab.; Queen's Arms, R. & B. 13/6) A 681 leads E. to **Bacup** (4 m.), a town of 20,590 inhab. in the heart of Rossendale, noted especially for its felt slippers as well as for cotton-spinning and weaving, and to *Todmorden* (Rte. 52B).

23½ m. **Burnley** (*Old Sparrow Hawk*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), situated in a pretty district blackened by its industries, is the centre of cotton-weaving (98,259 inhab.), and has also spinning and dyeing works, engineering works, and collieries. The parish church contains the monument of Charles Towneley (d. 1805), the collector of the Towneley Marbles at the British Museum. At *Hurstwood*, 2 m. E. of Burnley, is 'Spenser's Cottage,' where the poet is said to have written 'The Shepheard's Calendar' (1579), and there is an art gallery and museum at *Towneley Hall* to the S.E., in the midst of a large public park. To *Preston* and to *Halifax*, see Rte. 52B. — 27½ m. **Nelson** (38,304 inhab.; *Station*, R. & B. 12/, pens. 7 gs.), a creation of the 19th cent., is now one of the chief cotton-weaving centres in Lancashire. — 29½ m. **Colne** (23,790 inhab.; *Crown*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6½ gs.), perhaps the Roman *Colunio*, is noted for its coloured cotton goods, for tanning and engineering. To the W. rises Pendle Hill and to the E. extend the Haworth moors. — Beyond (31½ m.) *Foulridge* we enter Yorkshire. — 42 m. *Skipton*, see Rte. 53B.

E. From Manchester to Rochdale, Halifax, and Bradford

ROAD, 39 m. A 664 to (13 m.) *Rochdale*. — A 58 to (31 m.) *Halifax*. — A 647 or 6036 to (39 m.) *Bradford*. — RAILWAY, 41 m. from Victoria Station to *Rochdale* in 18–25 min.; to *Halifax* in 1–1¼ hr.; to *Bradford* in 1½–2 hrs. Principal Stations: 5¼ m. *Middleton Junction*. — 10½ m. **Rochdale.** — 13¾ m. *Littleborough*. — 19¼ m. *Todmorden*. — 23½ m. *Hebden Bridge*. — 28¾ m. *Sowerby Bridge*. — 32¾ m. **Halifax.** — 38 m. *Low Moor*, junction for Leeds and Huddersfield. — 41 m. **Bradford** (Exchange).

The Rochdale road leaves Manchester by the suburb of *Blackley*, with the public park of Boggart Hole Clough (188 acres). — 7½ m. *Middleton*, a cotton-spinning, calico-printing, and soap-making town (29,189 inhab.), has a church containing interesting brasses and stained glass, and a 15th cent. carved screen bearing the arms of the Asshetons.

13 m. **Rochdale** (*Wellington*), with 95,590 inhab., is noted for its blankets, calicoes, and flannels. Dyeing, rubber and asbestos-making, and engineering are also carried on. John Bright (1811–89), the son of a Rochdale mill-owner, was born, lived, and is buried (in the Friends' graveyard) at Rochdale and is commemorated by a statue. The co-operative movement originated at Rochdale in 1844 with the foundation of the Society of Equitable Pioneers. The environs, especially the moors towards Bacup (N.W.) and to the E., are still attractive.

From (16½ m.) *Littleborough* we ascend to the right. A paved

Roman way bears to the right over Blackstone Edge (fine view), rejoining the road beyond the Yorkshire border. The descent leads past Rishworth Moor and down the beautiful *Vale of Ripponden* to (28½ m.) *Sowerby Bridge*, on the Calder (see Rte. 52B).

31 m. **Halifax** (*White Swan*, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 11 gs.; *Maude's Commercial*, R. & B. 11/6), a well-built town of 98,122 inhab. in a very hilly situation, ranks fourth among the clothing towns of the West Riding and is second only to Bradford for worsteds. It has also carpet factories, cotton mills, and machine works. The low-lying parish church of *St. John*, a 15th cent. building, contains a quantity of black oak and a monument to Bp. Ferrar (d. 1555), the martyr, a native of Halifax. The *Town Hall* is a Palladian structure by Barry (1862) and the **Piece Hall* (1779), in Westgate, is a curious old market square. In the *Central Library & Museum* is a model of the celebrated Halifax Gibbet (site preserved on Gibbet Hill), the precursor of the guillotine, by which stealers of cloth of a value greater than 13½*d.* were summarily executed down to 1650 ("From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us!").

In a park in the valley just E. of Halifax is *Shibden Hall*, a 15th cent. timber-framed house, the property of the city (adm. free weekdays, except Fri., 11–8 or dusk; Sun. in summer, 2.30–5).

From Halifax to *Todmorden*, *Blackburn*, etc., see Rte. 52B.

The lower road to Bradford runs near (37 m.) *Low Moor*, with the slag-heaps of its great ironworks; the upper road (A 647) runs viâ *Queensbury*.

39 m. **BRADFORD**, a stone-built city of 298,041 inhab., situated in a basin at the head of a wide valley, is the great centre of the worsted trade, with numerous warehouses and mills producing worsted yarn and every kind of fabric made from wool, worsted, mohair, alpaca, silk, and rayon. Dyeing, machine-tool making, quarrying, and motor and electrical engineering are other important local industries. Frederick Delius (1863–1934), the composer, was born at Bradford. Sir Henry Irving died suddenly in a Bradford hotel (1905) after a performance of 'Becket.'

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.*). *Exchange*, Leeds Rd. and Bridge St., for London, Huddersfield, Manchester, and Liverpool; *Forster Square*, Market St., for London, Harrogate, Leeds, Skipton, and Sheffield.

Hotels. **Midland**, Forster Sq. Station, R. & B. 17/6; **Great Northern Victoria**, Exchange Station, R. & B. 16/6; **Alexandra**, Gt. Horton Rd., R. & B. 12/6; **Talbot**, Kirkgate, commercial, R. & B. 15/.

Restaurants. *Hardy's*, 36 Bridge St.; *Parade*, North Parade; *Exchange*, Market St.; *Aldridge's*, 3 Piece Hall Yard; *Collinson's*, Tyrrel St.; *Silver Grill*, Market St.; etc.

Post Office, Forster Square.

U.S. Consulate, Britannia House, Bridge St.

Theatres. *Princes*, Little Horton Lane; *Alhambra*, Victoria Square.

Swimming Baths. *Open Air Bath* in Lister Park; *Central Baths*, Morley St.

Motor-Bus Stations. Chester Street for *Dewsbury*, *Barnsley*, and *Sheffield* (Yorks Traction); *Otley*, *Harrogate*, *Keighley*, *Ilkley*, *Grassington*, *Haworth, Skipton, Leeds* (W. Yorks Road Cars); *Mirfield, Dewsbury, Haworth* (Yorks Woollen Dist.); *Halifax, Rochdale*, etc. (Hebble Motors); also for long-distance services. — Nelson Street for *Wakefield* (W. Riding or Bullock & Sons).

Airport at *Yeadon*, 6½ m. N.E. Services to London, Isle of Man, and Jersey.

Bradford has little antiquarian interest, but the public buildings, situated in the 'Flat,' or level heart of the city, are handsome. Chief of these is the *Town Hall* (1873), in the Gothic style, with a campanile 200 ft. in height. *St. Peter's*, a church mainly of the 15th cent., now the cathedral of the diocese of Bradford (1920), containing a fine oak roof and a good monument by Flaxman, is to be greatly enlarged. The *Grammar School*, occupying new buildings opened in 1949 in the Keighley road, was refounded by Charles II in 1662. In *Lister Park* (53 acres), N.W. of the town, is the fine CARTWRIGHT MEMORIAL HALL (*Corporation Art Gallery*; 1904), presented by Lord Masham in honour of Dr. Edmund Cartwright (1743–1823), reputed inventor of the power-loom, with a good collection of modern British (few foreign) paintings, drawings, and studies (these shown on application), sculpture, and a Natural History and Archæological Museum.

***Bolling Hall**, a stately manor-house (14–18th cent.), c. 1 m. S. of the Town Hall, is now an interesting museum of old furniture and textile machinery (adm. 10–8 or dusk, Sun. 10–5; free). It was the ancestral home of Edith Bolling, wife of President Woodrow Wilson.

At *Thornton*, 4 m. W. of the centre of the city, is the house where Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Brontë were born (in Market St., a turning off High St.; tablet).

Bradford is 9½ m. W. of *Leeds* (by A 647) and 3 m. S. of *Shipley*, in Airedale (see Rte. 52H).

F. From Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds

ROAD, 40½ m. (A 62). — RAILWAY, 43 m. from Exchange Station to *Huddersfield* in ¾–1 hr.; to *Leeds* in 1¼–1½ hr. Principal Stations: 6½ m. *Ashton-under-Lyne*. — 8 m. *Stalybridge*. — 12¾ m. *Greenfield* (connections from Oldham). — 25¾ m. **Huddersfield**. — 30¾ m. *Mirfield*. — 33¾ m. *Dewsbury*. — 35 m. *Batley*. — 43 m. **Leeds** (City).

Oldham Rd. runs N.E. through a succession of dreary suburbs. — 7 m. **Oldham** (*Old Red Lion*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.) is a prosperous but unattractive town (140,309 inhab.), with over 150 cotton-spinning mills and manufactures of velvets, silks, woollens, and machinery. The *Town Hall* (1841), which is a copy of the Temple of Ceres, near Athens, stands at the top of Yorkshire St., opposite the *Parish Church*, with its somewhat gruesome crypt. — The 'Oldham Wakes,' which begin on the penultimate Sat. in June, are the most famous of the Lancashire wakes.

A 62 enters Yorkshire beyond Oldham and gradually ascends on to the moors at the head of the Tame valley. The summit is reached on (14½ m.) *Standedge* (1271 ft.), beneath which is the Standedge Tunnel (3 m. 60 yds.; completed 1849), the third longest in England, alongside the tunnel of the Huddersfield Canal (3½ m.; built 1811). — 17½ m. *Marsden* and (20 m.) *Slaithwaite*, in the Colne valley, afford access to fine moorland scenery to the south.

25½ m. **Huddersfield** (*George*, R. & B. 16/6; *Queen*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 9½ gs.), a well-built town (113,467 inhab.) with fine wide streets, is the third of the Yorkshire 'cloth towns.' It has a large number of worsted and woollen mills, a few silk and cotton factories, and large engineering works and dyeworks. In *Ravensknowle Park*, on the Wakefield road, are a shelter made from the old *Cloth Hall* (1766); a Roman hypocaust from Slack (see below); and the *Tolson Memorial Museum*, with collections of local antiquities and exhibits showing the development of the cloth industry. A 17th cent. barn, near by, houses a collection of early farming implements and industrial tools.

Excursions may be made in the pleasant environs to *Almondbury*, an Early Iron Age camp, *Woodsome Hall* (now a golf club), and (7 m.) *Kirkburton*, to the S.E.; to *Slack*, the Roman Cambodunum, 5 m. W.; etc.

FROM HUDDERSFIELD TO SHEFFIELD, 26 m. (A 616). — Railway, 26½ m. in c. 1 hr.; carriages usually changed at Penistone. — From (3½ m.) *Honley* a branch road and railway ascend (r.) to *Holmfirth* (2½ m.; Victoria), amid picturesque surroundings. — Beyond (10½ m.) *Hazlehead Bridge*, on the Don, we cross the Manchester–Barnsley road, and skirt the reservoir of the Sheffield waterworks, viâ (12½ m.) *Langsett* and (14¼ m.) *Midhopestones* (to the Derwent Valley, see Rte. 47D). — At (17¾ m.) *Deepcar* we reach the attractive **Wharncliffe Woods* (open on Mon., Thurs., and Sat.), which may be visited also from (21¼ m.) *Oughtibridge*. About 1½ m. N. of the last is *Wharncliffe Lodge*, in which Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived for some time after her marriage. A shallow rocky recess below the natural terrace extending along the *Wharncliffe Crags* (view) is pointed out as the den of the 'Dragon of Wantley' (perhaps a corruption of 'Wharncliffe'), slain by More of *More Hall*, a mansion on the opposite bank of the Don. — 26 m. *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52H.

28½ m. *Cooper Bridge*. To the left is *Kirklees*, with the remains of a Cistercian nunnery and the alleged grave of Robin Hood.

To the right is A 644, which traverses the principal seats of the West Riding heavy woollen industry: Mirfield (1½ m.), Dewsbury (4½ m.), and Batley (6 m.). At *Mirfield* (12,099 inhab.) is the House of Resurrection, a large theological college. **Dewsbury** (54,303 inhab.) preserves its 13th cent. *Moot Hall*, adjoining the *Church*, in which are fragments of a Saxon cross and some 14th cent. stained glass. **Batley** (34,573 inhab.), where the manufacture of shoddy was invented, has another good church. *Thornhill*, 2 m. S. of Dewsbury, has an interesting church with Perp. stained glass and monuments of the Savile family.

The main Leeds road goes on to (31 m.) *Heckmondwike* (8991 inhab.), a centre of the carpet and blanket industry, and (33 m.) *Birstall*.

This is the district described in Charlotte Brontë's 'Shirley': 2 m. S.W. of Heckmondwike is *Roehead*, with Miss Wooller's school, where Charlotte was a pupil in 1831–2 and a teacher in 1835–8; at *Hartshead*, 1 m. N. of this, is 'Nunnely Church'; *Birstall* is 'Briarfield'; the Red House at *Gomersal*, ½ m. W. of Birstall, is 'Briarmains'; and the Elizabethan *Oakwell Hall*, ½ m. N. of Birstall, is 'Fieldhead.' *Morley* (23,397 inhab.), another woollen-cloth town, 2½ m. N.W. of Birstall, was the birthplace of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852–1928).

40½ m. **Leeds**, see Rte. 52H.

G. From Manchester to Penistone and Sheffield

Road, 39½ m. A 57 to (9½ m.) *Mottram*. — A 628 to (26½ m.) *Penistone*. — A 629 thence to *Sheffield*. Motor-Bus from Victoria Station. From Manchester to Sheffield viâ the Peak District, see Rte. 47D.

Railway, 41½ m. from London Road or Central Station in 1–1½ hr. Principal Stations: 5 m. *Guide Bridge*. — 7½ m. *Newton*, for *Hyde*. — 9¾ m. *Mottram*. — 12 m. *Dinting*, junction for *Glossop* (1 m.). — 12¾ m. *Hadfield*. — 28½ m. **Penistone**, junction for **Barnsley** (7½ m.). — 36½ m. *Oughty Bridge*. — 41½ m. **Sheffield** (Victoria).

The Hyde road runs E. from Manchester, past Belle Vue Zoological Gardens, and, beyond (5½ m.) *Denton*, crosses the Tame to enter Cheshire. — 7 m. *Hyde* is the southernmost of a group of cotton-manufacturing and coal-mining towns in the Tame valley.

Oldest and most important of these is (2 m.) **Ashton-under-Lyne** (51,573 inhab.; *George & Dragon*), in Lancashire, 6 m. E. of Manchester, which retains some old glass in its church. *Stalybridge* (24,823 inhab.) and *Dukinfield* (19,309 inhab.), adjoining Ashton, are in Cheshire; and farther upstream are (7½ m.) *Mossley* (12,041 inhab.), in Lancashire, and (11 m.) *Saddleworth* (12,577 inhab.) in Yorkshire, noted for its fine woollen cloth.

9½ m. *Mottram* has a fine Perp. church. We enter **Longdendale*, watered by the Etherow (dividing Cheshire from Derbyshire) and studded with reservoirs. The road to Glossop and the Peak District bears off to the right (Rte. 47D). — Beyond (16½ m.) *Woodhead* we see the mouth of the Woodhead Tunnel (3 m. 13 yds.), which pierces the hard millstone grit of the Pennine Chain, or 'backbone of England,' and emerges in Yorkshire. — A long descent, crossing (23 m.) the Huddersfield–Sheffield road (Rte. 52F), brings us to the rocky valley of the Don and to (26½ m.) **Penistone**, a bleak little town (3264 inhab.) with steel works and a fine Dec. church.

The Barnsley road and railway, diverging here to the left, pass through a beautiful district which is also one of the richest coalfields in England. Its centre is (3 m.) *Silkstone*, with an interesting Norman and Dec. church containing a memorial to Joseph Bramah (1748–1814), the mechanical inventor. About 2 m. N. is *Cannon Hall*, the seat of the Stanhopes. — 7½ m. *Barnsley*, see Rte. 52H.

Near (31 m.) *Wortley* is Wortley Hall (Earl of Wharncliffe), and to the S.W. are the Wharncliffe Woods (p. 431). — 39½ m. **Sheffield**, see below.

H. Sheffield, Leeds, and Airedale

SHEFFIELD (511,742 inhab.), the chief centre in England for the production of steel, and seat of a bishop and of a university, is the largest town in Yorkshire. It is situated at the confluence of the river Sheaf with the Don, in a naturally beautiful position at the foot of the Derbyshire hills, and, though no longer "one of the foulest towns in England in the most charming situation," as Horace Walpole wrote in 1760, it is still from the nature of its industries a smoky manufacturing city. The residential suburbs and the neighbouring country to the W., however, are very attractive, and the Peak District is within easy reach (comp. Rte. 47D).

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at both). *Midland* (F 6), for Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Harrogate, Leeds, London, Manchester, York, and Scotland; *Victoria* (A 7) for Harrogate, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Scarborough, and York.

Hotels. **Grand** (D 4), near the Town Hall, R. & B. 17/; **Royal Victoria** (7; A 7), by Victoria Station, R. & B. 15/6; **Rutland**, unlic., 452 Glossop Rd. (W. of the University), R. & B. 13/6, pens. 5 gs.; **Albany** (1; D 4), temperance, Fargate; **County** (E 5), unlic., Howard St. — **Kenwood**, in Kenwood Pk., ¾ m. S.W. of the centre, R. & B. from 12/, pens. 4–7½ gs.

Restaurants. *Hudson's*, Norfolk St.; *Cambridge*, Cambridge St.; *Carlton*, Change Alley; *Old No. 12*, Haymarket; etc.

Post Office, Fitzalan Sq. (D 5).

Motor-Buses from Midland Station to *Eyam* and *Buxton*; *Hathersage* and *Castleton*; *Bakewell*; *Manchester* viâ Woodhead (also viâ Snake Inn in summer); from Castlegate to *Wakefield* and *Leeds*; *Bradford*; *Penistone* and *Huddersfield*, etc.; from Pond St. (Bus Station; E 6) to *Worksop* and *Gainsborough*.

Theatres. *Lyceum* (E 5), Tudor St.; *Empire* (F 4), Charles St.; *Palace*, Attercliffe Rd.; *Playhouse* (C 3; repertory), Townhead St.

Swimming Baths in Glossop Rd., etc. — GOLF COURSES at Beauchief and Tinsley Park. — COUNTY CRICKET GROUND at Bramall Lane (S. of F 3).

History. The manor of *Hallam*, or *Hallamshire*, a term now embracing Sheffield and the neighbouring localities where the cutlery industry is carried on, belonged at the time of the Conquest to Earl Waltheof, the 'last of the Saxon barons,' beheaded in 1075. In 1406 the estates came to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and in the 17th cent. to the Howards, whose descendant, the Duke of Norfolk, is still the chief landowner in the city. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent most of her captivity from 1570 to 1584 in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury at Sheffield, partly in the Norman castle and partly in the Manor Lodge. The castle was wholly destroyed after its capture by the Parliamentarians in 1644. — Since the time when the miller in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales bore "a Sheffield thwitel in his hose," the town has been famous for its cutlery, and its present production of steel and tools of all kinds is enormous. Coal and water-power are abundant in the neighbourhood, but the iron ore is nearly all imported, mainly from Sweden. The chief works are situated for the most part in the N.E. suburbs of *Attercliffe* and *Brightside*. 'Sheffield plate,' invented by Thomas Bolsover in 1742 and highly prized by collectors, has been replaced by the more modern process of electroplating.

In FITZALAN SQUARE (C, D 5), one of the chief centres of traffic, is the large *Post Office*. Market St., issuing from the N.W. corner of the Square, is continued W. by High St. and Church St., and from the junction of these the broad Fargate (D 4) leads to the left. In Church St. is the ***Cathedral** (C 4; *SS. Peter & Paul*) of the bishopric founded in 1913, a cruciform building dating back to the 14–15th cent., with a handsome crocketed spire. Extensions are now being made to the N. and S., and a new Chapel of the Holy Spirit was consecrated in 1948. The *Shrewsbury Chapel*, added prior to 1538, adjoining the old chancel, has been restored as the sanctuary of the Lady Chapel. It contains the interesting monuments of the Earls of Shrewsbury, including that of the sixth Earl, Queen Mary's keeper, with an epitaph composed by Foxe. The church contains also several monuments by Sir Francis Chantrey (1781–1841), who was born and is buried at *Norton*, c. 3½ m. S. of Sheffield.

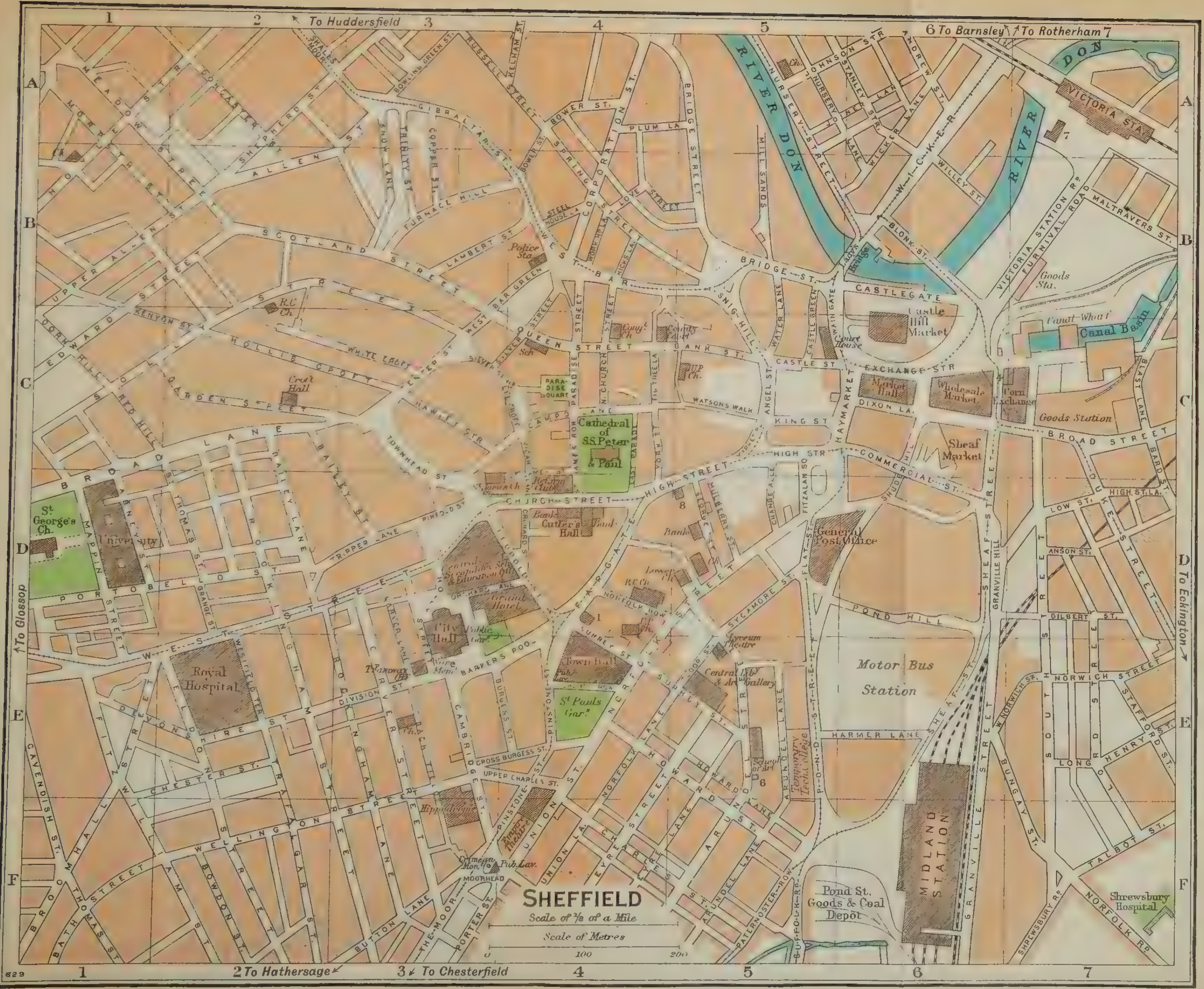
On the opposite side of Church St. is CUTLERS' HALL (D 4), a 'Grecian' building of 1832, containing a few busts and portraits. The Company of Cutlers, incorporated in 1624, though shorn of many of its ancient privileges, still possesses the right of granting trade marks. An annual feast is given by the Master Cutler in Sept. on his installation.

The TOWN HALL (E 4), at the end of Fargate, is a Renaissance building by C. W. Mountford (1897). The tower, 210 ft. high, is crowned with a 7 ft. bronze statue of Vulcan. Facing Barker's Pool, farther W., is the Corinthian portico of the **City Hall** (D, E 3), a dignified classical building by E. Vincent Harris (1932), decorated by G. Kruger Gray. The main Oval Hall, seating 3000, contains a fine 4-manual organ.

In Surrey St. (E 5) is the building of the **Central Library and Graves Art Gallery**, opened in 1934, which includes an important Technology department. The *PICTURE GALLERY (adm. 10–8, Sun. 2–5; free), due mainly to the munificence of J. G. Graves (d. 1945), of Sheffield, occupies seven rooms on the top floor.

Owing to the lack of space in which to show the whole of the 1500 paintings in the possession of the gallery, each room is hung afresh every six weeks, and the collection is therefore shown in successive groups. Bona-fide scholars and interested visitors are, however, given access to any picture not exhibited, provided application (preferably in writing) is made to the Director, Dr. Richard Seddon. The collection includes works by *Clouet*, *Rubens*, *Gainsborough*, *Turner*, *Constable*, *Whistler*, *Cotman*, and *Richard Wilson*, and the *Grice Collection* of carved ivories. The water colours of the British school are among the best in the country.

The **University** of Sheffield, incorporated in 1905, occupies a building in the Tudor style, in Western Bank, a continuation of Broad Lane (D 1). It had its origin in *Firth College*, founded in 1879, and the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded in 1828, and includes also the *Technical College* (D 1; opened in 1886), in Broad Lane. The list of faculties comprises arts, pure science, law, medicine, metallurgy, and engineering (with special departments for mining and glass technology). Just beyond is the beautiful *Weston Park*, which contains an observatory and a statue of Ebenezer Elliott, the 'Corn Law Rhymer' (b. at Masborough in 1781). The *City Museum* (10–



To Huddersfield
6 To Barnsley
To Rotherham 7
To Glossop
To Eckington
2 To Hathersage
3 To Chesterfield
River Don
Victoria Sta.
Castle Hill Market
Canal Basin
Canal Wharf
Goods Sta.
Goods Station
Market Hall
Wholesale Market
Corn Exchange
Sheaf Market
Cathedral of S.S. Peter & Paul
Paradise Square
Police Sta.
Court House
County Court
General Post Office
Motor Bus Station
Midland Station
Pond St. Goods & Coal Depot
Shrewsbury Hospital
St. George's Ch.
University
Royal Hospital
City Hall
Grand Hotel
Central Secondary Sch. & Education Off.
Cutler's Hall
Town Hall
St. Pauls Gar.
Lyceum Theatre
Central Liby. & Art Gallery
Temporary Tech. College
Hippodrome
Empire Theatre
Crimean Mon.
Moorhead
Croft Hall
Lady's Bridge
Scotland Street
West Bar
Snig Hill
Bridge St.
Castlegate
Exchange Str.
Haymarket
High Street
Commercial St.
Broad Street
Church Street
Fargate
West Street
Broad Lane
Division St.
Norfolk St.
Surrey St.
Pinstone St.
Union St.
The Moor
Sheaf St.
Granville St.
Pond St.
Flat St.
Sycamore St.
Arundel St.
Wellington Street
Devonshire St.
Portobello St.
Glossop Rd.
Wicker
Norfolk Rd.
Talbot St.
Duke Street
South Street
Norwich Street
Harmer Lane
Pond Hill
Victoria Station Rd.
Furnival Road
Maltravers St.
Blonk St.
Corporation St.
Gibraltar St.
Queen Street
Bank St.
Castle St.
King St.
Townhead St.
Hollis Croft
Garden Street
Upper Allen St.
Edward St.
Cavendish St.
Fitzwilliam St.
Rockingham St.
Carver St.
Cambridge St.
Barkers Pool
Leopold St.
Bath St.
Button Lane
Porter St.
Paternoster Row
Suffolk Rd.
Shrewsbury Rd.
Bungay St.
A
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629

SHEFFIELD

Scale of ⅛ of a Mile

Scale of Metres

0 100 200

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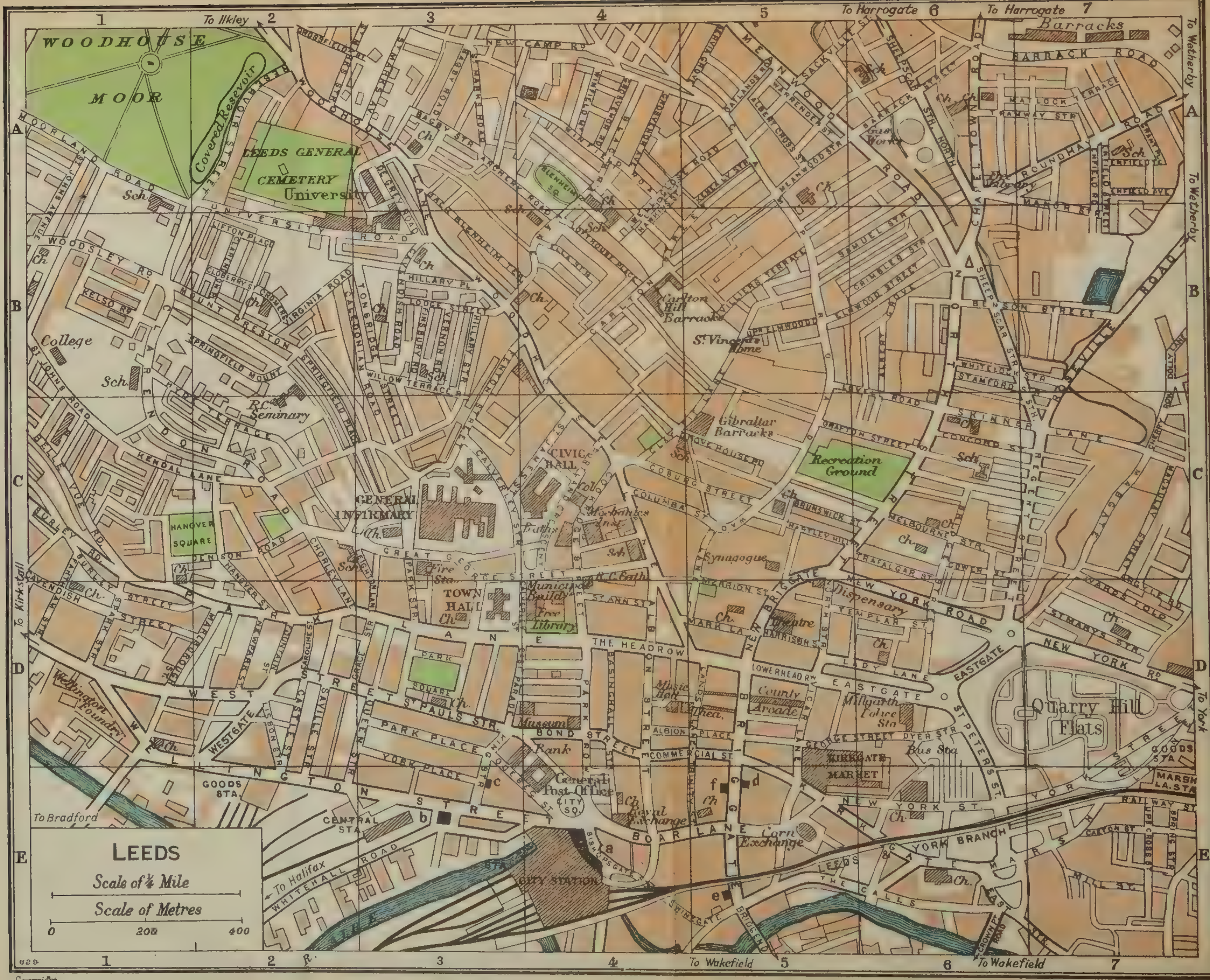
LEEDS
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
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200
400
829
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
A
B
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D
E
To Ilkley
To Harrogate
To Harrogate
To Wetherby
To Wetherby
To York
To Kirkstall
To Bradford
To Halifax
To Wakefield
To Wakefield
WOODHOUSE MOOR
Covered Reservoir
LEEDS GENERAL CEMETERY
University
Barracks
BARRACK ROAD
MOORLAND ROAD
UNIVERSITY ROAD
WOODSLEY RD.
College
Sch.
Ch.
R.C. Seminary
HANOVER SQUARE
GENERAL INFIRMARY
CIVIC HALL
TOWN HALL
Municipal Buildgs
Free Library
Mechanics Inst.
Baths
Fire Sta.
R.C. Cathl.
Carlton Hill Barracks
St. Vincents Home
Gibraltar Barracks
Recreation Ground
Gas Works
Synagogue
Dispensary
Theatre
Music Hall
Thea.
County Arcade
Millgarth Police Sta.
Bus Sta.
KIRKGATE MARKET
Quarry Hill Flats
Museum
Bank
General Post Office
CITY SQ.
Royal Exchange
Corn Exchange
CENTRAL STA.
GOODS STA.
GOODS STA.
MARSH LA. STA.
CITY STATION
Wellington Foundry
PARK SQUARE
THE HEADROW
NEW BRIGGATE
NEW YORK ROAD
NEW YORK RD.
EASTGATE
WEST STREET
WESTGATE
PARK LANE
GREAT GEORGE STREET
WELLINGTON STREET
BOAR LANE
BOND STREET
COMMERCIAL ST.
ALBION PLACE
PARK PLACE
ST PAULS STR.
YORK PLACE
WHITEHALL ROAD
BISHOPSGATE
SWINEGATE
BRIDGEND
CROWN PT. ROAD
THE CALLS
LEEDS & YORK BRANCH
KIRKGATE
VICAR LANE
GEORGE STREET
DYER STR.
ST PETERS ST.
YORK STREET
NEW YORK ST.
LADY LANE
LOWERHEAD RW.
TEMPLAR ST.
MARK LA.
MERRION ST.
ST ANN ST.
CALVERLEY ST.
WOODHOUSE LANE
CLARENDON ROAD
HYDE TERRACE
SPRINGFIELD MOUNT
MOUNT PRESTON
VIRGINIA ROAD
KENDAL LANE
BURLEY RD.
CAVENDISH STREET
DENISON ROAD
HANOVER STR.
CHORLEY LANE
BLENHEIM SQ.
BLENHEIM TER.
ARCHERY ROAD
CARLTON
MEANWOOD ROAD
SACKVILLE ST.
CHAPELTOWN ROAD
ROUNDHAY ROAD
SHEEPSCAR STR.
REGENT STR.
NORTH STREET
SKINNER LANE
GRAFTON STREET
CONCORD ST.
MELBOURNE STR.
TRAFALGAR ST.
COBURG STREET
COLUMBA ST.
BRUNSWICK ST.
HARTLEY HILL
MABGATE
ST MARYS STR.
MARSH LANE
NEWSAM ST.
MILL ST.
RAILWAY ST.
BEESTON STREET
ELMWOOD
MATLOCK TERRACE
ENFIELD
MANOR ST.
NEW CAMP RD.
BAGBY ROAD
LIFTON PLACE
KELSO RD.
ST JOHNS ROAD
BELLE VUE RD.
HILLARY PL.
LODGE STREET
VERNON ROAD
WILLOW TERRACE
TONBRIDGE ST.
CALEDONIAN ROAD
a
b
c
d
e
f

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dusk, Sun. 2–5), in the park, includes a fine collection of Sheffield plate, cutlery, and other metal work, and archæological and natural history collections. The new extension to the *Mappin Art Gallery* here (the gallery itself was destroyed during the War) houses a loan exhibition from the Graves Picture Gallery.

Norfolk Rd. (F 7) leads S.E. to the public *Norfolk Park*. To the E. are the remains of *Manor Lodge*, a 16th cent. mansion occupied occasionally by Queen Mary during her captivity. Wolsey spent 18 days here in 1530 on his way to Leicester.

In the S. suburb of *Heeley*, on the London Rd., is *Meersbrook Park* (tramway from Pinstone Street; E 4), with a mansion now containing the **Ruskin Museum** (10–dusk, Sun. 2–5), founded by John Ruskin in 1875 and containing "selected series of objects representing various branches of the truly-greatest art at the periods of highest development from those countries where they best flourished." Abbeydale Rd., to the right from London Rd., is the main approach to the pleasant S.W. suburbs of Sheffield. The chapel of (4 m.) *Beauchief*, to the left, with its 14th cent. tower and arches, is a relic of a Premonstratensian abbey (1183). — At (6 m.) *Totley* is the mouth of the Totley Tunnel (3½ m.), the second longest in England. Thence the road goes on to (13¼ m.) *Baslow*, in the Peak District (see Rte. 47C).

High Hazels Park, at Darnall, on the Worksop road (3 m. E.), contains a museum of local prints and drawings (11–dusk; Sun. 2–5).

The road from Sheffield to Doncaster (A 630; 18 m.) traverses (6½ m.) **Rotherham** (*Crown*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), a murky colliery and iron-working town (69,689 inhab.) on the Don. On the altered 15th cent. bridge is an ancient chantry. *All Saints*, with its crocketed spire, is one of the finest Perp. churches in the North. The *Museum and Art Gallery* in *Clifton Park* is housed in a charming 18th cent. residence. About 4½ m. N. is *Wentworth Woodhouse* (no adm.), the magnificent 18th cent. mansion of Earl Fitzwilliam, built by Flitcroft for the first Marquis of Rockingham. A former house (of which a part remains in the garden front) was the home of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (beheaded in 1641), for whom Van Dyck here painted several of the pictures which are the glory of the collection. The park has been ruined by opencast mining. — 13 m. *Conisbrough*, and thence to Doncaster, see Rte. 49.

The Lincoln road from Sheffield (A 57; 45½ m.) runs viâ (17 m.) *Worksop* and (27 m.) *Markham Moor*; the railway viâ Worksop and Retford.

From Sheffield to *Manchester* viâ the Peak District, see Rte. 47D; viâ *Penistone*, see Rte. 52G; to *Nottingham* and *London*, see Rte. 46.

From Sheffield to Leeds and Skipton

Road, A 61 viâ (23½ m.) *Wakefield* to (32½ m.) **Leeds**; A 650 from Wakefield to (14 m.) **Bradford**, (17½ m.) *Shipley*, and (34½ m.) *Skipton*; A 657 from Leeds to (11 m.) *Shipley*.

Railway, 65½ m. from Midland Station to *Leeds* (City) in 1–1½ hr.; to *Skipton* in 2–2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 5½ m. *Rotherham* (Masboro'). — 18½ m. *Cudworth*, junction for *Barnsley* (4¼ m.). — 28½ m. *Normanton*, junction for **Wakefield** (3 m.). — 39½ m. **Leeds** (City). — 50¼ m. *Shipley*. — 56½ m. *Keighley*. — 65½ m. **Skipton**. Through expresses on this route from London to Carlisle, see Rte. 53B.

A 61 leads nearly due N. from Sheffield through a colliery district. — 13½ m. **Barnsley** (*Queen's*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Royal*), a town (71,522 inhab.) that has earned the epithets of 'bleak' and 'black,' is the centre of a rich coalfield. The Market Place is the scene of a busy market on Wed. and Sat., and Bunkers Hill Cattle Market of a horse fair in October.

About 3 m. S.W. is *Wentworth Castle*, with a picture-gallery (no adm.); and about 2 m. N.E. is *Monk Bretton*, a colliery village with the remains of a Cluniac priory founded in 1157 (Perp. gatehouse; adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. 2–4, 6 or 8; 6*d*.).

From Barnsley to *Penistone*, see Rte. 52G.

23½ m. **Wakefield** (*Strafford Arms*, R. & B. 15/), an ancient city (59,115 inhab.) on the Calder, and the county town of the West Riding, is now an agricultural centre, with some woollen factories and iron foundries. Wakefield has been the seat of a bishop since 1888. The CATHEDRAL is a handsome parish church in the Perp. style of the 15th cent., with a large E. extension (by J. L. Pearson; 1901–5), including an undercroft chapter-house reached from the N. choir-aisle. The conspicuous crocketed spire (247 ft.) is the tallest in Yorkshire. The chief features of the interior are the old woodwork in the chancel and the modern windows by Kempe. The *Chapel of St. Mary*, entirely rebuilt in 1847 in a rich Dec. style, was originally erected in the reign of Edward III, at the same time as the bridge against which it stands. There is no foundation for the tradition that it was re-endowed by Edward IV as a chantry for his father Richard, Duke of York, who was defeated and slain by the Lancastrians at the Battle of Wakefield (1460), fought near Sandal Castle, 1 m. south. Among distinguished natives of Wakefield were Dr. Radcliffe (1650–1714) and George Gissing (1857–1903; tablet at 30 Westgate).

Miss Richmal Mangnall (1769–1820), authoress of 'Mangnall's Questions,' kept a ladies' school at *Crofton Hall*, 3 m. S.E. of the town. About 2 m. farther on is *Nostell Priory* (no adm.), the beautiful 18th cent. mansion of the Winn family (Lord St. Oswald). Within the grounds is the church of *Wragby*, with family monuments by Chantrey and Flaxman, painted glass from Switzerland (16–18th cent.), and an 18th cent. Nativity (German) forming a pulpit panel. The Norman font came from an E. Yorkshire church now overwhelmed by the sea. — *Normanton*, 4 m. N.E. of Wakefield, is an important railway centre (15,684 inhab.) with a large 15th cent. church.

32½ m. **LEEDS** (482,789 inhab.), one of the centres of the English cloth industry, situated on the polluted Aire, is a city of comparatively modern development. Besides its woollen-cloth factories and engineering works and its enormous trade in ready-made clothing, Leeds has a very varied and important industrial activity. Once notorious for its slums, it is now noted for its bold and comprehensive housing schemes, both within and outside the city.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts*. at both). *City* (E 4) for London, the Midlands, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Ilkley, Skipton, York, Harrogate, Hull, Scarborough, etc. *Central* (E 3), for Wakefield, Doncaster, and London.

Airport at *Yeadon*, 8 m. N.W. Services, see p. 430.

Hotels. **Queen's** (a; E 4), City Station, R. & B. 22/6; **Great Northern** (b; E 3), Central Station, R. & B. 15/; **Metropole** (c; E 3), King St., R. & B. 14/6; **Mount**, Clarendon Rd. (B 1), unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Golden Lion** (e; E 5), T.H., **Imperial** (f; E 5), T.H., both in Briggate, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; Victoria, Gt. George St. (C 3), R. & B. 13/, the last three commercial.

Restaurants. *Jacomelli*, 52 Boar Lane; *Powolny*, 5 Bond St.; *King Edward*, Briggate; *White Horse*, 18 Boar Lane; *Collinson's*, 25 Wellington St.; *Fuller*, 35 Bond St.

Post Office (E 4), City Square.

Motor-Buses and TRAMWAYS traverse the principal streets and run also to *Wakefield*, *Bradford*, etc. — MOTOR-BUSES also from Vicar Lane or Wellington St. (D 5, E 3) to *Harrogate* and *Ripon*; *Knaresborough*; *Wetherby*; *Tadcaster* and *York*; from Cookridge St. (C 4) to *Otley* and *Ilkley*; from Eastgate (Bus Sta.; D 6) to West Riding towns, and to *Doncaster*, *Selby*, *Burnley*, *Rochdale*, etc. — MOTOR-COACHES from the Corn Exchange (E 5) to *London* in 9½ hrs. (18/9); *Middlesbrough*; *Newcastle*; *Birmingham*; etc.

Theatres. *Grand* (D 5), Briggate, one of the finest in the provinces; *Royal* (D 4, 5), Land's Lane; *Empire*, Briggate; *City Varieties*, Swan St., variety.

Golf Courses at Temple Newsam (2 courses), Roundhay Park, etc. — COUNTY CRICKET GROUND at Headingley.

History. Clothmaking was introduced into Yorkshire by Flemish workmen in the reign of Edward III, and by the beginning of the 18th cent. Leeds (which received its first royal charter in 1626) had obtained a predominant position. The factories are mostly situate in the W. quarter, in the direction of Kirkstall, and visitors interested in technical industries should obtain permission to visit some of them. — Charles I was confined in Red Hall, formerly in Upper Headrow, during his journey S. in 1647. Tablets commemorate Phil May (1864–1903), the caricaturist, born at 66 Wallace St., New Wortley (near the Pudsey Rd.); and Louis le Prince (1842–90), pioneer of the cinema, on the site of his workshop, 160 Woodhouse Lane.

The railway stations are both near the main CITY SQUARE (E 4), in the centre of which is a bronze equestrian figure of the Black Prince, by Brock, surrounded by statues of Dr. Priestley, James Watt, John Harrison (see below), and Dean Hook. On the E. side is the rebuilt *Mill Hill Chapel*, where Dr. Priestley was minister in 1767–72. To the W. diverges Wellington St., with the chief warehouses; to the N., Park Row, an important business thoroughfare. The *Museum* (D 4) in the Philosophical Hall (adm. weekdays, 10–6, 10–5 in winter, free) contains the important Savile collection of Roman antiquities from Lanuvium (near Rome), besides well-arranged geological and zoological collections, and an aquarium. Lunch-time concerts are given weekly on Wed. (free). Farther on Park Lane leads to the left to the *Town Hall* (D 3), an imposing classical structure by Cuthbert Brodrick (1853–8), with a tower 225 ft. high; in the Victoria Hall orchestral concerts are given in winter on Sat. and occasional Wed. at 7 p.m. The triennial festivals of the Leeds musical societies are held here in Oct. (last in 1947). A tablet here commemorates Joseph Aspdin (1799–1855), a Leeds bricklayer, one of the inventors of Portland cement. Facing the Headrow Garden is the **City Art Gallery** (open free 10.30–6.30, Wed. 10.30–8.30, Sun. 2.30–5), containing a fine collection of paintings.

These include oils by *Boucher*, *Courbet*, *Daubigny*, *Derain*, *Diaz*, *Fantin-Latour*, *Frans Pourbus the Elder*, *Jacob Ruisdael*, and *J. B. Weenix*; but the majority are English. The water colours are arranged in one large room chronologically from *Alexander Cozens.* Among the oils are works by *Constable, Cotman, Crome, Gainsborough, John, Kneller, Orpen, Sickert, Matthew Smith, Wilson Steer, Wadsworth, Benjamin Wilson, Richard Wilson, de Wint*, and *Christopher Wood.* There are sculptures by *Dobson, Epstein*, and *Gaudier-Brzeska.* There is also a notable collection of Leeds pottery, and the Sam Wilson Collection contains fine Oriental porcelain of the 17–18th centuries. (Some of the exhibits may be temporarily at Temple Newsam—see below.)

In Cookridge St. are *St. Anne's Cathedral* (C 4; Rom. Cath.) and the *Leeds Institute*, with a school of technology and art; and in Calverley St. is the *Civic Hall* (C 4), by E. Vincent Harris (1933), a simple classical building with a fine reception hall and council chamber.

The HEADROW, a new E. to W. thoroughfare (80 ft. wide), still in construction, prolongs Park Lane eastward across Briggate to Vicar Lane. ***St. John's** (D 5), in New Briggate, is a fine example of a 'Laudian' church, built by John Harrison, a Leeds merchant, in 1634. It was somewhat impaired by restoration in 1867, but most of the superb Renaissance woodwork (screen, pews, pulpit) has survived. Beyond Briggate, Eastgate prolongs the Headrow to *Quarry Hill Flats* (D 7; 1938), a monumental solution of the housing problem. In Kirkgate stands the parish church of *St. Peter's* (E 6), rebuilt in 1839–41 by the efforts of Dean Hook, the 'Apostle of the West Riding.' It contains a 10th cent. *Cross, the tomb of Dean Hook (by Scott), and some foreign stained glass (E. window).

The **University** (A 3), in Woodhouse Lane, received its charter in 1904, and devotes itself especially to science and technology. It grew out of the Leeds School of Medicine (1831) and the Yorkshire College of Science (1874), and for a time was affiliated to the Victoria University (p. 419). The circular BROTHERTON LIBRARY, erected by the generous gift of Lord Brotherton (d. 1935), was opened in 1936. It contains, among the 420,000 vols. of the University collection, the Brotherton Collection, the private library of Lord Brotherton, notable for its early editions and MSS. of English literature, including Caxtons, and all four Shakespeare folios (adm. by appointment with the Librarian). Other new buildings, to be completed 1950, include a large central block, designed by T. A. Lodge.

The chief residential quarters of Leeds lie to the N. of the city, in the neighbourhood of *Headingley, Chapel Allerton*, and *Roundhay.* On the way to Headingley is *Woodhouse Moor* (A 1), partly laid out as a public park. About 2¼ m. N. of Headingley is **Adel**, the beautiful little Norman *Church of which has interesting sculptures on the S. porch and chancel arch (reached by Otley or Ilkley bus, or by tramway to Lawnswood and walk of ½ m.). — *Roundhay Park* (775 acres) is one of the finest public parks in the country.

From Briggate a tramway runs to ***Kirkstall Abbey** (adm. free to grounds, 7–9.30 summer, 7.30–5 winter; to ruins at same times on previous application to Civic Hall), 3½ m. N.W. in the valley of the Aire, a Cistercian house founded in 1152 by Henry de Lacy, and now the property of the city of Leeds. The ruins, chiefly in the transitional Norman style, are, perhaps, more perfect than those of any other Yorkshire abbey, with the exception of Fountains, which they closely resemble, but the original rusticity of the site is now marred by industrial activity. The chief remains are the chapter-house, late-Norman and E.E., which is almost intact; the beautiful church, with its collapsed Perp. tower; and the abbot's lodgings, a splendid example of early 13th cent. domestic architecture. A number of interesting relics are preserved in the old gatehouse (adm. free, 11–4, 5 or 7, Sun. 2.30–4 or 6). — ***Temple Newsam** (open daily, 11.30 to 6.30, to dusk in winter; adm. 3*d.* in summer only), 4 m. E. of Leeds (tram 22 from Kirkgate), was the birthplace of Lord Darnley in 1545 and the original of 'Templestowe' in 'Ivanhoe.' The existing house, built after 1622 by Sir Arthur Ingram, ancestor of Lord Halifax, was bought by Leeds in 1924. On the ground floor the Great Hall has early furniture and tapestries, and adjoining rooms contain English satinwood furniture, French jewelled snuffboxes, and Chinese carvings in semi-precious stones. Upstairs, the Gallery in the N. wing (102 feet long) has medallion portraits of George II and his family in the ceiling and the original furniture, and the rooms in the W. wing are splendid examples of mid-Georgian decoration. A suite of 16th cent. rooms is at present being arranged.

FROM LEEDS TO DONCASTER, 28½ m. (A 639). Railway from Central Station, in ¾–1¼ hr. viâ (10 m.) Wakefield. — Crossing Leeds Bridge we bear to the left. — 5 m. *Oulton.* The *John o' Gaunt Inn*, 1 m. N.W., is said to mark the spot where the last wolf in Yorkshire was killed by John of Gaunt. — 7½ m. *Methley* church contains interesting recumbent effigies (15–18th cent.) of the Waterton and Savile families. — 10 m. *Castleford*, at the junction of the Aire and the Calder, was an important Roman station, but is now a grimy colliery and bottle-making town (21,781 inhab.). — 13½ m. **Pontefract** (pron. '*Pomfret*'; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.), a market-town (19,053 inhab.), has a well-known racecourse. The Norman *Castle*, in which Richard II (1367–1400) was either murdered by Sir Piers Exton ('Richard II,' v. 5) or starved to death, was 'slighted' about 1649, and retains little architectural value though full of interest for the military antiquary. 'Pomfret cakes' are lozenges made of liquorice. At *Ackworth*, 2 m. S., is an important school of the Society of Friends, founded in 1778. *Ackworth Park* was the residence of John Gully (1783–1863), the prize-fighter, afterwards M.P. for Pontefract. — At (20 m.) *Barnsdale Bar* we join the Great North Road, 8½ m. N. of *Doncaster* (see Rte. 49).

FROM LEEDS TO SELBY, 22 m. (A 63). Railway from City Station in c. ½ hr. (through trains to Hull). The road traverses the ancient district of *Elmet*, extending N.E. towards Tadcaster. In the church of (4 m.) *Whitkirk* John Smeaton (1724–92), the engineer, is buried; near by is *Austhorpe Lodge*, where he lived. — At 11½ m. we reach the Great North Road, which we follow for c. 1 m. — 22 m. *Selby*, see Rte. 59.

From Leeds to *Skipton* viâ *Ilkley* (Wharfedale), see Rte. 57; to *Harrogate*, *Ripon*, and *Stockton*, see Rte. 58; to *Huddersfield* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 52F; to *Bradford*, *Rochdale*, and *Manchester*, see Rte. 52E; to *York*, see Rte. 59; to *Settle* and *Carlisle* ,see Rte. 53B.

The road (A 657) ascending industrial Airedale from Leeds joins the direct route from Sheffield viâ (37½ m.) Bradford (A 650) at *Shipley* (30,243 inhab.), 11 m. from Leeds, and practically continuous with Bradford. — 44½ m. *Saltaire* is named after the river and Sir Titus Salt, the first manufacturer of alpaca fabrics, who established a model factory here in 1853. — 47 m. *Bingley* (20,553 inhab.; Park House, unlic., R. & B. 10/, pens. 4½ gs.) and (51½ m.) **Keighley** (pron. 'Keethley'; 40,440 inhab.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 23/) are likewise manufacturing towns. *East Riddlesden Hall* (N.T.; adm. 2–4, exc. Thurs., 6*d.*), on the main road 1¼ m. N.E. of Keighley, is a typical 17th cent. manor-house.

The Todmorden road (and a branch-railway to Oxenhope) runs S.W. to (3½ m.) **Haworth** (*Brontë Guest House*, R. & B. 10/, pens. 17/6), a village on the edge of the bleak moors, famous as the home of the Brontës. The parsonage, whither the Rev. Patrick Brontë brought his family in 1820, is now the *BRONTË MUSEUM (11–6, Sun. 2–5; 6*d*.), containing Brontë MSS. and relics, including the Bonnell collection from the U.S.A. The church, rebuilt in 1879–81, with the exception of the tower, contains the tomb of Charlotte Brontë (1816–55) and Emily Brontë (1818–48), and a memorial tablet and a stained-glass window put up by an American admirer. The Black Bull inn was the haunt of the unfortunate Branwell Brontë. Walks may be taken across the moors, which exercised such an influence on the sisters, to the *Brontë Waterfall* (2 m. W.), and *Withens* ('Wuthering Heights'; 3 m.); or to *Ponden House* (the 'Thrushcross Grange' of 'Wuthering Heights'; 2½ m.), *Wycoller Hall* (the 'Ferndean Manor' of 'Jane Eyre,' now in ruins; 6½ m.), and *Colne* (10 m.).

56½ m. *Kildwick* has a stone bridge dating from Edward II and a long Perp. church containing good woodwork. Charlotte Brontë was governess in 1839 at *Stonegappe*, the 'Gateshead Hall' of 'Jane Eyre,' c. 2 m. W. — 60½ m. **Skipton,** see Rte. 53B.

53. FROM LONDON TO CARLISLE

A. Viâ Preston

ROAD, 296½ m. To (149½ m.) *Talke-o'-th'-Hill*, see Rte 41. Thence we follow the Liverpool road viâ (160½ m.) *Holmes Chapel* and (168½ m.) *Knutsford* to (180½ m.) **Warrington.** Then A 49 leads through industrial Lancashire (Rte. 52) to (192½ m.) *Wigan* and (209½ m.) **Preston.** — Thence A 6: 231½ m. **Lancaster.** — 252½ m. *Kendal.* — 278½ m. *Penrith.* — 296½ m. **Carlisle.**

RAILWAY from Euston, 299 m. in 6¼–7¼ hrs. Principal Stations: To (158 m.) **Crewe**, see Rte. 41. — 182¼ m. *Warrington* (Bank Quay). — 194 m. *Wigan.* — 209 m. **Preston**, junction for *Blackpool* (18 m.), *Lytham, Fleetwood*, etc. — 218½ m. *Garstang.* — 230 m. **Lancaster** (Castle), junction for *Morecambe* (4 m.) and *Heysham* (7½ m.). — 236¼ m. **Carnforth**, junction for the Furness line (Rte. 54). — 249¼ m. *Oxenholme*, junction for **Kendal** (2 m.) and **Windermere** (10¼ m.). — 262¼ m. *Tebay*, junction for *Kirkby Stephen* (11¾ m.), etc. — 269¾ m. *Shap.* — 281¼ m. **Penrith**, junction for **Keswick** (18¼ m.). — 299 m. **Carlisle.** — This main route to the North, with an admirable service of express trains, is the chief approach to the Lake District (Rte. 55), forms part of the 'West Coast Route' to Scotland, and is followed as far as Lancaster by the boat-trains to Heysham.

From London to (145½ m.) *Newcastle-under-Lyme* and (149½ m.) *Talke-o'-th'-Hill*, see Rte. 41. Thence A 50 leads across the Cheshire plain viâ (168½ m.) *Knutsford*, crossing the Mersey to enter Lancashire at (180½ m.) *Warrington.* A 49 then leads due N. through the industrial district of Makerfield to (192½ m.) *Wigan*, and on viâ (201½ m.) *Euxton* to (208½ m.) *Walton-le-Dale*, where it joins A 6, 1 m. S.E. of (209½ m.) **Preston** (see Rte. 52B). This route, traversing Lancashire from S. to N., gives an excellent idea of the varied character of the county.

Lancashire, to which both Liverpool and Manchester belong, is one of the richest counties in England and, apart from London, it is the most populous. South Lancashire, with its commerce, its coal mines, its cotton industry, and its engineering works, is of enormous economic importance (comp. Rte. 52), but has few attractions for the pleasure-traveller. But the moors that rise towards the hills of the Pennine Range on the E. county boundary, Ribblesdale, and the valley of the Lune repay the visitor. The coast, everywhere flat, is interrupted by wide estuaries, exposing vast sandy areas at low water. The level region between the estuaries of the Wyre and the Ribble is known as the *Fylde*. *Furness*, the detached portion of Lancashire N. of Morecambe Bay, which has a noted ironfield in the S., merges on the N. into the Lake District (Rte. 55). Lancashire has been a county palatine since 1351, but on the accession of Henry IV (1399) the palatine rights were vested in the King.

FROM PRESTON TO BLACKPOOL AND FLEETWOOD (frequent service of trains either viâ Poulton to Blackpool North and Fleetwood or viâ Lytham and St. Anne's to Blackpool Central). The broad direct road (A 583; 17 m.) runs to Blackpool viâ (8½ m.) *Kirkham*; while A 584 diverges l. after 4 m. and reaches Blackpool (20 m.) viâ (12 m.) Lytham. These roads cross the *Fylde* (see above), and a continuous esplanade, 20 m. long, joins Blackpool with Lytham and Fleetwood.

Lytham St. Anne's (*Clifton*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8½ gs., at Lytham: *Fairhaven*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 10 gs., at Ansdell: *Majestic*, R. & B. 35/, pens. 42/6; *Grand*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 9½ gs.; *St. Anne's*, pens. 9½ gs.; all at St. Anne's) is a quiet residential seaside resort (25,760 inhab.) stretching along the shore from Lytham, facing S. at the mouth of the Ribble estuary, to the more open St. Anne's, with first-class golf links, looking S.W.

Blackpool (*Savoy*, R. & B. 20/, pens. 30/; *Claremont*, unlic., pens. 25/6; *Carlton*, pens. 25/; *Boston*, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 21/; *Park House*, unlic., R. & B. 16/6, pens. 20/; all N. Shore: *Palatine*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10½ gs.; *Clifton*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 10 gs.; both Centre: *Queen's Hydro*; *Brighton Hydro*, unlic.; both S. Shore), the 'Coney Island' of England, a modern and enterprising town (101,543 inhab.), is one of the most popular resorts in the kingdom, crowded in summer by myriads of excursionists from all parts of the industrial North and Midlands. The manifold attractions include three piers (adm. 3*d.*); the Tower (520 ft. high; adm. 1/9); the Pleasure Beach, with many side-shows, and *Bathing Pool, both on the S. Shore; Stanley Park (nearly 300 acres), with tennis courts, etc.; four golf courses; etc. AIR SERVICES from Squires Gate to *London*, *Isle of Man*, *Southport*, and *Prestwick* (Scotland). Buses run along the shore S. to (5 m.) St. Anne's and (8 m.) Lytham, and tramways N. to (9 m.) Fleetwood, passing (4 m.) *Cleveleys* (Cleveleys Hydro) and (5 m.) *Rossall*, a public school with 400 boys, founded in 1844. — 9 m. **Fleetwood** (*North Euston*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 9 gs.; *Mount*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 9 gs.; *Cumberland*), a seaside resort at the mouth of the Wyre, looking N. across Morecambe Bay, is also the third largest fishing port in England (22,983 inhab.). A ferry plies across the Wyre to *Knott End* (connected by road with Lancaster) and there are steamers daily in summer to Douglas (Rte. 56).

The direct road from Fleetwood to Preston (A 585; 22½ m.) passes (6 m.) *Poulton-le-Fylde*, a little market town with a quaint cross and stocks.

Beyond Preston the main road runs N. through pleasant country, with the *Bleasdale Moors* on the right, and crosses the Wyre below (219 m.) *Garstang*.

231½ m. **Lancaster** (*Royal King's Arms*, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 28/6; *White Cross*, R. & B. 12/6), the quiet county town (43,396 inhab.) of Lancashire, stands on the Lune. The *Castle* (adm. 6*d.*), now occupied by law-courts, was founded c. 1170, but was largely rebuilt in Elizabethan and later times. The turreted Gateway Tower has a gateway constructed by John of Gaunt, and the Norman keep has a turret known as 'John of Gaunt's Chair' (fine view). In the church of *St. Mary* (15th cent.) are carved oak *Stalls (c. 1340; from Cockersand, see below), brasses, and good stained glass. The *Storey Institute*, opened in 1891, includes an art gallery.

"Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," son of Edward III, succeeded to the Lancaster estates in right of his wife Blanche, and was created Duke of Lancaster in 1362. This title now belongs to the king, and one of his ministers bears the title of 'Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster'. — Dr. William Whewell (1794–1866) and Sir Richard Owen (1804–92) were born and educated at Lancaster.

Motor-Buses to *Morecambe* and *Heysham*; *Carnforth*, *Levens Bridge*, and *Kendal*; *Ingleton*; *Kirkby Lonsdale*.

A 589 runs W. from Lancaster to (3½ m.) Morecambe, (5½ m.) Heysham, and (7½ m.) *Heysham Harbour*. The Belfast boat-trains run through on to the quay at Heysham, and do not call at Lancaster. — **Morecambe** (*Midland*, open Easter–Dec., R. & B. 20/6, pens. 33/; *Grosvenor*, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 25/; *Elms*, at Bare, 1 m. N.E., R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Crown*), named after its bay, a rising seaside resort (24,586 inhab.), more select than Blackpool, has a wide sandy beach, a good golf course, and two piers. A coast road connects it with the main road (A 6) at Bolton-le-Sands, 3¼ m. N.E. — **Heysham** (pron. 'He-sham'), now included in Morecambe, is the starting-point of the night mail-steamers to Belfast (123 m.). The old village has a tiny Norman church.

About 6½ m. S.W. of Lancaster, reached by taking A 588 S. to (5 m.) *Thurnham Hall* and there following the lane to the right, are the beautiful chapter-house (13th cent.) and other remains of *Cockersand Abbey* (key at Thurnham Hall). *Glasson Dock* (Caribou, R. & B. 10/, pens. 6 gs.) is on the tidal Lune, 1½ m. N.W. of Thurnham.

From Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale, 16½ m. (A 683; B 6254 is an alternative on the N. bank of the Lune). 2½ m. *Halton* (N. bank) preserves in its churchyard a *Cross, unique in Britain, depicting episodes from the saga of Sigurd the Volsung. — Beyond (5 m.) *Caton* we approach the *Crook o' Lune*, the loveliest part of the green valley of Lonsdale, immortalised by Turner. — 9 m. *Hornby* has a noble castle-keep and a church with a curious octagonal tower, both built by Sir Edward Stanley (d. 1523). — 13 m. *Tunstall*, and (16½ m.) *Kirkby Lonsdale*, see Rte. 53b.

From Lancaster a fine moorland road leads S.E. to the Yorkshire border at (12 m.) the **Trough of Bowland* (1000 ft.), the pass between the Bleasdale Moors (r.) and the Forest of Bowland, and thence into the Hodder valley at (15½ m.) *Dunsop Bridge* (to Whalley or Clitheroe, see Rte. 52c). — Farther on is (20 m.) *Slaidburn*, a remote village with a Youth Hostel, and a Jacobean screen in its church. Thence roads lead either E. to (29 m.) *Gisburn* (Rte. 52c) or N.E. (B 6478) to (30 m.) *Long Preston* (Rte. 53b).

234¼ m. *Slyne* (Slyne Lodge, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.). — From (235¾ m.) *Bolton-le-Sands* (Royal, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) we enjoy a good view of Morecambe Bay on our left. — 238 m. **Carnforth** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.) is the junction of the railway to Barrow, Lake Side (Windermere), Coniston, and Whitehaven (see Rte. 54), and of a line to Clapham (Rte. 53b), Hellifield, and Leeds viâ (9½ m.) *Wennington*.

A road runs N.W. to (1¼ m.) *Warton*, where the church has the Washington arms on its tower, (4½ m.) *Silverdale* (Silverdale, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7½ gs.) where Mrs. Gaskell did some of her best work, and (8 m.) *Arnside* (Inglemere, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/; Crown, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 7 gs.), a quiet resort on the sandy estuary of the Kent. Arnside Knott (N.T.), 1 m. S., affords good views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake mountains. — *Borwick Hall* 3 m. N.W. of Carnforth, dates mainly from the 17th cent.

Before reaching (245½ m.) *Milnthorpe* (Bull's Head, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6 gs.; Cross Keys, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 17/6) we enter Westmorland.

Here the railway begins an ascent of 24 m. to Shap Summit (1000 ft.), climbing for the first 13 m. almost without a break (average gradient 1 in 130); thence the line descends practically all the way to Carlisle, falling 850 ft. in 31 m.

Westmorland is one of the most mountainous counties in England. Its N.W. portion falls within the beautiful region known as the *Lake District* (Rte. 55), while on the E. and N.E. it is occupied by part of the Pennine Chain. Between these mountain masses lies the beautiful vale of the Eden. Farther S. mountains give place to undulating hills.

247½ m. *Levens Bridge*, on the Kent, adjoins Levens Hall, and farther on (l.) is Sizergh Castle (see below). — 252½ m. **Kendal** (*Kendal*, R. & B. 18/, pens. 9 gs.; *County*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Woolpack*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.), the largest town (15,575 inhab.) in Westmorland, still continues the manufacture of woollen goods said to have been established here by Flemings about 1330, though the serge known as 'Kendal Green' is no longer made. It is likewise noted for snuff. A curious feature of the town is the number of narrow 'yards,' or alleys. The interesting double-aisled *Church* is chiefly of the 13–15th cent. Queen Catherine Parr (1512–48) was born in the ruined *Castle* on the hill to the E., and her prayer-book is preserved in the Town Hall. — *Scout Scar* (713 ft.), beyond the old racecourse to the S.W., commands a comprehensive view of the Lake District and of the Yorkshire hills.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Windermere*, *Ambleside*, and *Keswick*; *Kirkby Lonsdale* and *Ingleton*; *Levens* and *Lancaster*; *Penrith* and *Carlisle*; *Grange*, *Ulverston*, and *Barrow*; *Appleby*; *Sedbergh* and *Hawes*; etc.

Sizergh Castle (N.T., to be opened in the summer of 1950), c. 3½ m. S. of Kendal, is a 14th cent. pele-tower (in excellent condition) with later additions, including a Tudor hall (much altered), and the 'Queen's Room,' said to have been occupied by Catherine Parr after the death of Henry VIII. Sizergh has been the home of the Stricklands for 700 years. A direct ancestor of George Washington married Joan Strickland of Sizergh c. 1292. — *Levens Hall*, 1½ m. farther, famous for its topiary gardens, is, with the surrounding dales, the scene of Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Helbeck of Bannisdale.' The house and gardens are open on Thurs. in summer, 1–5; adm. 3/; gardens only, 1/.

The road from Kendal to (8½ m.) *Windermere* (Rte. 55C) keeps parallel with the railway (coming from Oxenholme), against the building of which in 1847 Wordsworth protested in a vigorous sonnet.

From Kendal to *Sedbergh*, *Hawes*, and *Northallerton*, see Rte. 63A; to *Ingleton*, *Skipton*, *Leeds*, etc., see Rte. 53B; to *Brough* (Teesdale), see Rte. 63C.

Beyond Kendal A 6 begins the long climb up Shap Fells (1 in 11 to 20), reaching (263 m.) the summit at 1304 ft. (*View of the Pennines from Cross Fell, N., to the Howgill Fells). — 269 m. *Shap* (Greyhound, R. & B. 11/, pens. 6 gs.) is a quarrying village.

Keld Chapel (N.T.), in the Lowther valley 1 m. S.W., is a small 16th cent. monastic building (key at cottage opposite), and ½ m. downstream are the scanty remains of the 12th cent. *Shap Abbey*. A fine road leads from Shap to (10 m.) Pooley Bridge viâ (3½ m.) *Bampton Grange* (Crown & Mitre, pens. 8 gs.), 2 m. from Hawes Water, and the charming village of (7 m.) *Askham* (Queen's Head, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7 gs.). From Askham a public road crosses *Lowther Park* (see below) to the main road. — About 5 m. E. of Shap is *Meaburn Hall*, a pele-tower manor, the home of Miss Lowther (afterwards Duchess of Bolton), the betrothed of General Wolfe.

As we descend from Shap there are views (l.) of the High Street range and, later, of Saddleback (Rte 55B). — Skirting the park (see above) of *Lowther Castle* (Earl of Lonsdale; no adm.) the road enters Cumberland at (277½ m.) *Eamont Bridge* (Crown, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.).

Cumberland, the N.W. extremity of England, is famous chiefly as embracing a large part of the beautiful *Lake District*, described at length in Rte. 55. In the neighbourhood of Whitehaven and Workington is a coal and iron district, with mines running out under the sea. Farther N. lie Carlisle and the Border lands, the home of so much romance. The W. end of the Roman Wall crosses this county.

278½ m. **Penrith** (*George*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.; *Carlton*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.), an old market town (9065 inhab.), has a ruined *Castle* (temp. Edward IV). The *Gloucester Arms Inn*, formerly Dockray Hall, contains a room in which Richard III slept and some old oaken wainscoting, and in the *Two Lions Inn* (once the town house of the Lowthers) is an interesting plaster ceiling. *Penrith Beacon* (937 ft.), N.E. of the town, commands a fine view of the Lakeland fells.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Pooley Bridge* and *Patterdale*; *Carlisle* direct or viâ Kirkoswald; *Appleby* and *Kirkby Stephen*; and *Keswick*.

Brougham Castle (pron. 'Broom'; adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), 1½ m. S.E. (motor-bus), with the ruins of a keep of c. 1170 and other later buildings, occupies the site of the Roman station of *Brocavum*. — *Edenhall* (3½ m. N.E.), the seat of the family of Musgrave for nearly 500 years until 1920, was demolished in 1935. The old glass goblet whose legend has been made familiar by Longfellow's translation of Uhland's ballad on 'The Luck of Eden Hall,' was removed to the Bank of England.

FROM PENRITH TO KESWICK, 18 m. (A 594). Railway in ¾ hr., going on to Cockermouth. 4½ m. *Greystoke* has a rebuilt castle. — At (9 m.) *Troutbeck* (Hotel) a road to Matterdale and Ullswater (Rte. 55A) bears to the left. — 13¾ m. *Threlkeld* (Salutation) is the starting-point of the usual ascent of *Saddleback*, which rises to the N. (Rte. 55B). In the churchyard is a curious memorial to over forty "noted veterans of the chase," all natives of Threlkeld parish. To the left opens the Vale of St. John. Beyond (15¼ m.) the Naddle Beck, a lane on the left leads to the *Castlerigg Stone Circle* (Rte. 55B). The scenery increases in grandeur as we descend the wooded valley of the Greta. — 18 m. *Keswick*, see Rte. 55B.

From Penrith to *Patterdale* (Ullswater), see Rte. 55A.

The direct road from Penrith to (296½ m.) **Carlisle** is uninteresting. — An attractive route follows A 686 N.E., passing near Edenhall (see above) and crossing the Eden at (5 m. *Langwathby*, where we turn left. (The main road goes on ove Hartside Cross, Rte. 64A, to Alston, 14½ m. N.E.). — Less tha a mile beyond (6¾ m.) *Little Salkeld* are the monolith and ston circle known as *Long Meg and Her Daughters* (64 stones, 2 of which are still upright). — 11 m. *Kirkoswald* (Bracke Bank, unlic., near *Lazonby*, 1 m. S.W. across the Eden, R. & B 14/, pens. 6½ gs., with special facilities for shooting and fishing) beautifully situated on the Eden, has scanty remains of a castle

— 15¾ m. *Armathwaite* (Red Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.) has a fine old bridge, where we cross the river. — 26¼ m. **Carlisle,** see Rte. 64.

B. Viâ Leeds and Skipton

ROAD, 301½ m. To (161 m.) *Sheffield* and (193½ m.) *Leeds*, see Rtes. 46, 52H. Thence to (210½ m.) **Ilkley**, see Rte. 57. We follow A 65: 219½ m. **Skipton.** — 234½ m. *Settle.* — 245 m. *Ingleton.* — 265 m. **Kendal**, and thence to **Carlisle,** see Rte. 53A. — The industrial district may be avoided by following the Great North Road (A 1) to (191½ m.) *Bramham*, and turning l. on to A 659 at the cross-roads 2 m. N. Thence it is 19½ m. to Ilkley.

RAILWAY from St. Pancras, 310½ m. in 7–7¾ hrs.; to *Leeds* in 3¾–4 hrs. Leeds is reached also from King's Cross viâ Doncaster (Rte. 49) and Wakefield in 3¾–4½ hrs. Principal Stations: to (158¼ m.) *Sheffield*, see Rte. 46; thence to (197¾ m.) *Leeds*, see Rte. 52H. — 208½ m. *Shipley.* — 211½ m. *Bingley.* — 214¾ m. **Keighley.** — 223¾ m. **Skipton.** — 233¾ m. **Hellifield,** junction for Clitheroe, for Clapham and Ingleton, and for Carnforth and the Lakes. — 239 m. *Settle.* — 259¼ m. *Garsdale*, junction for *Hawes* (5¾ m.) — 269 m. *Kirkby Stephen.* — 279¾ m. **Appleby.** — 295 m. *Lazonby & Kirkoswald.* — 310¾ m. **Carlisle.**

From London to *Leeds*, see Rtes. 46, 52H. Thence viâ *Otley* and *Ilkley* to (213½ m.) *Addingham*, see Rte. 57. At Addingham A 65 ascends N.W. out of Wharfedale, and crosses the watershed into Airedale.

219½ m. **Skipton** (12,434 inhab.; *Midland*, at the station, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Unicorn*, in the town, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.) is the capital of the limestone district of CRAVEN, which extends from the sources of the Wharfe and the Ribble to the borders of Lancashire and contains some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in Yorkshire. From the 12th to the 15th cent. most of it was divided between the two great houses of Percy and Clifford. *Skipton Castle*, the ancient home of the Cliffords, afterwards Earls of Cumberland, claims to be the birthplace of Fair Rosamond, who, however, was more probably born at Clifford Castle in Herefordshire. It consists of a dismantled older part (open weekdays 10–12 and, exc. Thurs., 2–4.15; 1/) dating from the reign of Edward II, and a Tudor portion built by the first Earl and now the property of Lord Hothfield. Over the gate is a 'lettered' balustrade with the Clifford motto 'Désormais.' The parish church contains Clifford tombs and an oaken screen from Bolton Abbey. The *Craven Museum*, in the public library, illustrates local history and resources (adm. free weekdays, except Tues., 2–5).

MOTOR-BUSES to *Harrogate*; *Ilkley*; *Grassington* and *Buckden*, going on occasionally to *Hawes* or *Leyburn*; *Malham*; *Settle* and *Ingleton*; *Clitheroe*; *Colne*; *Bradford*; *Leeds*. To *Colne*, *Burnley*, etc., see Rte. 52D; to *Malham* and *Wharfedale*, see Rte. 57.

At (224 m.) *Gargrave*, where the Malham road (see Rte. 57) bears right, we leave Airedale, and soon cross the 'backbone of England' into Ribblesdale. — 229¼ m. *Hellifield* (Black Horse, pens. 7 gs.) is the junction of the road and railway to Clitheroe, etc. (Rte. 52C), and at (231¼ m.) *Long Preston* (Maypole, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.) begins the Bowland route to Slaidburn and Lancaster (see Rte. 53A). — 234½ m. **Settle** (*Ashfield*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Falcon, Golden Lion*, at both R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), a little town (2455 inhab.) possessing a market charter 700 years old, is an excellent centre for exploring the wild surrounding country, and here (at Townhead) is a *Museum* illustrating the geology and history of British caves. The 17th cent. 'Folly Hall' contains a fine staircase. About ¾ m. W., on the opposite bank of the Ribble, is *Giggleswick* (Hart's Head, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/), with a public school founded in 1507, the chapel of which is the masterpiece of Sir Thomas Jackson (1901). About 1 m. N.W., under Giggleswick Scar, is the *Ebbing & Flowing Well*, celebrated in Drayton's 'Poly-Olbion.'

FROM SETTLE TO HAWES, 22½ m. This narrow moorland road, following the main railway line (here protected by snow-screens), crosses the wildest corner of Yorkshire. — 2½ m. *Stainforth*, with an old single-arch bridge (N.T.) over the Ribble. — 5¾ m. *Horton-in-Ribblesdale* (Helwith Bridge, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 6 gs.; Golden Lion) lies at the foot of *Penyghent* (2273 ft.). On the left are *Ingleborough* (2373 ft.) and, farther on, *Whernside* (2419 ft.). — 12 m. *Ribblehead* is 2 m. N.E. of Weathercote Cave (see below). The railway crosses *Batty Moss* by a great viaduct, but we turn to the right, leaving on the left at (16 m.) *Newby Head Inn* the road to Dentdale and Sedbergh (Rte. 63A), and then descending Widdale. — 22½ m. *Hawes*, see Rte. 63A.

241 m. **Clapham** (*New Inn*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), at the S. foot of Ingleborough, is a good starting-point for numerous fine excursions in this attractive limestone district. About 1½ m. N. of the village is **Ingleborough Cave* (normally open on Sat. afternoon, Sun. and public holidays; 1/), a series of chambers and passages 800 yards in length, filled with glittering stalactites and stalagmites.

Farther up the hillside is (1 m.) the mouth of *Gaping Gill*, a vast cavern 400 ft. deep, into which a beck flings itself. Thence it is an easy ascent of 1½ m. to the top of **Ingleborough** (2373 ft.; *View), the most striking though not the highest of the Yorkshire hills. On the level summit are indications o an ancient hill-fort, enclosed by a wall. The descent may be made N. to (2 m.) Chapel-le-Dale or S.W. to (3 m.) Ingleton (see below).

245 m. **Ingleton** (*Ingleborough, Bridge*, at both R. & B. 12/6 pens. 7 gs.), to the right, is situated at the junction of tw streams, the *Ingleton Glens* (adm. 6*d*.), on each of which 1–1½ m. from the village, are picturesque falls.

From the right-hand glen the excursion may be continued to (2 m. fro Ingleton) **White Scar Caves* (adm. 1/3; 9.30–8, to dusk in winter), discovere in 1923, a fine series of caverns on the other side of the Hawes road. Thenc we may go on to *Chapel-le-Dale* (4¼ m. from Ingleton; Hill Inn, pens. 21/) with the birthplace of Daniel Dove (in Southey's commonplace book 'Th Doctor'; "about a bow-shot" E. of the church), and **Weathercote Cav* (adm. free; collection made for charity), a rocky chasm with an imposin waterfall. *Yordas Cave* in Kingsdale, 4½ m. N. of Ingleton, is another fin limestone cavern, rich in stalactites (adm. free)

We cross a strip of Lancashire and then enter Westmorland beyond (250½ m.) Kirkby Lonsdale station (see below). The new road crosses the Lune just below the old *Devil's Bridge*, probably of 15th cent. foundation. — 252 m. **Kirkby Lonsdale** (r.; *Royal*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 25/; *Green Dragon*), finely situated and commanding beautiful views, is the 'Lowton' of 'Jane Eyre.' About 2½ m. S.E., near the station, is *Cowan Bridge*, where in 1824–5 Charlotte Brontë was a pupil in the Clergy Daughters' School, described in 'Jane Eyre' under the name of 'Lowood.'

Part of the old school (tablet) remains N. of the bridge over the Leck; but in 1833 the institution was removed to *Casterton* (1 m. N.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale), the Old Hall at which was the former residence of the Rev. Wm. Carus-Wilson (the 'Mr. Brocklehurst' of the story). From Cowan Bridge "an exposed and hilly road" leads S.W. to (2¼ m.) *Tunstall* ('Brocklebridge' in the novel), 3½ m. due S. of Kirkby Lonsdale, with the church attended by the pupils of the school. Thence to *Lancaster*, see Rte. 53A.

A fine road (A 683) ascends Lonsdale to (10¾ m.) *Sedburgh*, see Rte. 63A.

265 m. *Kendal*, and thence to (309 m.) **Carlisle,** see Rte. 53A.

54. FURNESS AND THE CUMBRIAN COAST

Road from Kendal to Whitehaven, 80 m. A 6 to (5 m.) *Levens Bridge* then A 590 viâ *Lindale* (for Grange and Cartmel) and *Newby Bridge* (Windermere) to (30¼ m.) *Dalton*, for Barrow-in-Furness, 13¾ m. S. From Dalton A 595 circumvents the Duddon estuary and then follows the coastal plain northward to (80 m.) *Whitehaven.*

Railway from Carnforth to Whitehaven, 74¼ m. in 3–3½ hrs.; through carriages to *Barrow* and *Whitehaven* from London, Manchester, Liverpool, etc., in summer. Principal Stations: *Carnforth*, see Rte. 53A. — 5¾ m. *Arnside.* — 9 m. **Grange.** — 13¼ m. *Cark & Cartmel.* — 18¾ m. *Ulverston*, junction (in summer) for *Lake Side* (*Windermere*, 9¼ m.). — 23½ m. *Dalton.* — 25 m. *Furness Abbey.* — 28½ m. **Barrow.** — 40 m. *Foxfield*, junction for **Coniston** (9½ m.). — 44½ m. *Millom.* — 57½ m. *Ravenglass.* — 61½ m. *Seascale.* — 69¾ m. *St. Bees.* — 74¼ m. **Whitehaven** (Bransty).

Kendal, and thence to (5 m.) *Levens Bridge*, where we turn r. (W.), see Rte. 53A. — A 590 crosses the Winster and enters Lancashire (Furness) just before (11½ m.) *Lindale* (Lindale Inn). — B 5277 to the left leads in 2 m. to **Grange-over-Sands** (*Grand*, R. & B. 25/, pens. from 10 gs.; *Grange*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Graythwaite Manor*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 25/; *Methven*, pens. 21/), an attractive seaside and golfing resort (2648 inhab.) on Morecambe Bay.

At **Cartmel,** 2½ m. W. of Grange, is an interesting 12th cent. *Priory Church (adm. 6*d*.; ticket from stationer's opposite), with stone sedilia, a piscina, a fine E. window, and oaken stalls of the 15th cent., beneath an exquisite canopied screen of the 17th. The tomb of Sir J. Harrington (?) dates from 1305. In the vestry is a curious umbrella, upwards of 200 years old. In the N. aisle is a memorial (by Woolner) to Lord Frederick Cavendish (p. 489). The 14th cent. Priory Gatehouse (N.T.; adm. weekdays, 3*d*.) was restored in 1923. — At *Cark Hall* (1597), 2 m. S.W. of Cartmel, George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, spent a night on his way to Lancaster Gaol (1663).

Motor-Buses from Grange to *Cartmel, Newby Bridge, Bowness, Kendal, Ulverston*, and *Barrow.*

From Lindale the main road runs N.W. to the Leven valley at (17 m.) **Newby Bridge** (hotels, see p. 467), 1 m. from the foot of Windermere (Rte. 55c). It then descends the river, crossing it after 1½ m., and joins the road from Coniston (Rte. 55c) at (22 m.) *Greenodd* (Farmers' Arms), which commands a view up the Crake valley of the Coniston Old Man group of fells. — 25½ m. **Ulverston** (9235 inhab.; *Sun*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Golf*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6½ gs.), a market town with a big fair on the Thurs. after Martinmas, was the later home of George Fox (1624–91). About 1 m. S. is *Swarthmoor Hall*, a quaint old manor-house, which was the residence of Judge Fell, whose widow Fox married. Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania takes its name from this house. — A pleasant coast road (A 5087) runs S. to Piel (13 m.; see below) viâ *Aldingham* (7 m.) with an ancient church. — At (30½ m.) *Dalton*, where George Romney ('pictor celeberrimus'; 1734–1802) was born and is buried, the Whitehaven road (A 595) turns right (N.).

A 590 goes on S., passing (32 m.) *Furness Abbey*, in the 'Vale of Deadly Nightshade.'

Close to the railway station are the important red sandstone ruins of ***Furness Abbey** (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), founded in 1127 by Stephen (afterwards king) for Benedictines from Savigny in Normandy, who c. 1148 adopted the Cistercian rule. It soon attained a wealth and importance little inferior to Fountains Abbey, and its abbot enjoyed feudal powers over the whole district of Furness. Part of the nave with its grand arches dates from the transitional Norman period (second half of 12th cent.), the beautiful chapter-house is E.E., the transepts are in part Decorated, the belfry and the presbytery (with its fine sedilia) are Perpendicular. The two effigies of Norman knights in armour (12th cent.) in the Infirmary Chapel are the oldest in England.

34 m. **Barrow-in-Furness** (*Victoria Park*, off Dalton Rd., R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.; *Duke of Edinburgh*, *Imperial*, commercial, at these R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), an important industrial town (66,366 inhab.), has large docks, shipbuilding yards, and iron, steel, and armament works (Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd.). During the First World War Barrow nearly doubled in size.

A bridge near the docks leads to *Vickerstown*, a workmen's residential suburb, situated on the long *Walney Island*, which shelters the harbour and provides a recreation ground (golf course, tennis, etc.). — At *High Cocken*, 1½ m. N., is the house in which the youthful George Romney (see above) lived for 13 years. A museum has been built on the foundations of the carpenter's shop in which he worked. — To the S.E., reached by A 5087, are (3½ m.) *Rampside* (Clarke's Arms, R. & B. 10/, pens. 6 gs.) and (4 m.) *Piel*, off which is Piel Island with an old castle rebuilt in the 14th century.

From Dalton (see above) A 595 runs N. and makes a wide loop round the Duddon Sands, the estuary of the Duddon. — Beyond (40½ m.) *Broughton-in-Furness* (Old King's Head, High Cross, ½ m. W., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.), where the Coniston road (Rte. 55c) bears to the right, we cross the Duddon and enter Cumberland. — 47½ m. *Millom* (7406 inhab.; West County, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), with iron mines, has a 14th cent. castle and an interesting church. The road sweeps round the W. base of *Black Combe* (1969 ft.) and runs parallel with the sandy coast, crossing the Esk just below (59½ m.) *Muncaster Castle*, the seat of the Penningtons, with the 'Luck of Muncaster' (an enamelled glass bowl; comp. p. 444). The terrace, open to visitors on Wed. 1–5, 1/, commands perhaps the finest *View in Cumberland (Eskdale, etc.). — About 1¼ m. farther on is *Ravenglass* (Pennington Arms), at the junction of the Esk, the Mite, and the Irt, with some remains of a Roman fort.

Near Ravenglass is a large *Gullery* (best visited by boat), where many thousands of terns and black-headed gulls breed. — In summer a miniature railway (15-in. gauge) ascends the Mite and then the Esk to (5 m.) *Eskdale Green* and (7 m.) *Dalegarth*, for upper Eskdale (see Rte. 55D).

Crossing the Mite and then the Irt we reach (65¼ m.) *Holmrook* (Lutwidge Arms, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6½ gs.), c. 1 m. E. of which is *Irton* (Irton Hall, 1 m. farther on, R. & B. 13/6), which has a fine churchyard cross (8th cent.).

To the left is the road to (3¼ m.) Seascale (*Scawfell*, R. & B.16/, pens. 7 gs.), a thriving seaside and golfing resort, and a good starting-point for motorists for the western Lake District. — Motor-buses to *Gosforth* and *Whitehaven*, and to *Ravenglass* and *Millom.*

68 m. *Gosforth*, with the interesting *'*Viking Cross*,' 14½ ft. high, in the churchyard, showing a singular mixture of Norse saga and Christian lore in its decoration (10–11th cent.). About ¾ m. E. of (70¼ m.) *Calder Bridge* (Stanley Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) is *Calder Abbey*, an attractively situated Cistercian ruin of the 12th cent. (adm. Fri. 10–4; 6*d*.), and at *Sellafield*, 2 m. S.W., is an atomic energy plant. — 74 m. *Egremont* is a dull town (6015 inhab.), with a ruined castle (comp. Wordsworth's 'Horn of Egremont Castle'), 8 m. from Ennerdale.

To the left is the road for (2½ m.) *St. Bees* (Abbots Court, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.), named from St. Bega, a 7th cent. Irish maiden. It has an interesting collegiate church (c. 1170) and a boys' school, founded by Abp. Grindal in 1583. *St. Bees Head*, to the N.W., attains a height of 466 ft.

To the right farther on is a road (A 5086) to *Cockermouth* (16 m.; see below), which traverses the almost derelict iron-mining district of *Cleator Moor.*

80 m. **Whitehaven** (*Golden Lion*, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 5 gs., commercial), a seaport (21,142 inhab.), is surrounded by coal mines, some of which extend under the sea. Paul Jones, who served his apprenticeship on a Whitehaven vessel, made an

abortive raid on it in 1778, and its bombardment by a German submarine in 1915 was equally futile.

From Whitehaven to Keswick, 26½ m. Railway in 1½–2 hrs. We follow A 595 to the N.E. through (4 m.) *Distington*, beyond which we emerge from the colliery district and reach the Derwent valley. — 13¾ m. **Cockermouth** (*Globe*, R. & B. 18/, pens. 26/) is a little town (4789 inhab.) at the junction of the Cocker and the Derwent. William Wordsworth was born here in 1770; his father is buried in the church. *Wordsworth's Birthplace* (N.T.; adm. weekdays, except. Thurs., 10–4.30; 6*d*.), built in 1745, in the main street, has its original staircase, panelling, and fireplaces. The *Castle* was dismantled by the Roundheads in 1648. *Bridekirk* church, 2 m. N., has 11th cent. doorways, and a *Font (c. 1150?) showing a remarkable mixture of Norse and English decoration. *Eaglesfield*, 2½ m. S.W., was the birthplace of John Dalton (1766–1844), chemist and physicist, and of Robert de Eglesfield (d. 1349), chaplain to Queen Philippa of Hainault and founder of Queen's College, Oxford. — Motor-Buses run from Cockermouth to *Loweswater*, and to *Buttermere* and *Gatesgarth* (foot of Honister Pass).

From Cockermouth the main road (A 594) goes on to Keswick viâ *Bassenthwaite Lake*; an alternative, and finer, route (B 5292) runs S.E. up the Vale of Lorton and over Whinlatter Pass (comp. Rte. 55b). — An uninteresting road (A 595) leads N.E. from Cockermouth to (26 m.) *Carlisle* viâ (10½ m.) Mealsgate (p. 551).

From Whitehaven to Carlisle viâ Maryport, 42 m. Railway, 40¼ m. in 1¼–1¾ hr. Beyond (4 m.) *Distington* (see above) we bear left on A 596. — 8 m. **Workington** (*Central*, R. & B. 12/, pens. 5 gs.; *Commercial*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.) is a seaport (24,691 inhab.) at the mouth of the Derwent, with salmon-fisheries and steelworks. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here on her flight to England after the battle of Langside (1568), and was escorted hence to Bolton Castle. — 14½ m. *Maryport* (Golden Lion, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7 gs.) is a half-derelict coal and iron port (10,182 inhab.). A road (B 5300) goes on hence along the coast to Silloth (13 m.; see Rte. 64) viâ *Allonby* (5 m.; Solway, unlic., R. & B. 12/, pens. 6 gs.), a quaint fishing-village. — The Carlisle road turns inland. — 30½ m. *Wigton* (Kildare, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), a market-town (3521 inhab.) 1¾ m. N. of *Old Carlisle* (comp. above). About 7 m. S.E. is *Caldbeck*, in the churchyard of which is the grave of John Peel (d. 1854), the fox-hunter, whose home was close by. The famous song in his honour was composed by J. W. Graves in 1828. — 42 m. *Carlisle*, see Rte. 64.

Motor-Buses from Whitehaven to *Maryport* and *Carlisle*; *Silloth*; *Cockermouth* and *Keswick*; *Seascale* and *Ennerdale Bridge*.

55. THE LAKE DISTRICT

The **English Lake District**, popularly so called, is a tract about 35 miles square, occupying a great portion of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, with a small bit of *Lancashire* on the S. Nowhere else in England is such a wealth and diversity of natural beauty concentrated in so limited an area; and the comparatively small size of its lakes and mountains is no index to the wildness and even grandeur attained at places by its scenery. *Windermere*, the largest of the lakes, is but 10½ m. long; *Scafell Pike*, the loftiest summit, is only 3210 ft. high. The vast forests that once covered a great part of the district have largely disappeared, but reafforestation has been started in Eskdale, the Duddon Valley, Ennerdale, and elsewhere. The botanist and geologist will find the district a happy hunting-ground. Traces of Norwegian and Danish influence (dating from the 7th and 8th centuries) still linger in the place-names and in the dialect and customs of the dales.

The comparative lack of historical interest in the district is compensated by a wealth of poetical and literary association. It was the spiritual home of the 'Lake School'—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and their literary associates. Gray, Wordsworth, and Harriet Martineau are among those who have written accounts of the Lake District, which has inspired many volumes, down to the works of Canon Rawnsley (1851–1920), and the 'Herries' saga of Sir Hugh Walpole (1884–1941). See also 'Lake District History' and

'The Lake Counties' by *W. G. Collingwood.* A large and increasing number of the most beautiful sites and those most in danger of disfigurement have been acquired for preservation by the National Trust.

The **Hotels** of the Lake District are almost always good of their class, clean, and reasonable in their charges.

Plan of Tour. The usual approaches to the Lake District are indicated at the beginning of the sections into which our description is divided. The great majority of visitors begin with Windermere, thus progressing from the quieter to the wilder scenery. In summer the Lake District is invaded by *Motor Coaches* from nearly every large town within a radius of 100 m.; while numerous *Circular Tours* by coach are arranged from centres within the district. ONE DAY in the Lake District may be well devoted to one of the whole-day tours (the *Wastwater Round* or *Ullswater Round*), or to the *Buttermere Round* from *Keswick* described on p. 460, which reveals some of the most exquisite scenery. The *Tour of the Langdales from Ambleside* ranks with this. For a visit of TWO DAYS the most serious rivals to the trips just mentioned are the *Ambleside and Coniston Round* and the *Ullswater Trip from Pooley Bridge to Patterdale*, continued over the Kirkstone Pass to Windermere, and the drive from *Windermere to Keswick* through the Wordsworth country. No thorough exploration of the Lake District, however, can be made except on foot, and the following WEEK'S WALKING TOUR should be well within the compass of the average pedestrian. 1st Day. From *Penrith* to (6 m.) *Pooley Bridge*, and steamer thence up *Ullswater* to *Patterdale* (8 m.), with a visit (by motor-bus) to *Aira Force* (3 m.). — 2nd Day. From Patterdale to *Thirlspot*, over the top of *Helvellyn*, 3½–4½ hrs.; thence to (5¾ m.) *Keswick*, perhaps by bus. — 3rd Day. From Keswick to *Buttermere* viâ *Borrowdale* and *Honister Hause*, 14 m. — 4th Day. From Buttermere viâ *Gatesgarth* to *Scarf Gap*, and thence across *Upper Ennerdale* to the *Black Sail Pass* and *Wasdale Head* (4–4½ hrs.) ; or viâ *Scale Force* and the *High Stile* ridge to Scarf Gap, and thence as above (8–10 hrs. in all). — 5th Day. From Wasdale Head to *Dungeon Ghyll* viâ *Esk Hause*, 3–4 hrs. (with the ascent of *Scafell Pike*, 2 hrs. more). — 6th Day. From Dungeon Ghyll to *Windermere* viâ *Grasmere* and *Ambleside*, 16 m. (last part by steamer, if desired). Those who wish to get back to Penrith will be repaid by the walk over the *Kirkstone Pass* to Patterdale (9 m. from Ambleside).

Motoring and Cycling. The chief roads in the Lake District, though rather twisty, have good surfaces, and much of it can be easily visited by the motorist. The car should be handy, a good hill-climber, and have good brakes. The chief trunk road is A 591, branching from A 6 at Kendal, to Windermere (8½ m.), Ambleside (4½ m.), and Keswick (16 m.), where it joins A 594 from Penrith (18 m.) to Cockermouth (14 m.). This is wide throughout, with moderate hills (Dunmail Raise, 1 in 7–12). A road at right angles to this (A 592), running from Newby Bridge (joined there by A 590 from Levens Bridge, 11½ m., on A 6, to Barrow, 16 m.) to Bowness (6 m.), Troutbeck, Kirkstone Pass (6¼ m.; 1 in 5; long and severe gradients), Patterdale (6 m.), and Penrith (14½ m.), reveals the delightful scenery of Windermere and Ullswater. The distances are so short that the choice of headquarters is immaterial; Keswick, Grasmere, Ambleside, Bowness, Windermere, or Coniston will all serve. From Keswick a good run is that round Derwentwater, with a visit to Borrowdale. Another enjoyable round is made by approaching Buttermere viâ Whinlatter Pass (1 in 8) and Crummock Water, with return viâ the Vale of Lorton, Cockermouth, and Bassenthwaite. A longer run includes Threlkeld, Ullswater, Patterdale, Troutbeck, Low Wood, and Ambleside, with return direct. The main road along the coast (A 595) is much less attractive: most of its branches are 'blind' for motorists. Honister Hause (1 in 5), the route from Langdale to Grasmere over Red Bank (1 in 4), and the road between Ambleside and Kirkstone Pass (1 in 4 to 6) should be avoided except as sporting hill-climbs. In normal seasons the Borrowdale road is overcrowded between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Walks. In fine weather these will present no difficulty to a pedestrian of any experience; but, as some of the routes are not well marked, and as sudden mists are not uncommon, a good map and a compass, as well as a little food, should always be carried. Strong, nailed boots and a good weatherproof are desirable.

Sport. GRASMERE SPORTS, held on the Thurs. nearest Aug. 20th, are the chief athletic festival in the Lake District, with the best wrestling (Cumberland and Westmorland style), fell-running, and hound-trailing. Interesting sheep-dog trials are held in every dale; the best are at Rydal Park the day before the sports. — FOX HUNTING, the dalesman's favourite sport, is done on foot and demands great physical endurance. The chief packs are at Threlkeld, Patterdale, Ambleside, Eskdale, and Lorton. — The ROYAL YACHT CLUB at Windermere holds regattas on the lake. — ANGLING. Salmon, trout, and char are taken in the lakes, the best months being May, June, Aug., and September. The salmon-fishing in the Derwent and Eden is excellent, but some of the waters are occupied by private owners or clubs.

Climbing. Rock climbing in the Lake District has influenced Alpine practice almost to the exclusion of snow ascents. The most famous 'courses' are found on *Pillar Rock, Great Gable, Scafell, Gimmer Crag* (on the Langdale Pikes), *Pavey Ark, Dow Crag*, and round *Buttermere*. The sport is organised locally by the *Fell & Rock Climbing Club*. Comp. 'Rock Climbing in the English Lake District,' by *O. G. Jones* (3rd ed., 1911), 'British Mountain Climbs,' by *G. D. Abraham* (2nd ed., 1948), and the Guides of the Fell & Rock Climbing Club.

Glossary of Local Terms. *Band*, elevated terrace or ridge between two lower tracts; *Beck*, stream; *Combe*, hollow; *Dodd*, lower spur or foothill, generally rounded; *Fell*, mountain; *Force*, waterfall; *Gill, Ghyll*, mountain torrent, narrow ravine; *Hause*, top of a pass (French 'col'); *Holme*, island; *How, Howe*, low rounded hill; *Knott*, rocky knob; *Nab*, projection, promontory; *Pike*, peak; *Pitch*, steep ascent; *Raise*, top of a ridge; *Scar, Scarth*, rocky face; *Scree*, steep slope of loose stones; *Stickle*, sharp peak; *Tarn*, small lake; *Thwaite*, clearing; *Trod*, sheep-path; *Wyke*, bay.

A. Ullswater and Patterdale

Penrith (Rte. 53A) is the portal for the Ullswater part of the Lake District. Travellers proceed thence to Patterdale, either partly by bus and partly by steamer or all the way by motor-car. — Through-express from London (Euston) to Penrith in c. 7 hrs.

a. FROM PENRITH TO PATTERDALE BY ROAD & STEAMER. Motor-buses, in connection with the trains, from Penrith (railway station or Sandgate) to *Pooley Bridge*. Beyond *Eamont Bridge*, between Cumberland and Westmorland, 1 m. S. of Penrith, we turn r. on A 592, which leads between *King Arthur's Round Table* (l.) and *Mayburgh* (r.), two ancient circular earthworks. — 2 m. *Yanwath Hall*, where we cross the railway, has an old pele tower, overlooking the 'barmkin' or inner bailey. — 3 m. *Tirril* (Queen's Head, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.). — 6 m. **Pooley Bridge** (*Sun*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7 gs.; *Chalet*, unlic., R. & B. 12/, pens. 6 gs.; *Waterfoot*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), at the foot of Ullswater.

Those who prefer to walk may turn S. at Penrith station and follow the road on the left (Cumberland) bank of the Eamont. They keep to the left at (1¾ m.) the fork, and at *Dalemain Hall*, 1½ m. farther on, they should cross the river by a footbridge and follow the track (l.) to *Barton Church*, with two chancel arches, one over the other. The route thence to Pooley Bridge has a fine 'sudden' view of Ullswater. — About 2 m. N. of Pooley Bridge is *Dacre Castle*, now a farmhouse, where the kings of England, Scotland, and Cumberland met in 934.

***Ullswater** (476 ft.; i.e. 'Ulf's Water'), the grandest of English lakes in scenery and the second in size, separates Cumberland

(W. bank as far as Glencoyne) from Westmorland (E. bank and head). It is 7½ m. long and ¼–¾ m. wide, and consists of three reaches, the bends of which prevent any general view of the lake as a whole. Its scenery increases in beauty as we near its head.

A good road (see below) skirts the entire W. side of the lake, but the road on the more rugged E. bank ends at *Howtown* (see below), 4 m. from Pooley Bridge. Thence to (5 m.) Patterdale, see below.

A small MOTOR-YACHT plies in summer on Ullswater from Pooley Bridge to (50 min.) Glenridding (four times daily on weekdays, once on Sundays; to Glenridding, 2/6, to Howtown, 1/3). At the head of the first reach, 3 m. in length, lies (l.) *Howtown* (Hotel, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7½ gs.). Passing *Skelly Neb*, on our right, we enter the second reach (c. 3¼ m. long). On the right are *Gowbarrow Park* and *Fell* (1579 ft.; see below), continued beyond the *Aira Beck* by *Glencoyne Park*. On the left is *Sandwick*, a small cluster of farms at the mouth of *Martindale*, enclosed between *Hallin Fell* (1271 ft.) and *Sleet Fell* (1179 ft.). Catstycam, the N.E. spur of Helvellyn, becomes prominent at the end of the reach, with the main summit to its left. The last *Reach, running N. and S., is about 1¼ m. long and presents a striking "blend of wild overhanging mountain and rich homelike foreground." It contains three or four small islands. To the right is the finely wooded Stybarrow Crag, to the left the steep side of Place Fell. At the head of the lake lies *Patterdale* (see below), dominated by the imposing St. Sunday Crag. The steamer pier is at Glenridding, S. of the grounds of the Ullswater Hotel, about ¼ m. from the head of the lake.

b. FROM PENRITH TO PATTERDALE BY ROAD ALL THE WAY (A 592). The motor-buses from Penrith to Pooley Bridge (see above) run on to Patterdale (1 hr.) viâ the N.W. bank of Ullswater. Beyond (7½ m.) *Brackenrigg Hotel* (R. & B. 15/6, pens. 150/) and (9 m.) *Hallsteads* the road runs close to the lake, affording increasingly fine views across it (l.) and skirting (r.) *Gowbarrow Park*. The principal entrance to the park is at (11 m.) the foot of the Dockray and Troutbeck road (see below).

Gowbarrow Park (inseparably associated with Wordsworth's 'Daffodils'), a National Trust property of 750 acres, includes the whole Ullswater side of the fell, together with Aira Force, reached by a good path (½ m.) ascending from the entrance. To the right stands *Lyulph's Tower*, a small shooting-lodge, the name of which is supposed to go back to the same Baron Ulph or de l'Ulf after whom the lake itself is named (the 'Ulfo's lake' of Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain'). Gowbarrow Park contains some red deer and affords many fine views. ***Aira Force**, one of the most beautiful waterfalls of the Lake District, is 65 ft. high and romantically situated in a deep winding glen. The scene of Wordworth's 'Somnambulist' is laid here. A path ascends the left bank, above the fall, to (1 m.) *Dockray*, passing another pretty little fall named *High Force*.

Our road continues to skirt the lake, below *Glencoyne Park*, then passes under *Stybarrow Crag* (pron. 'Stee-barra'; view), above which is Glencoyne Wood (a bird sanctuary): all are N.T. property. — 13½ m. **Glenridding** (*Ullswater*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 10 gs.; *Glenridding*, unlic.) at the mouth of the valley of that name. The road goes on past a well (r.), with misty traditions concerning St. Patrick, and crosses the mouth of Grisedale.

14½ m. **Patterdale** (*Patterdale*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; *White Lion*, plain, pens. 130/), a good centre for excursions, is a village with a few score inhabitants, charmingly situated at the head of Ullswater and the foot of the dale of its own name ('Patrick's Dale').

Excursions. *Aira Force* (4 m.) may be visited either by land or (preferably) by water: rowing boats obtainable at the landing-stage at Glenridding (see above). — The walk to (5 m.) *Howtown* (returning by boat, or vice versa) by path skirting the S.E. bank of the lake, viâ *Sandwick* and *Hallin Fell*, may be recommended. Visitors at Glenridding may save 2 m. by rowing to *Bleawick*. From Howtown walkers may return to Patterdale (c. 2 hrs.) viâ *Boardale* and *Boardale Hause* (1250 ft.; view). — Short walks may be taken also to (1–1½ hr.) *Angle Tarn* (good trout fishing by permission) viâ Boardale Hause (see above), or to (2 m.) *Glencoyne*.

Ascents. ***Helvellyn** (3118 ft.), the third in height and one of the finest in form of the Lake District mountains, is ascended from Patterdale by one or other of three routes. *a*. For the Red Tarn Route (2¼–2¾ hrs.; steeper but more interesting) we follow the Grisedale lane (see below) for ¾ m. and then (finger-post) turn right and cross the stream. A few minutes later the well-marked path turns to the left and ascends over the fell towards a conspicuous gateway on *Striding Edge*, about 2 m. ahead of us. Striding Edge may be followed to the top. In mist, gale, or snow it should be treated with caution, but otherwise it presents no difficulty to the steady-headed. Those who wish to avoid it keep to the right, pass to the N. of *Red Tarn* (2356 ft.), the highest in the Lake District (ground here rather boggy), and mount to *Swirral Edge* (2500 ft.) and (¾ hr.) the summit. — *b*. By the Glenridding Route (3¼–4¼ hrs.) we leave the main road opposite the Ullswater Hotel and ascend by road and cart-track on the right of the beck to (1½ m.) the *Greenside Smelting Mills*. Thence, avoiding both the cart-track to the right and the path to the left, we follow the pony track straight on, along the main beck. Just short of (½ hr.) *Keppelcove Tarn* (1825 ft.) the track (not easy to find) zigzags up to the right, at the brow of the hill bending to the left. On reaching (½ hr.) the top of the ridge (c. 2800 ft.) we turn sharply to the left for (½ hr.) the summit. — *c*. For the Grisedale Route (2¾–3¼ hrs.; viâ Grisedale Tarn), see below. — The *View from Helvellyn is extensive but less varied than from some other peaks. Windermere, Esthwaite Water, and Coniston Water are visible to the S., with the Irish Sea beyond them; Ullswater is conspicuous to the N.E. Thirlmere and Derwentwater are not visible from the top. In the extreme N.W. are the Solway Firth and the Dumfriesshire hills. Among the most prominent peaks are Scafell Pike and Great Gable (S.W.), Skiddaw and Saddleback (N.), St. Sunday Crag and High Street (S.E.), and Fairfield (S.). To the E. are the long rolling ridges of the Pennine Chain, Ingleborough (S.E.) and Cross Fell (N.E.) being visible in the distance. At our feet lies Red Tarn, between Striding Edge and Catstycam. Near the top of Helvellyn are memorials of Charles Gough (whose death here from exposure in 1805 and the fidelity of whose dog have been sung by Scott and Wordsworth), and of the first aeroplane to land on the summit. The descent may be made to *Grasmere*, *Thirlspot*, or *Wythburn*.

The top of **Place Fell** (2154 ft.; view) is easily reached from Patterdale in 1¼ hr. viâ (½ hr.) *Boardale Hause*. The descent may be made to Boardale and

Howtown (1¼ hr.). — **St. Sunday Crag** (2756 ft.; 1½ hr.; view) is ascended by a zigzag track (l.) beginning about 200 yds. beyond (1½ m.) the farm of *Elmhow* in Grisedale, or (better) by a track starting behind Patterdale post office and ascending through *Glemara Park* and along the side of *Birks* (2040 ft.). The descent may be made viâ Deepdale. — **Fairfield** (2863 ft.) and its N. spur *Cofa Pike* are other good view-points (comp. below).

From Patterdale to Grasmere (8½ m., in 3–3½ hrs.). The route, ascending *Grisedale*, between Striding Edge, Dollywaggon Pike, and Seat Sandal, on the right, and St. Sunday Crag and Fairfield, on the left, is easy to follow. Leaving the main road a little to the W. of the church we follow the lane mounting along the right bank of *Grisedale Beck* to (½ hr.) the farm of *Elmhow*. The track crosses the stream about ¼ hr. farther up, turns to the right and then to the left, crosses a side-stream, and reaches (20 min.) a disused shooting-box about ½ hr. below *Grisedale Tarn* (1768 ft.). We keep to the left of the tarn and reach (¼ hr.) the top of the *Grisedale Pass* (1929 ft.), between *Seat Sandal* (2415 ft.; r.) and *Fairfield* (2863 ft.; l.), where we pass through a gap in the wall. Fine views of Coniston Water and Grasmere are disclosed as we descend the winding pony-track to (1¼ hr.) the Grasmere and Keswick road. On reaching the road we turn to the left, and opposite (¾ m.) the *Swan Hotel* diverge to the right from the Ambleside road. ¾ m. *Grasmere*, see Rte. 55C. — Robust walkers may easily combine the 'traverse' of St. Sunday Crag or Fairfield, or both, with this route.

From Patterdale to Keswick by the Sticks Pass, 11 m. (last 5 m. by road). This route is now rarely used. To (1½ m.) the *Greenside Smelting Mills*, see above. About ⅓ m. farther on we leave the Helvellyn bridle-path and ascend the steep zigzag cart-track to the right, viâ (¼ hr.) the *Greenside Lead Mine* (disused) and the N. end of *Greenside Reservoir*. From (½ hr.) the top of the Sticks Pass (2420 ft.; view), named from upright stakes planted in the ground which have now disappeared, the path descends in zigzags to (¾ hr.) the farm-house of *Stanah*. Below the farm we strike the Vale of St. John road which, a few yards to the left, joins the Ambleside road at a point 4¾ m. from *Keswick* and ¾ m. from *Thirlspot*.

From Patterdale to Keswick viâ Troutbeck, 18 m. by road (not very interesting). — From Patterdale to (3½ m.) the divergence of the Dockray road, see above. The road (*Retrospects) ascends to the left (N.), between *Glencoyne Park* (l.) and *Gowbarrow Park* and *Fell* (r.). [Walkers in either direction should do the bit between the Pooley Bridge road and Dockray viâ Gowbarrow Park and Aira Force.] From (5¼ m.) *Dockray* (Royal) a fine high-level walk leads through Glencoyne Park. Beyond (6½ m.) *Matterdale End* the road reaches its highest point (1124 ft.), to the W. (l.) of *Great Mell Fell* (1760 ft.). 9 m. *Troutbeck*, and thence to (18 m.) *Keswick*, see Rte. 53A.

From Patterdale to Hawes Water. The easiest route starts from *Howtown* (comp. above). The walk thence takes 3¾–4 hrs. We ascend by a track on the banks of the *Fusedale Beck*. After about ½ hr. we incline to the left (little or no visible path) and cross a tributary stream. To the right is the Martindale deer-forest, the last refuge of the primeval red deer that used to range over the Pennine and Lake mountains. In ½ hr. we reach *Wether Hill* (2174 ft.), the top of the ridge, affording a fine view S. and W. (Coniston Old Man S.W.). We descend in the same general direction (S.E.), follow (½ hr.) the *Measand Beck*, and soon reach the path descending the W. bank of Hawes Water (r.) to (½ hr.) *Burn Banks*, below the foot of the reservoir. Thence it is ½ hr. more either to Bampton (p. 443) or to the new hotel on the E. bank. — The direct route from Patterdale to Hawes Water (4½–5½ hrs.; for good walkers) diverges from the Windermere road at (2 m.) the point where that road turns to the right, soon after crossing the outflow from Brothers Water. We follow the cart-track straight on, pass through the hamlet of *Low Hartsop*, cross (¾ m.) the *Hayeswater Gill* (route to the obvious pass on the right to be avoided), and in ½ m. more recross the beck and pass a little to the N. of the foot of *Hayes Water* (1383 ft.). A zigzag track, keeping to the left of the *Knott* (2423 ft.), ascends to (¾ hr.) the top of the ridge. The direct route to Mardale passes through a gateway in the wall and then drops very steeply for 1 hr. to the foot of *Riggindale*, whence a path (l.) follows the W. bank of the reservoir for Bampton (1½ hr.), while another (r.) rounds the head of the reservoir and reaches the new hotel on the E. bank in 1½ hr.

[Little time is lost by inclining to the left and including *Kidsty Pike* (2560 ft.), from the shoulder of which a slanting track leads down to the foot of *Riggindale.*] Those who wish to combine the ascent of *High Street* (2718 ft.; view) with this route diverge to the right at the top of the ridge and follow it to the S. (1 hr.). The descent to (1¾ hr.) *Mardale* leads viâ *Long Stile* to the foot of *Blea Water* (1584 ft.), whence the path to the dale is distinct (not very easy). High Street derives its name from an old Roman road that ran from the camp at the head of Windermere to Brocavum (Brougham) over High Street, Rampsgill Head, and High Raise; traces of it are visible near the top of High Street.

Hawes Water (789 ft.; 4¼ m. long, ⅛–½ m. wide) was in 1937 converted into a reservoir for the water-supply of Manchester by the construction of a 90 ft. dam near *Burn Banks*, at the foot of the lake. Every house in the dale was submerged and the village of *Mardale Green*, near the head, including the old church, was demolished. The *Haweswater Hotel* (R. & B. 16/, pens. 170/), half-way along the afforested E. bank, takes the place of the old Dun Bull Inn. The lake has lost most of its charm, but the mountain group at its head is fine (Harter Fell, High Street, Kidsty Pike, Welter Crags).

Hawes Water may be reached also from Shap, and from *Penrith* by road (11 m.), viâ *Lowther Park* and *Bampton* (see Rte. 53A). — Active walkers may reach *Windermere* from Haweswater Hotel viâ *High Street* and the *Troutbeck Valley* (5¼–6¼ hrs.), or viâ the *Nan Bield Pass* (2050 ft.), *Kentmere*, and the *Garburn Pass* (1450 ft.; 4¾–5¾ hrs.), or by a good but little-used route viâ the *Gatescarth Pass* (1900 ft.), *Sadgill* (2½–2¾ hrs.; the highest hamlet in Long Sleddale), *Kentmere*, and the *Garburn Pass* (5¼–5¾ hrs.). *Kendal* may be reached viâ the *Gatescarth Pass* and *Long Sleddale*, the 'Long Whindale' of 'Robert Elsmere' (5¾–6¾ hrs.).

FROM PATTERDALE TO WINDERMERE, 12½ m.; motor-bus in 1 hr. The road (A 592) ascends through Patterdale, crossing (1 m.) the Deepdale Beck and (1¾ m.) the Goldrill Beck. It next turns to the right, and skirts the E. side of *Brothers Water* (520 ft.; N.T.), popularly supposed to be named from the drowning of two brothers (more probably a corruption of 'Broader' Water; retrospect of Place Fell). From (3¼ m.) *Brothers Water Hotel* the road mounts rapidly (1 in 5¾–10) to (6 m.) the top of **Kirkstone Pass** (1489 ft.), between *Caudale Moor* (2474 ft.; left) and *Red Screes* (2541 ft.; right; wide *View). About 200 yds. short of this point (r.) is the stone after which the pass is named, from its supposed resemblance to a church (*View). About as far on the other side of the pass is the *Kirkstone Pass Inn* (1476 ft.), where the direct road (dangerous; 1 in 4–6) for Ambleside diverges on the right. The main road, trending to the left, crosses the ridge between the *Stock Gill* valley (r.) and *Troutbeck* (l.). The descent (known locally as the 'Six Ill Steps') is fairly rapid (1 in 5¾). The head of Windermere soon comes into sight, followed by fine views of the middle and lower reaches. At (9 m.) the Queen's Head Inn, the road forks, the right branch (not recommended) leading through the village of *Troutbeck* (Mortal Man, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.) to (11¼ m.) Low Wood, 1¾ m. S.E. of Ambleside. At the S. end of Troutbeck is *Townend* (N.T. adm. in summer on weekdays, in winter on Sat., 2–5; 1/), a typical 17th cent. farmhouse. The other branch runs straight on to (9¾ m.) *Troutbeck Church* (with a window by Morris, Madox Brown, and Burne-Jones), beyond which the road ascends again to the *Borrans* (*View). 12½ m. *Windermere*, see Rte. 55C.

B. Keswick, Derwentwater, and Buttermere

Penrith (Rte. 53A) is the gateway for this section of the Lake District also. Road thence to (18 m.) *Keswick*, p. 444. — Through-expresses in summer from London (Euston) to Keswick in 7 hrs., and from Manchester and Liverpool.

KESWICK (280 ft.; 4635 inhab.) lies on the Greta, about ½ m. from Derwentwater, but the little town itself commands no very good view of the fine mountain and lake scenery for the exploration of which it is so convenient a centre.

Hotels. Keswick, a large house at the station, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/–36/; **Derwentwater**, at Portinscale, 1½ m. W., R. & B. 21/, pens. 24/–30/; **Royal Oak**, Station Rd., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8½ gs.; **Queen's**, Main St., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 175/; **County**, Penrith Rd., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 25/; **George**, St. John St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Castlerigg Manor**, unlic., Manor Brow, R. & B. 12/, pens. 6½ gs.; **Skiddaw**, unlic., Market Sq., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Fletcher's**, unlic., Ambleside Rd., Easter–Oct., pens. 7 gs. **Lodore** and **Borrowdale Hotels**, see pp. 458–9.

Motor-Buses to *Lodore* and *Seatoller*; *Grasmere*, *Ambleside*, and *Bowness*; *Kendal*; *Bassenthwaite*, *Cockermouth*, and *Whitehaven*; *Penrith*; *Patterdale*; *Buttermere* viâ Whinlatter Pass. Motor Coaches to *Windermere* viâ Grasmere and Ambleside; *Crummock Water* and *Buttermere* viâ Bassenthwaite, returning viâ Whinlatter Pass; *Wastwater* viâ Calder Abbey; *Ullswater*; *Grange-over-Sands*; *Furness Abbey*; *Coniston*; tour of eleven lakes; and various other tours.

Boats on Derwentwater. — Motor Boats also ply on the lake, calling at Low and High Brandelhow, Lodore, and Ashness Gate (single journey 1/, tour of the lake 1/6).

The road from the station traverses *Fitz Park* and passes a small *Museum* (adm. 6*d*.), containing a model of the Lake District, a cup made of silver from the Goldscope Mines, and memorials of Sir Hugh Walpole (see below). In the market square is the *Town Hall* (1813), which possesses a clock-bell bearing the date 1001 (an error for 1601), brought from Lord's Island. *Greta Hall*, the residence of Coleridge from 1800 to 1809 and of Southey from 1803 to 1843, stands on an elevation in the loop of the river N.W. of the town. Beyond the bridge, ¾ m. from the Town Hall, is *Crosthwaite Church*, an interesting little structure on the site of a church built by St. Kentigern in 553. The present church, with twelve 'consecration crosses' on its walls, dates from 1553 and contains a 14th cent. octagonal font and a monument (by Lough) to Southey (inscription by Wordsworth).

The *Lead Pencil Manufactories* near Greta Bridge (interesting processes), the *Ruskin School of Embroidery* (Main St.), and the *School of Industrial Arts* (near Great Bridge) are normally open to visitors. The old plumbago or 'wad' mine at Seathwaite (p. 463) has long been closed, and Keswick now gets its black-lead from other sources. — There are two other *Models of the Lake District* (6 in. to the mile) in Lake Rd. (Mayson's, Abraham's; adm. 6*d*.).

Shelley lived at Keswick for a short time in 1812 (in a cottage on Chestnut Hill), soon after his marriage to Harriet Westbrook.

***Derwentwater** (244 ft.), perhaps the most absolutely satisfying in its loveliness of all the lakes of England, is 3 m. long, 1 m. wide, and 10–70 ft. deep. Its banks present a wonderful blending of abrupt crag, green fell, and wooded slopes, while the final charm is lent by the islets dotting its surface. The mountain background, especially Skiddaw (to the N.), is very imposing. To the S. opens the romantic Borrowdale. The chief islands are *Derwent Isle*, with a house on it; *Lord's Island* (N.T.), once the site of Lord Derwentwater's mansion; the smaller *Rampsholme* (N.T.); and *St. Herbert's Isle*, the site of a traditional 7th cent. hermitage. The *Floating Island*, a periodic appearance near Lodore, is a tangled mass of weeds made buoyant by marsh gas.

Southey maintained that the best view of Derwentwater was obtained from "the terrace between Applethwaite and Millbeck." To reach this point we cross Greta Bridge, turn to the right (Carlisle road), cross the railway and turn into (1 m.) the lane to the right. This leads straight to (½ m.) *Ormathwaite* (once visited by Benjamin Franklin), then curves to the left, and reaches (½ m.) *Applethwaite*. The *View Point is ¼ m. or so farther on. — A much closer view of the lake is enjoyed from **Friar's Crag* (N.T.) ¾ m. S. of the town, opposite Derwent Isle. It is reached by the road diverging to the right from the Borrowdale road (opposite the Lake Hotel) and passing the boat-landing. On the crag is a memorial to John Ruskin (1819–1900). The crag itself, with part of the shore, was purchased in 1922 as a memorial to Canon Rawnsley, and the adjoining shore on either hand, with Castle Head, was given to the N.T. in 1925–29. — Most visitors will give the palm over both these views to that from ***Castle Head** (529 ft.; N.T.), a wooded hill ½ m. S. of the town, just to the left of the Borrowdale road (see below). The top commands a view of the whole lake. From the E. bank rise Walla Crag and Falcon Crag, partly clothed with wood. A peep of Helvellyn is obtained over the intervening 'dodds' to the S.E. In the S.E. corner of the lake nestles Lodore. To the right of this, at the S. end of Derwentwater, are the 'Jaws of Borrowdale', apparently filled up by the conical Castle Crag. The background just to the right of this is formed by Great End, Scafell Pike, and Scafell. Beyond the next gap come Scawdel Fell and Maiden Moor, the latter sloping (N.) towards Cat Bells, over the shoulders of which peer Hindscarth and Robinson. Farther to the right are High Stile and Red Pike, rising over Newlands Hause. To the N. (r.) of this depression are the prominent butt of Causey Pike, Sand Hill, and Grisedale Pike (with Whinlatter Pass at the foot of its long slope). To the N.W. opens Bassenthwaite Lake, with the fells enclosing it. Criffel (in Kirkcudbrightshire) is said to be sometimes visible in the distance. To the N. is the massy Skiddaw. — Other good views of Derwentwater are afforded by *Walla Crag* (see below), *Latrigg* (1203 ft.; N.E.), the terrace of *Cat Bells* (1481 ft.: S.W.), and *Swinside* (803 ft.; above Portinscale).

*ROUND DERWENTWATER BY ROAD (10 m.; motor coach, including Borrowdale as far as Rosthwaite). We leave Keswick by the narrow street running S.E. to the Borrowdale road. ½ m. *Castle Head* (l.), see above. The road passes through the *Great Wood*, with *Walla Crag* (1234 ft.; view) rising to the left. Beyond this is *Falcon Crag* (1050 ft.). The left branch at (2 m.) the fork leads to Watendlath (p. 462). Just beyond this are the grounds of *Barrow House*, with the *Barrow Falls* (total descent 120 ft.). — 3 m. *Lodore Hotel* (R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs.).

In the picturesque glen behind the hotel are the **Falls of Lodore** (adm. 2*d.*), which (in spite of Southey's rhapsodic verses) are disappointing except after heavy rain. About ½ m. higher up is the little fall of *High Lodore* (reached also by a path from the road, ½ m. farther on).

3½ m. *Borrowdale Hotel* (R. & B. from 15/, pens. from 175/). — At (4½ m.) **Grange** we quit the Borrowdale road and cross the Derwent by a couple of bridges to the right. Beyond the village we again turn to the right. — 5 m. *Manesty*. Walkers should here choose the old road to the left (from which a path for Newlands diverges after ¼ m.), as it affords more open views of the lake. On the right, beneath the ridge of *Cat Bells* (1481 ft.) are the N.T. estates of *Manesty Park* and *Brandelhow Park*, and *Brackenburn*, the home of Sir Hugh Walpole. Our route is joined on the left by a road from *Skelgill* and then (7½ m.) by that from Buttermere. Between this point and (8¾ m.) *Portinscale* (hotel, see p. 457), the lake is mainly hidden by trees. The road crosses the Derwent and leads S.E. to (10 m.) *Keswick*. Walkers may save ¼ m. by a path to the right just beyond the bridge.

ASCENTS FROM KESWICK. The ascent of **Skiddaw** (3053 ft.; up and down 4½–6 hrs.) offers a safe and easy day on the fells, but the view from the top hardly vies with those from more centrally situated peaks. We pass under the railway to the right (E.) of the station and then follow (⅓ m.) *Spoony Green Lane*, the second turning on the right (finger-posts), which works round the W. and N. side of *Latrigg* (see below) and ends (1¼ m.) at a gate opening on a road from Applethwaite. There is another gate about 50 yds. to the right (E.) through which we pass on to the open hillside. The track leads to the left along a wall to (¾ m.) a white hut. The next ½ hr. is the steepest part of the route (good retrospects). At the angle of the wall the track bears to the left and becomes nearly level (cairn). We keep a little to the right of the highest part of the *Low Man* (2837 ft.), the S. extremity of the main ridge (view better than from the summit), and pass through (¼ hr.) a fence. We reach the *High Man* or top in less than ½ hr. more. The panorama is very extensive: N.W. are Solway Firth and the mountains of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright (Criffel, Merrick, etc.); W. are the Irish Sea and the Isle of Man; E. is the desolate tract of dark grouse moor known as *Skiddaw Forest*, bounded on the right by Saddleback. Among the most prominent points in the "turbulent chaos of dark mountains" to the S. are Helvellyn (S.E.), the Scafells, the Borrowdale peaks, and Coniston Old Man (in the distance). Windermere is not visible and even Derwentwater is hidden from the actual summit. Bassenthwaite is conspicuous to the W. An alternative and shorter descent leads viâ *Carl Side* (2400 ft.) and *Millbeck*. — *Latrigg* (1203 ft.; 1½–2 hrs. up and down), the S. 'cub' of Skiddaw, commands a better view than that from Skiddaw itself. — **Saddleback** or **Blencathra** (2847 ft.), E. of Skiddaw, is a more difficult and more remunerative climb. From Threlkeld the direct ascent and descent take 3–4 hrs., but the best plan is to proceed to Scales and follow the whole ridge of the mountain from E. to W., with descent to Threlkeld (4–5 hrs. in all) or to Keswick (5–6 hrs.). We may take the Penrith or Patterdale bus to (6 m.) *Scales* or the train to (3½ m.) *Threlkeld*. The route, keeping to the left (S.) of *Scales Tarn*, is fairly obvious. The view of Thirlmere and the Vale of St. John is charming; other features are seen much as from Skiddaw. — **Helvellyn** (3118 ft.) may rank among the Keswick mountains, though the actual ascent (marked by cairns and whitened stones) begins on the Grasmere road either at (5½ m.) *Thirlspot* (1¾–2¼ hrs.) or at (8 m.) *Wythburn* (1¼–1¾ hr.). (*a*) The track from Thirlspot begins behind the King's Head Inn, leads at first N.E., then (¼ hr.) just short of *Fisher Gill* sweeps round to the right, and ascends straight (S.E.) towards the summit. After 1¼–1½ hr. more our route is joined on the left by the Keppelcove Tarn track from Ullswater. A sharp climb hence brings us to (¼ hr.) the *Low Man* (3033 ft.) and (10 min.) the *High Man* or summit. (*b*) The well-marked track from Wythburn leaves the road by the church, c. ¼ m. before the head of Thirlmere, and ascends to the right of a gill. After 10–15 min. it bends to the right (away from the beck) but sweeps round to the left again. About half-way up there is a patch of soft ground where the track is a little less clear. 30–35 min. Spring (l.), the highest in England. In 5 min. more we join the Grasmere track (r.) ¼ hr. below the top. View and descent to Patterdale, see Rte. 55A; descent to Grasmere, see p. 473. — *Great Gable* is often tackled from Keswick by taking the bus to Seatoller (7 m.), or a car to Seathwaite (8 m.) in Borrowdale (see below).

FROM KESWICK TO THIRLMERE BY CASTLERIGG CIRCLE AND VALE OF ST. JOHN (10 m. to Wythburn). We leave Keswick by the Penrith road, which runs E. on the S. side of the Greta, passing first under and then over the railway. We quit this main road by the second turning to the right (the old road), pass (1½ m.) a lane on the right, and reach the gate leading to the *Castlerigg Stone Circle* (N.T.), consisting of 48 stones, the tallest nearly 8 ft. high. The old road rejoins the new ½ m. farther on, near a bridge over the *Naddle Beck*. After ⅓ m. we take the road to the right, which crosses the *St. John's Beck* by (3½ m.) *Wanthwaite Bridge* and joins (3¾ m.) the main road along the ***Vale of St. John,** flanked on the left by the *Wanthwaite Crags* and the *Dodds of Helvellyn*. Ahead rises the *Castle Rock* (c. 1000 ft.), familiar from Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain.' At (6¼ m.) the fork we keep straight on for (7½ m.) *Thirlspot* and (10 m.) *Wythburn* (comp. p. 465).

Those who are making the short circular tour, viâ the dam at the foot of Thirlmere, keep to the right at the above-mentioned fork, cross the Keswick and Windermere road and reach (¾ m.) the dam. Thence they return to (5½ m.) Keswick viâ *Shoulthwaite Bridge* and *Castlerigg* (p. 465).

*FROM KESWICK TO BUTTERMERE viâ Borrowdale and Honister Hause, returning viâ Newlands. This round of 22 m. is certainly one of the finest in Britain. — From Keswick to (4½ m.) *Grange*, at the entrance to Borrowdale, see above. Here we keep straight on, to the left of the Derwent, with *Grange Fell* (1250 ft.; N.T.) on the left. From a slate quarry about ½ m. farther on a track on the left ascends to (5 min.) the *Bowder Stone*, a marvellously balanced mass of metamorphic rock (estimated to weigh c. 2000 tons) fallen from the adjacent cliffs. Its top (26 ft.), reached by a ladder (small fee to cottager), affords an excellent view of ***Borrowdale,** the most beautiful valley in the Lake District, with its level green floor enclosed by picturesque and multi-coloured crag and fell. "A truly secreted spot is this, completely surrounded by the most horrid romantic mountains that are in this world of wonders." Immediately opposite is the wooded *Castle Crag* (900 ft.; N.T.; view). Farther S. over Rosthwaite rises Glaramara (see below). and (W. of that) Great End, the N. buttress of the Scafell group. Regaining the road we follow it to (6 m.) the village of **Ros-**

thwaite (*Scawfell*, R. & B. 17/, pens. 27/6; *Royal Oak*, temp.), attractively situated on the *Stonethwaite Beck*.

A bridle-path leads N.E. from Rosthwaite to (1½ m.) *Watendlath*, whence we may reach (5 m.) *Keswick* as described on p. 462 (a charming route).

Rosthwaite, or Seatoller (see below), is the starting-point for the ascent of ***Great Gable** (2949 ft.), the finest in form of all the Lake mountains, either viâ the Sty Head Pass (2¼–3½ hrs.) or viâ Honister Hause, *Grey Knotts* (2287 ft.), *Brandreth* (2344 ft.), and *Green Gable* (2603 ft.). Owing to the central situation of Great Gable the *View is magnificent. It includes Skiddaw, Helvellyn, the Buttermere peaks, the Scafells, the Pillar, Wastwater, Ennerdale Water, Crummock Water, and a strip of Windermere. The Isle of Man is visible and sometimes even Snowdon. Bronze map on the summit, see p. 463. Great Gable is supposed to have been in Carlyle's mind when he described the mountain-ascent in 'Sartor Resartus' (ii. 6). The descent may be made to Wasdale Head viâ Sty Head, or viâ *Beck Head*, between Great Gable and *Kirk Fell* (2631 ft.). — *Glaramara* (2560 ft.), ascended in 2–2½ hrs., affords an exquisite view of Borrowdale and Derwentwater.

About ½ m. beyond Rosthwaite, near the church, the route to Stonethwaite and the Stake Pass, dominated by the finely shaped *Eagle Crag*, diverges to the left. Just short of (7¼ m.) the hamlet of *Seatoller* the road to Seathwaite and the Sty Head Pass strikes off on the same side. Our road ascends to the right to (8¾ m.) the top of **Honister Hause** (1190 ft.). To the left rises the steep and picturesque *Honister Crag* (1750 ft.), somewhat defaced by its slate quarries. The abrupt descent soon brings us within sight of Buttermere. To the left rise High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike; in the middle towers Mellbreak; to the right is Robinson. From (11 m.) the farmhouse of *Gatesgarth*, at the foot of the pass, famous for its flock of 'Herdwick' sheep, the Scarf Gap Pass leads to the left towards Ennerdale. Our road skirts the N.E. bank of Buttermere to (13 m.) the village of **Buttermere** (*Fish*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 22/6; *Buttermere*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Victoria*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 7 gs.).

***Buttermere** (329 ft.; 1¼ m. long, ⅓ m. wide, and 94 ft. deep near its S.E. end) and its N.W. neighbour **Crummock Water** (321 ft.; 2½ m. long, ¾ m. wide, 144 ft. deep), connected by a stream ¾ m. in length, fill a trough-like valley about 5 m. long and ½–¾ m. wide. Both lakes now belong to the National Trust. On the W. the mountains fall abruptly to the water's edge. At the N.W. corner of Buttermere, opposite the village, are the thread-like cataracts of *Sour Milk Gill*, descending from *Bleaberry Tarn*. Both lakes contain pike, trout, and char. — In a small ravine S.W. of Crummock Water is ***Scale Force** (N.T.), a striking waterfall with a sheer leap of at least 120 ft., reached from Buttermere (2¼ m.) by crossing the stream connecting the two lakes (path usually wet). — The visit to Scale Force may be extended by a not very attractive route to (1¾ m.) *Floutern Tarn* and (2½ m.) *Ennerdale Water*, or it may be combined with an ascent of **Red Pike** (2479 ft.). The direct route for the latter (1¼–2 hrs.), however, is up *Ruddy Beck*, the stream flowing into the S.W. corner of Crummock Water. The *View includes Ennerdale Water and many other lakes and tarns. The descent may be made viâ *Bleaberry Tarn* (see above). A fine ramble goes on S. along the ridges over *High Stile* and *High Crag* (2443 ft.) to the Scarf Gap path, returning by it to Gatesgarth and Buttermere. — **High Stile** (2643 ft.) may also be climbed direct by Sour Milk Gill and Bleaberry Tarn. — *Fleetwith Pike* (2126 ft.), of which Honister Crag (see above) is part, is likewise ascended from Buttermere (2–2½ hrs.)

and affords a fine though limited view. — *Buttermere How* or *Moss* (1725 ft.), E. of the village, easily ascended in 1 hr., is a good point of view. From Buttermere along Crummock Water to (3½ m.) *Scale Hill*, see below; to *Wasdale Head* viâ *Scarf Gap*, see p. 463.

The return route to Keswick ascends from Buttermere, a little to the N. of E., to (14¼ m.) *Newlands Hause* (1096 ft.), between *Robinson* (2417 ft.) on the right and *Whiteless Pike* (2159 ft.) and *Wandhope* (2533 ft.) on the left. Behind the last two hills rises *Grasmoor* (see below). We then follow the high-lying and somewhat desolate *Keskadale.* Before (18 m.) *Rigg Beck Bridge*, whence a road leads r. to *Newlands Church* (½ m.), we begin our descent through the comparatively tame valley of **Newlands.**

The name of the *Goldscope Mines* in this valley may possibly be a corruption of *Gottesgab* ('God's gift'), the name used by the German (chiefly Bavarian) miners imported by Queen Elizabeth c. 1566. Some local patronymics trace back to the same source.

At (18¾ m.) a fork we keep to the right (left for Braithwaite, see below), and beyond (19½ m.) *Swinside* we join the road round Derwentwater and turn left for (22 m.) *Keswick.*

From Keswick to Buttermere viâ the Whinlatter Pass, 15 m. The road runs W., passing Greta Hall and Portinscale to (3 m.) *Braithwaite* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 10/6) at the entrance to *Coledale* (see below), just before which the road to Bassenthwaite strikes off to the right. Our road winds up in steady ascent, through the huge Wythop plantation of the Forestry Commission to (5 m.) the top of the **Whinlatter Pass** (1043 ft.; view), between *Lord's Seat* (r.; 1811 ft.) and *Grisedale Pike* (l.; 2593 ft.). About 2 m. farther we turn left from the road to Cockermouth, pass (8½ m.) another *Swinside*, keep left again at (9½ m.) the next fork, join (10½ m.) the road through the *Vale of Lorton* (Lorton Hall, at Low Lorton, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Horseshoe, plain, at High Lorton) and follow it to the left. The right branch at the next fork leads to (11 m.) **Scale Hill** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.), ½ m. from the foot of Crummock Water; the left branch passes *Lanthwaite Green* and runs along the E. bank of the lake to (15 m.) *Buttermere.* The Scale Hill Hotel may be made the starting-point of walks viâ *Floutern Tarn* (pron. 'Flootern'; 1250 ft.) to (6 m.) the *Angler's Inn* at the foot of *Ennerdale Water* or of a drive viâ (1½ m.) **Loweswater** (397 ft.; N.T.), a little-visited lake 1 m. long, and (6 m.) *Lamplugh*, to (11 m.) the *Angler's Inn.* Between Scale Hill and the N. end of Crummock Water are pleasant woods (N.T.), and at the N.W. shoulder of the lake is the curious fortified hill of *Peel*, once an artificial island.

A fine route from Keswick to Buttermere for good walkers (6 hrs.) is the mountain walk over the summits of *Cat Bells* (1481 ft.), *Maiden Moor* (1887 ft.), *Scawdel Fell* (2143 ft.), *Dale Head* (2473 ft.), and *Robinson* (2417 ft.). The views are magnificent, and the dips between the summits are comparatively slight. At places the going is stony and the ridges are narrow, but there is nothing sensational. The bogs can (even in wet weather) be avoided by keeping strictly to the watershed.

Another route from Keswick to Buttermere (4½ hrs.) viâ Braithwaite and up *Coledale* to *Coledale Hause*, thence S.W. by the ridge of *Whiteless Pike* (2159 ft.; fine view), may be combined with the ascent of **Grasmoor** (2791 ft.). The descent of *Gaskell Gill*, N. of Grasmoor (for Lanthwaite or Lorton) is steep in places but not difficult.

From Keswick to Watendlath, 5 m. due S., a road affording delightful views. We diverge to the left from the Borrowdale road, a little short of (2 m.) *Barrow House* (p. 458; guide-post). After ½ m. we cross the *Barrow*

Beck by *Ashness Bridge* (*View). Thence we ascend through wood, most of the way skirting the *Watendlath Beck*. *Watendlath*, on a small tarn (847 ft.), is the scene of much of Sir Hugh Walpole's 'Judith Paris.' Just N. of the hamlet is the *Churn* or *Devil's Punchbowl*. Walkers may follow the track (S.W.) to (1½ m.) *Rosthwaite*, on the Borrowdale road; or they may go on from Watendlath over the fells E. to (1¼ hr.) *Thirlmere* (see below).

*FROM KESWICK TO WASDALE HEAD VIÂ THE STY HEAD PASS (14 m.). Driving is practicable to Seathwaite, whence the walk to Wasdale Head takes 1¾–2⅔ hrs. — From Keswick to Borrowdale and (7½ m.) *Seatoller* (motor-bus), see above. We ascend the valley of the Derwent, crossing the river.

A gate on the right, just short of the bridge, leads to what remains of the *Borrowdale Yews*, the 'fraternal four' of Wordsworth. The girth of the largest was 22 ft. We may follow up the same path, past the old black-lead mine (comp. p. 457), and rejoin the main route by crossing a foot-bridge to Seathwaite.

9 m. *Seathwaite* (N.T.) has a rainfall of 130 in. per annum (at the Sty Head, see below, the average is 170 in.). Hence the footpath ascends on the right bank of the stream, soon crossing a tributary beck. To the right rises *Base Brown* (2120 ft.), to the left Glaramara. The imposing mountain generally visible ahead of us is Great End. At (9½ m.) *Stockley Bridge* the path crosses the *Grain Gill* and turns to the right (the path straight on ascending along Grain Gill provides a short but uninteresting cut to Esk Hause, p. 472, and Scafell Pike). Beyond (10 m.) *Taylor Gill Force* (r.; fine retrospect of Borrowdale and Derwentwater) we keep to the left, cross (10½ m.) the *Sty Head* beck, and reach (10¾ m.) the *Sty Head Tarn* (1430 ft.), a sombre little lake in the heart of some of the wildest scenery England has to offer. Ahead of us (from left to right) are Great End, Scafell Pike, and Lingmell; to the right are Great Gable and Green Gable, with the depression known as *Aaron Slack* between them. Just beyond the tarn the track leading viâ *Sprinkling Tarn* (1960 ft.) and *Esk Hause* to Langdale diverges to the left. From (11 m.) the top of the **Sty Head Pass** (1600 ft.; cairn), the track (steep and stony) descends to the right, S. of Great Gable. From (12¾ m.) *Burnthwaite Farm* a lane (l.), practicable for cars, leads to (13¼ m.) the church and a field-path (r.) to (14 m.) the hotel at *Wasdale Head* (p. 477).

The fells on both sides of the Sty Head (incl. Great Gable, Green Gable, Kirk Fell; Glaramara, Allen Crags, Great End, and Lingmell) were bought by the Fell and Rock Climbing Club as a War memorial to fallen members, and are now vested in the National Trust, together with more recent acquisitions of land on both sides of Ennerdale (from Great Gable to Steeple and Haycock), and Scafell and Scafell Pike above the 2000-ft. line (bronze relief map on the summit of Great Gable).

FROM KESWICK TO WASDALE HEAD VIÂ SCARF GAP AND THE BLACK SAIL PASS (19 m.). We may drive to Gatesgarth, whence the walk to Wasdale takes 3–3¾ hrs. From Keswick to

(11 m.) *Gatesgarth* viâ Honister Hause or Newlands, see above. We pass through a gate (S.) and cross the strath above the head of Buttermere. After reaching the open fell the path slants steeply towards the S. to (1 hr.) the top of **Scarf Gap** (1410 ft.), the saddle between *Haystacks* (l.; 1750 ft.) and *High Crag* (r.; 2443 ft.; retrospect of Buttermere). As we begin the rough descent we have *Kirk Fell* (2631 ft.) in front of us, with *Great Gable* (2949 ft.) on its left and *Pillar* (2927 ft.) on its right. On the N. or Ennerdale slope of the last is the famous *Pillar Rock*, a mighty pile of precipices, first ascended in 1826 by John Atkinson, an Ennerdale cooper. This rock is no place for the inexperienced. On reaching (¼ hr.) the green floor of *Ennerdale* at a small Youth Hostel, the bridle-path turns to the left along the bank of the Liza; it then (½ m.) crosses the stream and ascends, between two becks, to (½–¾ hr.) the **Black Sail Pass** (1825 ft.), flanked by Kirk Fell (l.) and Pillar (r.). [Note that we keep to the right of Kirk Fell.] The *View here is one of great and somewhat savage grandeur. Behind us (from left to right) are High Crag (with Grasmoor in the distance), Haystacks (with Fleetwith Pike peering over it), Brandreth, and Great Gable. In front lies *Mosedale*, with another *Red Pike* (2707 ft.) to the right and *Yewbarrow* (2058 ft.) to the left. Our path winds down along a beck, crossing it and then trending to the left after c. ¾ m., and revealing a sudden *View of Scafell. The hotel at *Wasdale Head* (p. 477) soon comes into sight, and our path descends to it (c. 1½ m.) along the left bank of the *Mosedale Beck*.

The Motor Route from Keswick to Wasdale (to Nether Wasdale 36½ m., to Wasdale Head 42 m.) makes a long detour viâ the *Whinlatter Pass* and the coastal plain. From Keswick to *Scale Hill* and (17 m.) *Lamplugh*, see p. 462. The road then runs S. to (3¾ m.) *Ennerdale Bridge*. For (5½ m.) *Egremont* we diverge to the right (S.W.). Hence to (3¾ m.) *Calder Bridge*, (2¼ m.) *Gosforth*, (4¼ m.) *Nether Wasdale*, and (5½ m.) *Wasdale Head*, see Rte. 54 and p. 477.

From Keswick to Cockermouth there are three road routes, the first two of which have regular motor-bus services. A. Viâ the Pheasant Hotel, 13 m. (A 594). Leaving Keswick by Portinscale, we skirt the foot of the afforested fells below the Whinlatter Pass, and run parallel with the railway. After 4 m. we come in sight of **Bassenthwaite Water** (223 ft.; 4 m. long, ¾ m. wide). The chief feature of the rather tame opening stage is the *Barf* (1536 ft.), on the W. shore, with the rock known as the 'Bishop of Barf' (generally painted white), opposite the *Swan Hotel* (R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8½ gs.). The view of Skiddaw, opposite, is imposing. — 7½ m. The *Pheasant Hotel* (R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; boats for hire) is near *Bassenthwaite Lake Station*. — At (8½ m.) *Brathay Hill* we join Route B, and thence follow the railway to Cockermouth (Rte. 54). — B. Viâ Armathwaite, 14 m. Crossing Greta Bridge we follow A 591 (r.) and soon enjoy good intermittent views of Bassenthwaite Water on the left with the wooded slopes above it. At 4¾ m. a lane on the left leads to a pleasant footpath going direct to Armathwaite. — At (7½ m.) *Castle Inn* (R. & B. 12/6, pens. 23/6) we turn left on B 5291, passing (8 m.) *Armathwaite Hall Hotel* (pens. from 25/) in fine grounds. Just beyond it we cross the Derwent by the Ouse Bridge, and enjoy a splendid *View up the lake. — 9½ m. *Brathay Hill*, and thence to Cockermouth, see above. — C. Viâ Whinlatter Pass and the Vale of Lorton, 14 m., see p. 462.

From Keswick to *Dungeon Ghyll and Ambleside*, see Rte. 55C; to *Patterdale*, see Rte. 55A.

FROM KESWICK TO GRASMERE, AMBLESIDE, AND WINDERMERE, 21 m., several motor-buses daily.

We leave Keswick by the road running S.E. from the Town Hall and ascending to (1½ m.) the top of *Castlerigg* (702 ft.), which affords a fine retrospect of Keswick, Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite, and Skiddaw. The route is now relatively dull until after we cross the *Naddle Beck* by (3¼ m.) *Shoulthwaite Bridge*. Helvellyn ('Low Man') appears in front. About ¾ m. farther on the road forks.

It is pleasant to diverge here to the right and follow the road along the W. bank of Thirlmere (better views). The chief points are *Raven Crag* (1400 ft.), opposite the great dam; *Fisher Crag*, 2½ m. farther on; *Launchy Gill* (½ m.), with its perched boulder, waterfalls, and carpet of stag's horn moss; and *Bull Crag* (200 ft.), with the 'New Nick' at its foot (½ m.). The road rejoins the main road about ½ m. to the S. of *Wythburn* (see below). From Thirlmere a rough track, starting 1 m. S. of Raven Crag, leads across *Armboth Fell* (1650 ft.) to (1¼ hr.) *Watendlath.*

The road to the left at the above-mentioned fork crosses the *St. John's Beck* at (4½ m.) *Smeathwaite Bridge*, just beyond which the road through the Vale of St. John (p. 460) diverges on the left. On the same side rises the Castle Rock. To the right the wooded *Great How* (1092 ft.) cuts off the view of the foot of Thirlmere. Opposite diverges the path to the Sticks Pass. Just beyond (6 m.) **Thirlspot** (pron. 'Thrispot'; *King's Head*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.) we are in full view of **Thirlmere** (569 ft.), a narrow sheet of water nearly 4 m. long, formerly known as *Brackmere.*

Thirlmere belongs to the Corporation of Manchester and is the chief source of the water supply of that city (aqueduct nearly 100 m. long). Its level has been artificially raised 50 ft. by a large dam at its foot, but this has rather improved its appearance than otherwise. The dam, which is 260 yds. long and 100 ft. high, is traversed by a road connecting the roads on the E. and W. banks. The plantations with which the reservoir is enclosed frequently restrict the views of it from the roads.

The road skirts the W. base of Helvellyn (ascents, see p. 459). From (8¼ m.) *Wythburn* (pron. 'We-burn'; no inn), ¼ m. from the head (S. end) of Thirlmere, the road ascends nearly due S. to (9½ m.) the top of *Dunmail Raise* (782 ft.; retrospect of Thirlmere), the dip between *Seat Sandal* (l.; 2415 ft.) and *Steel Fell* (r.; 1811 ft.). The wall here divides Westmorland from Cumberland, and the cairn to the right is said to mark the grave of Dunmail, last king of Cumbria, whose defeat here in 945 made Cumberland a dependency of Scotland for over a century. As we begin the long descent on the other side of the pass we enjoy a good view of the vale and lake of Grasmere, with Helm Crag conspicuous to the W. (r.). To the right runs the Rothay. A gate on the left, before crossing (11¼ m.) the

Tongue Gill, opens on the path to Grisedale Pass and the top of Helvellyn. At (12 m.) the foot of the pass is the *Swan Hotel*, where the road to (12½ m.) Grasmere village diverges from the Ambleside road.

Grasmere is described on p. 472. The Ambleside road runs straight on from the Swan Hotel to (12¾ m.) the *Prince of Wales Hotel* and skirts the E. bank of Grasmere, with a fine retrospect of the vale of Grasmere, backed (right to left) by Great Rigg, Seat Sandal, Steel Fell, and Helm Crag.

The old Rydal road, diverging (l.) short of the Prince of Wales Hotel passes *Dove Cottage* (Wordsworth's house; p. 473) and *White Moss*, whence walkers should follow the road (l.) and the path along the S. slope of *Nab Scar*, finally descending by the steep road passing Rydal Mount (see below).

Near (13¼ m.) the end of the lake, opposite which rises Loughrigg Terrace, we sweep to the left round a wooded elevation and come in sight of (13¾ m.) *Rydal Water* (181 ft.), a charming lakelet, ¾ m. long and ¼ m. across, connecting with Grasmere and Windermere by the river Rothay. The road skirts its N. bank, passing (l.) *Nab Cottage*, where De Quincey lived in 1816 and Hartley Coleridge from 1840 till his death in 1849. — 14¾ m. **Rydal** (*Glen Rothay*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), a charming hamlet near the E. end of Rydal Water, was the home of Wordsworth from 1813 till his death in 1850.

Wordsworth's house, *Rydal Mount* (the second house in ascending the wooded hill behind the church), is not shown to the public.

From Rydal the Ambleside road runs S.W., keeping to the left at the fork just clear of the houses.

The preferable branch to the right crosses the Rothay at (15 m.) *Pelter Bridge* and follows its right bank to (2 m.) the head of Windermere. At the foot of Loughrigg Fell, near the road, are *Fox Gill* (r.) and *Fox How* (l.), the homes of W. E. Forster (1818–86), the statesman, and Dr. Thomas Arnold (1795–1842) of Rugby.

The main road skirts the park of *Rydal Hall*, a seat of the Le Flemings, and passes the mouth (l.) of the glen of the *Scandale Beck*. To the right is the *Knoll*, once the residence of Harriet Martineau (1802–76). We then cross the *Stock Gill* and enter (16¼ m.) **Ambleside** (see p. 470). In the height of summer the traffic on the next section of the road is very great. At (17 m.) *Waterhead*, at the N. end of Windermere, passengers may in summer exchange the bus for the steamer. We then skirt the E. bank of this lake (views). To the left, on the slope of *Wansfell*, is *Dove Nest*, for a time the home of Mrs. Hemans (1793–1835). 18 m. *Low Wood Hotel* (see below). *View o the fells, from the Coniston Old Man (l.) to the Langdale Pikes (r.). To the left, ¼ m. farther on, is a hilly road leadin to the long and picturesque village of (20 m.) *Troutbeck* (Rte

55A). Beyond the *Langdale Chase Hotel* (unlic., R. & B. 21/, pens. 9 gs.), with a lakeside garden, our road turns somewhat away from the lake. At (19¾ m.) *Troutbeck Bridge* (Sun) our road is joined on the left by a road from Troutbeck. To the right stands *Calgarth Hall*, once the home of the tree-planting Bishop Watson of Llandaff (1737–1816; now used for crippled children). About ¾ m. farther on we cross a road leading left to Patterdale by the Kirkstone Pass and right to Bowness. Our road runs S.E., passing the grounds of *Elleray*, to (21 m.) *Windermere Station*, see below.

C. Windermere, Ambleside, Grasmere, and Coniston

Windermere, if not necessarily the best, is undoubtedly the most popular starting-point for a visit to the Lake District. It is approached by rail either viâ Oxenholme and Kendal (Rte. 53A; through-expresses from London, Liverpool, Manchester, etc.), or viâ Carnforth and Lake Side (Rte. 54; summer only), with steamer connection. — The direct ROAD from Kendal (A 591) is 8½ m. long; a pleasant but hilly by-road runs from Kendal to *Newby Bridge* (13 m.) viâ (8 m.) *Bowland Bridge.*

Windermere ('Winand's lake'; 130 ft. above the sea), the largest of England's lakes, is 10½ m. long and so narrow (¼–1¼ m.) as almost to resemble a river. Its greatest depth is 220 ft. It drains, through the Leven, into Morecambe Bay. Its banks are beautifully wooded and of moderate elevation, except at its head, which is enclosed by a circle of imposing fells. The E. bank is lined by villages and villas, and there are many single houses on the W. bank.

On Windermere in 1930 Sir Henry Segrave perished in breaking the record for speed-boats with a speed of 98¾ m.p.h. (see also p. 474).

Steamers (from Whitsun to late Sept.). From Lake Side station (see below) to *Bowness* in 35 min. (3/1, 2/4), to *Waterhead* in 1¼ hr. (3/11, 3/1), up and down the lake in 2¾ hrs. (6/2, 4/3). Steamers call at Storrs and Low Wood piers only if required. The steamers command fine views of the mountains at the head of the lake. Approaching Bowness they steer between the wood-clad *Belle Isle* (⅔ m. long), with a circular house (no adm.), and the E. bank. 6¼ m. *Bowness*, also the pier for *Windermere*, see below. — Passing the N. end of Belle Isle and clearing *Ladyholme* (N.T.) and other islets, we emerge on the open water of the beautiful upper reach of Windermere. The mountains at the head of the lake now assume their full value. Immediately in front is Fairfield, with a peep of Helvellyn over its W. (l.) shoulder; far to the left of it are the Langdale Pikes, Bowfell, and the Scafell Range, ruggedly imposing in spite of their moderate elevation; to the right are Red Screes, High Street, and Ill Bell; to the W. are Coniston Old Man and Wetherlam. To the l. (9¼ m.) appears the modern *Wray Castle* (N.T.). — Beyond (9¾ m.) *Low Wood* (r.) Bowfell and Scafell Pike are seen to the left of the Langdales, with the distant Great Gable rising over the top of Esk Hause. To the left opens *Pull Wyke.* — 10¾ m. *Waterhead* is ¾ m. from Ambleside (see below; bus) and 5 m. from *Grasmere* (bus). Opposite Waterhead, to the W., the Brathay enters the lake just after receiving the waters of the Rothay.

About 1 m. S.W. of the S. end of Windermere is **Newby Bridge** (*Swan*, R. & B. 19/, pens. 10 gs.; *Newby Bridge*, Easter–Oct., R. & B. 17/, pens. 8 gs.), where the lakeside road joins the Kendal–Barrow road (Rte. 54). **Lake Side** (*Lakeside*, R. & B. 22/, pens. 10 gs.), 1 m. N. on the W. bank, with the steamer pier (see above), is the terminus of the summer railway-service from the S. (Rte. 54).

Good view-points are *Finsthwaite Tower* (605 ft.) and *Gummer's How* (1054 ft.), ½ m. N. and 2½ m. N.E. of Newby Bridge.

FROM NEWBY BRIDGE TO BOWNESS by road, 7¾ m. (A 592), a well-wooded route keeping fairly close to the E. shore (road on W. bank, see below). We pass beneath Gummer's How (see above). — 4½ m. *Beech Hill Hotel* (R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7 gs.). — 5¾ m. *Storrs Point* (Storrs Hall, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 10 gs.) was the scene of a regatta held in 1825 in honour of Sir Walter Scott's 54th birthday, and witnessed by Wordsworth, Wilson, Canning, and Southey. — 7¾ m. *Bowness*, see below.

Windermere (400–500 ft.; *Windermere*, with fine view, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Elleray*), the settlement round the railway station of that name, lies amid woods on the S.W. slope of Orrest Head, c. 300 ft. above the lake and ¾ m. from it by the direct footpath to *Millerground Landing*. It practically forms one town (5701 inhab.) with the older Bowness, 1½ m. S.W. (bus), and both offer equally good headquarters for the S. part of the Lake District.

BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE (135–340 ft.) is situated in a picturesque bay on the E. side of Windermere and is the chief place on the lake.

Hotels. **Old England**, T.H., on the lake, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7 gs.; **Belsfield**, with fine grounds and views of the lake, Easter–Oct., R. & B. 18/, pens. 10 gs.; **Crown**, N.E. of the last, R. & B. 21/, pens. 9 gs.; **Royal**, an old family hotel in the village, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8½ gs.; **Wild Boar**, near the golf course, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7½ gs. — **Storrs Hall**, **Beech Hill**, see above. — **Windermere Hydro**, on Biskey How, Easter–Oct., R. & B. 20/, pens. 10 gs.

Motor-Buses from Bowness Pier to Windermere station; to *Kendal*; *Ambleside*, *Grasmere*, and *Keswick*; *Patterdale* and *Penrith*; *Newby Bridge* and *Ulverston*; *Grange*; *Cartmel*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES make tours to *Keswick*, *Furness Abbey*, *Coniston* and the *Langdales*, *Ullswater* and *Hawes Water*, eight lakes, twelve lakes, etc.

Steamers on the lake several times daily in summer (see above). — MOTOR BOATS make trips in the season.

Boats on the lake, obtainable at Millerground or Bowness. — PRIVATE MOTOR BOATS for hire. — *Regattas* (Royal Windermere Yacht Club) in the season. — *Bathing Place* at Millerground.

Golf Course on Crook Rd. (2 m. S.E.).

About 100 yds. from the pier is the parish church of *St. Martin*, consecrated in 1483. The E. window is made up of old stained glass (1300–1480) mostly from Cartmel Priory, including the coat-of-arms of John Washington (1403). At the E. end of the S. aisle is a memorial to Bishop Watson (see p. 467), by Flaxman.

The best general view of the lake is obtained from *Orrest Head (784 ft.), just N. of Windermere station. We cross the main road beside a fountain and pass through the second gate on the right, at the foot of the drive to the Windermere Hotel. The track (finger-posts) ascends through the woods of Elleray to (10 min.) the *Woodman's Cottage* and (10 min.) the summit (mountain indicator). The lake is visible practically from end to end. On the W., nearly straight across the lake, is the Coniston Old Man. To the right (N.) of this comes Wetherlam, then (beyond the dip of Wrynose Pass) Crinkle Crags, Pike o' Blisco, Scafell, Scafell Pike (14 m. distant), Bowfell, Great Gable, the prominent Langdale Pikes (over the N.W. angle of the lake), the wooded Loughrigg Fell (in front, between the Brathay and Rothay), Fairfield, Wansfell Pike (with Troutbeck at its foot), Red Screes (almost due N.), the long ridge of Caudale Moor, High Street, and the pyramidal Ill Bell. Helvellyn is not visible. The hills on the E. extend hence to Ingleborough in Yorkshire (S.E.). To the S. we see Morecambe Bay. Keeping to the right in descending, we pass *Elleray*, for forty years the country home of John Wilson ('Christopher North'; 1785–1854), and reach the Troutbeck road, leading back (l.) to (1 m.) Windermere. From a cross-roads on the way we may follow the 'Low Road' towards Bowness. Just S. of the fork the road reaches *Miller Brow* (260 ft.), another excellent point of view. Yet another is *Queen Adelaide's Hill* (259 ft.; N.T.), on the W. side of the road, ¼ m. nearer Bowness. — *Biskey How* (300 ft.), just E. of Bowness, affords a good view.

A pleasant round for walkers is to cross the lake by the ferry (see below) and then follow the unfrequented roads near the lake, always keeping to the left, past (2 m.) *Cunsey* and (3¾ m.) *Graythwaite*, amid woods, to (6 m.) *Lake Side*, where the steamers start, and (7 m.) *Newby Bridge*, whence they may return by bus.

FROM BOWNESS TO CONISTON VIÂ HAWKSHEAD, 10 m. We leave Bowness by the 'Low Road,' which runs S. to (1 m.) the *Ferry Nab* (footpath shorter), and cross the ferry (⅓ m.; 2*d*., cycle 3*d*., motor-cycle 6*d*., motor-car 1/–1/6; every 20 mins.). From the former *Ferry Hotel* (now a research station of the Freshwater Biological Association) the road ascends, skirting the *Claife Heights*, to (3 m.) *Far Sawrey*, and (3½ m.) *Near Sawrey*, with *Hill Top Farm* (N.T.; adm. in summer, weekdays 10–6, Sun. 2–6; 1/), the home of Beatrix Potter (1866–1943). It then descends, skirts the E. side of (4 m.) *Esthwaite Water* (1½ m. long and ¼–⅜ m. wide), and turns to the left beyond the pool known as the *Priest's Pot*. A bend to the right brings us to (5¾ m.) the quaint old village of **Hawkshead** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 140/; *Queen's Head*, R. & B. 8/, pens. 140/), with curious archways, alleys, and squares. The grammar school (adm. 3*d*.) founded by Abp. Sandys, a native of the place, in 1585, is no longer used as such. Wordsworth was a pupil here from 1778 to 1783 and his name is carved on one of the oaken desks. *Ann Tyson's Cottage*, where the poet lodged, is in the lane starting from the square opposite the Red Lion. The interesting church is mainly Elizabethan, with possible traces of Norman work. — At 6¼ m. we join the road from Ambleside at *Hawkshead Hall* (N.T.; adm. 3*d*.), once the property of Furness Abbey, with a 15th cent. gatehouse in which the manor courts were once held. From (7 m.) *Hawkshead Hill* a road leads right to Tarn Hows (p. 474). At (7½ m.) *High Cross* (647 ft.), the highest point of the route, we are joined by another road from Ambleside. As we descend we have *Yewdale Crag*, backed by Wetherlam, on our right. We keep to the right at the next fork. At the N. end of the lake we turn to the right. — 10 m. **Coniston,** see p. 474.

Other ways of reaching Coniston from Windermere are round the head of the lake (a drive of 13 m.) or viâ *Belle Grange* (boat from Millerground Landing), *High Wray*, *Outgate*, and *Tarn Hows* (a walk of 3–4 hrs., on footpaths nearly all the way, with good views).

From Windermere to *Ambleside*, *Grasmere*, and *Keswick*, see Rte. 55b; to *Patterdale* (Ullswater), see Rte. 55a.

AMBLESIDE, a prosperous little town (2343 inhab.), is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Rothay, ¾ m. from Lake Windermere (not visible) and at the foot of Wansfell Pike.

Hotels. Salutation, R. & B. 20/, pens. 9½ gs.; **White Lion,** R. & B. 14/, pens. 7½ gs.; **Vale View,** R. & B. 14/, pens. 8 gs.; **Brathay Fell,** unlic., March–Oct., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; **Hill Top,** unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 20/. — On the lake: at Waterhead, **Waterhead,** R. & B. 22/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Wateredge,** unlic., pens. 7½ gs.; on the Windermere road, 1¾ m. S., **Low Wood,** R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs.

Motor-Buses to *Bowness* and *Newby Bridge*; *Grasmere* and *Keswick*; *Coniston*; *Hawkshead*; *Dungeon Ghyll*. — MOTOR COACHES round Windermere; afternoon trips to Keswick, Coniston, Ullswater; day tours of seven, eight, or twelve lakes; etc. PRIVATE CARS for hire for the Langdales, Coniston, etc.

Steamers (pier at Waterhead, ¾ m. from the town) to Bowness and Lake Side, see p. 467. — BOATS for hire at Waterhead. — MOTOR BOAT trips.

Golf Course (9 holes) on Loughrigg Fell (see below).

The 19th cent. church of *St. Mary*, by Sir Geo. G. Scott, contains a memorial window to Wordsworth, and a large mural painting, by Gordon Ransom, representing the rushbearing festival, held on the last Sat. in July. On the Rydal road is a quaint 17th cent. bridge-house (N.T.).

A lane behind the Salutation Hotel ascends to (½ m.) the picturesque *Stock Gill Force*, a fall of about 70 ft. (adm. 3*d*.). — Near Waterhead is the *Borrans Field* (N.T.), with traces of a Roman camp. — *Jenkin Crag* and *Kelsick Scar* (N.T.), c. 1¼ m. S. of Ambleside, afford admirable views. — Other good points for short walks (e.g. *Loughrigg Terrace*, *Troutbeck*, *Colwith Force*, *Skelwith Force*, and *Wray Castle*) are mentioned below.

ASCENTS. ***Loughrigg Fell** (1101 ft.; views), S. of Grasmere and Rydal Water, may be ascended direct from *Miller Bridge*, W. of St. Mary's Church, viâ *Brow Head Farm*, in less than 1 hr. A slightly longer route is by the path beginning at *Clappersgate* (1 m. S.W.) and ascending through a gate (r.) opposite the point where the two alternative routes to Coniston diverge (see below). The descent (steepish) may be made to Loughrigg Terrace (see below) and Grasmere. — ⅓ m. beyond the entrance to Stock Gill (and 200 yds. beyond a gate) a stile (r.; finger-post) gives on to a distinctly marked path leading to the summit of **Wansfell Pike** (1587 ft.; *View), E. of Ambleside (¾–1 hr.). The descent may be made by a marked path on the S.E. slope to (1½ hr.) *Troutbeck* (p. 456). — *Nab Scar* (c. 1000 ft.), the S. buttress of Fairfield, is ascended viâ Rydal in 1¼ hr. We follow the road passing Rydal Mount, take a path to the left between walls, and (¼ hr. from the road) reach the open fell by a stepped stile. From Nab Scar we may follow the ridge N. to (1–1½ hr.) the summit of *Fairfield* (2863 ft.), but this fell is better ascended from Grasmere. — To the *Langdale Pikes*, see below.

TOUR OF THE LANGDALES, 19½ m. The road leads S.W., crossing (½ m.) *Rothay Bridge* and skirting the S. base of Loughrigg Fell. At (1 m.) *Clappersgate*, a colourful hamlet, the Hawkshead road crosses the bridge to the left. We, however, follow the left bank of the Brathay more or less closely to (3 m.)

Skelwith Bridge (Hotel, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 8 gs.). [About 300 yds. upstream is *Skelwith Force.*] We cross the bridge, turn to the right, and about 1 m. farther on, just beyond the top of the hill, diverge to the right from the main Coniston road. We descend rapidly to *Colwith Bridge*, and from the fork just beyond follow the left branch (narrow and steep) passing *Colwith Force* (key at cottage; 3*d.*) and ascending through the valley of **Little Langdale**, separated from Great Langdale to the N. by *Lingmoor Fell* (r.; c. 1500 ft.). 5 m. *Little Langdale*, a village with a small inn. Beyond *Little Langdale Tarn*, near *Fell Foot*, our road turns to the right (N.) and begins to cross the W. slope of Lingmoor toward Great Langdale. A sudden and striking *View of the Langdale Pikes opens out in front. On the left lies *Blea Tarn* (612 ft.). 7½ m. *Blea Tarn Farm*, where motors should turn back, is still "the one abode, no more" of the scene as it was when occupied by the 'Solitary' of Wordsworth's 'Excursion.' The abrupt descent from the top of the pass (c. 770 ft.) a little farther on passes *Wall End Farm* and soon brings us into sight of (9 m.) the *Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel* (R. & B. 20/, pens. 7 gs.), at the foot of the Langdale Pikes. 9¾ m. *Millbeck*, with the *New Dungeon Ghyll Hotel* (R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/).

***Dungeon Ghyll Force,** 1 m. from the Old Hotel and ½ m. from the New Hotel, has a vertical descent of 65 ft. and is framed by the perpendicular walls of a picturesque gorge. Above the fall a natural bridge is formed by two rocks wedged in the narrow ravine. — Ascents from Dungeon Ghyll, see below.

In returning from Dungeon Ghyll our route runs at first to the E. through ***Great Langdale**, a verdant valley N. of Lingmoor Fell, with c. 1000 acres of N.T. land. Its beck drains into Elterwater and the Brathay. Fine retrospects of the Pikes. Just short of (2 m.) *Chapel Stile*, where the fells are defaced by slate-quarries, the road forks. [The branch to the right, leading direct to (5½ m.) Ambleside, passes the village and tarn of *Elterwater* (187 ft.; Langdales Hotel, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.), and rejoins the outward route beyond (2⅓ m.) *Skelwith Bridge.*] The left-hand road (very hilly) leads past *Langdale Parish Church* and reaches (3¼ m.) *High Close* (523 ft.; view), the top of the depression between Loughrigg Fell and Silver How. [A footpath on the left, a little short of the summit, shortens the route to Grasmere by ½ m.] Descending the precipitous *Red Bank*, we enjoy an admirable *View of Grasmere. [A still finer view is obtained from *Loughrigg Terrace* (c. 300 ft.), reached by a path to the right.] The road skirts the S.W. margin of Grasmere to (4¾ m.) *Grasmere Village*. Hence to (8¾ m.) *Ambleside*, see Rte. 55B.

ASCENTS FROM DUNGEON GHYLL. The ascent of the **Langdale Pikes** (*Harrison Stickle* 2403 ft., *Pike o' Stickle* 2323 ft.), which requires 3–4½ hrs., hardly fulfils the promise made by the striking outline of the Pikes, as the view is much limited by the higher fells around. The best ascent is by the winding bridle-path to the left of Dungeon Ghyll. The two peaks are separated by a gully, and climbers are advised to make a detour to the left, round Loft Crag (whether they actually climb to the top of Pike o' Stickle or not), and approach the summit of Harrison Stickle from the N.W. The view includes Skiddaw and Saddleback, Helvellyn and Fairfield, the Coniston Fells, Bowfell, Great Langdale, and Windermere. The descent may be made over *Pavey Ark* (N.E.; fine crags) and thence round *Stickle Tarn* (1540 ft.) to *Mill Gill.* An alternative descent to (2 hrs.) Grasmere leads N.E. from the tarn to the top of *Blea Rigg* and thence down to the right of *Easedale Tarn.* — ***Bowfell** (2960 ft.) may be ascended from the Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel in 2–2½ hrs. viâ *Stool End Farm* and the shoulder known as the *Band.* The attractive view includes Skiddaw, the Scafell range, the Langdale Pikes, Windermere, Esthwaite Water, Devoke Water (S.W.), and the Solway Firth.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO KESWICK VIÂ DUNGEON GHYLL AND THE STAKE PASS (c. 22 m.; driving practicable to Dungeon Ghyll, 7½ m., and from Rosthwaite to Keswick, 6 m.; walk across the pass from Dungeon Ghyll to Rosthwaite, 3–4 hrs.). — From Ambleside to (7½ m.) the *Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel*, by Great Langdale, see above (9½ m. by Little Langdale, see above). The road ends here and we ascend the bridle-path up *Mickleden*, keeping to the right of the beck. To the left rises the *Band* (see above). Beyond (9¼ m.) a sheepfold the path bears to the right (Esk Hause path to the left), and zigzags up to (11¼ m.) the **Stake Pass** (1576 ft.; view of Skiddaw), the saddle between

Rossett Crag (l.) and *Pike o' Stickle* (see above). At (12 m.) the foot of the pass we cross the *Stake Beck* and descend (rough path) along the right bank of the *Langstrath Beck*, crossing to the left bank in ¾ m. more. 15 m. *Stonethwaite*. ½ m. farther on we join the Borrowdale road and turn to the right. 16 m. *Rosthwaite*, and thence to (22 m.) *Keswick*, see Rte. 55B.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO CONISTON viâ Barn Gates, with return viâ Oxenfell (16 m.). — At (1 m.) *Clappersgate* (see p. 470) we diverge to the left from the road to Skelwith Bridge (our return route, see below) and cross *Brathay Bridge*. A little beyond the bridge our road turns to the left and runs S., passing *Brathay Hall* (l.). 2¼ m. We diverge to the right from the Hawkshead road (p. 469) and climb to (3 m.) *Barn Gates* (Drunken Duck; 425 ft.; view). Hence we ascend to (5 m.) *High Cross* (647 ft.; view of Esthwaite Water), where we join the road from Bowness to (7½ m.) *Coniston* (comp. p. 469). — The return-route leads N. through *Yewdale*. After 1½ m. the Oxenfell road turns to the right and ascends past *Yewdale Farm*. The road turns to the left and ascends along the *Guards Beck* to (3½ m.) the top of the *Oxenfell Pass* (526 ft.). Fine views as we descend into the valley of the Brathay. To the left is *Elterwater*. 4¼ m. Road leading (l.) to *Colwith Force*. Our road descends to the right to (5¼ m)*Skelwith Bridge*. Hence to (8¼ m.) *Ambleside*, see above.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO WASDALE HEAD. For this route, we may go to (7½ m.) *Dungeon Ghyll* and proceed thence (3½–5 hrs.) by the track (comp. above) up *Rossett Gill* and over ***Esk Hause** (2370 ft.), near the summit of which meet the passes from Langdale, Wasdale, Eskdale, and Borrowdale. The highest point of the hause (2490 ft.) is just to the left. In bad weather map and compass should be carefully consulted. — Another route from Dungeon Ghyll crosses to Little Langdale and thence by the *Wrynose Pass* and the *Hardknott Pass* to *Eskdale* and *Boot* (comp. Rte. 55D), whence we reach (6 m.) Wasdale Head viâ *Burnmoor Tarn* (in all c. 22 m.).

From Ambleside to *Patterdale* (Ullswater), see Rte. 55A.

***Grasmere** (208 ft.; 75 ft. deep), barely 1 m. long and fully ½ m. wide, with a green islet in the midst, is the roundest of the lakes. About ¼ m. from its N. end, and a little aside from the main road to Keswick, lies the village of **GRASMERE** (1173 inhab.), the home for fourteen years of William Wordsworth (1770–1850), who has left unsung but few points in the beautiful environs. Grasmere is an excellent centre for excursions, especially on foot.

Hotels. Prince of Wales, Apr.–Oct., on the lake, R. & B. 21/, pens. 9 gs.; **Rothay**, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Swan**, R. & B. 17/, pens. 9 gs.; **Moss Grove**, unlic., R. & B. 17/, pens. 7 gs.; **Dale Lodge**, Easter–Oct., unlic., R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.; **Red Lion**, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/.

Motor-Buses to *Ambleside*, *Bowness*, and *Kendal*; and *Keswick*. — MOTOR COACHES as from Ambleside (see p. 470).

Boats on the lake.

***Sports** on Thurs. nearest Aug. 20th; guides' race up and down Butter Crags, wrestling (Cumberland and Westmorland style), hound trail, etc. — *Rush-bearing Service* in the church on the Sat. nearest Aug. 5th (St. Oswald's Day).

Part of the church of *St. Oswald*, which is "for duration built, not raised in nice proportion," may date back to the 13th century. Wordsworth is buried in the churchyard and commemorated in the church (head by Woolner). His wife (d. 1859), his sister Dorothy (d. 1855), and Hartley Coleridge (d. 1849) likewise lie in the churchyard, where there is also a memorial to A. H. Clough (d. at Florence in 1861). From 1799 to 1808 Wordsworth lived at **Dove Cottage* (adm. weekdays, 10–1 and 2–6; 6*d*.), about 200 yds. N. of the Prince of Wales Hotel. A collection of relics and local 'bygones' is housed in the *Wordsworth Museum* (adm. 10–1, except Fri. morn., and 2–6; 6*d*.), across the lane. Wordsworth removed in 1808 to *Allan Bank*, at the other end of the village, and in 1811 to the *Parsonage*, opposite the church, which he quitted for Rydal Mount in 1813. Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859) succeeded Wordsworth as the tenant of Dove Cottage, which remained his headquarters until 1830.

The so-called *Wishing Gate*, on the old road, less than ½ m. S. of Dove Cottage, commands a favourite view of Grasmere. — *Tongue Gill Force*, a very pretty little waterfall, 1¾ m. N.E., is reached by a slight digression (r.) from the route up Helvellyn (comp. below). — *Helm Crag* (1299 ft.), N. of Grasmere, is ascended (c. 1 hr.) less for its view than for the curious crags described by Wordsworth as the "Astrologer, sage Sidrophel," and an "Ancient Woman cowering beside her rifted cell." We follow the Easedale road (see below) to a point about 600 yds. beyond the foot-bridge, ascend to the right between houses, pass through a gate (r.) and ascend along a wall. At the highest point of this wall we take the grassy path to the left. — ***Walk round Grasmere** (4 m.). We follow the road on the W. bank to (1½ m.) *Red Bank* (view), and there take a lane to the left, leading along *Loughrigg Terrace* (c. 300 ft.; views). We descend to the foot-bridge across the Rothay between Grasmere and Rydal Water (2 m.), and return by the road on the E. bank of the former (2 m.) or by the old road (higher). Or we may continue along the terrace and make a circuit of Rydal Water (2 m. more). *Loughrigg Fell* is ascended from High Close in ½ hr. — ***Easedale Tarn** (915 ft.) is 2½ m. from Grasmere. The road leads to the N.W. from near the Rothay Hotel, and after ½ m. crosses the *Easedale Beck*. Avoiding the turn to the right, walkers cross the beck again 250 yds. farther on by a bridge of slate slabs and ascend on the right bank. About 1 m. higher up we see the white *Sour Milk Force*. The tarn is about ½ m. beyond. This walk may be continued to (3½ m.) *Dungeon Ghyll* viâ *Stickle Tarn*. — *Silver How* (1345 ft.), ¾ hr. from the Red Lion Hotel viâ *Allan Bank* (see above), commands a view of half a dozen lakes. It may readily be combined with the Easedale Tarn trip; or we may descend S. to Langdale Church viâ *Meg's Gill*. — *Nab Scar* (see p. 470), is another point within easy reach of Grasmere. — From Grasmere to *Patterdale*, see p. 455.

Ascents. Grasmere is the most frequent base for the ascent of **Helvellyn** (3118 ft.; 3¼–4 hrs.). From Grasmere to (2¼ hrs.) *Grisedale Tarn*, see p. 455. Beyond the tarn we diverge to the left from the Patterdale track and ascend in zigzags to (½ hr.) *Dollywaggon Pike* (2810 ft.), the S. end of the Helvellyn ridge. The incline hence to (½ hr.) the main summit is comparatively slight. *View, see p. 454. Descent to *Patterdale*, see p. 454; to *Keswick*, see p. 459. — **Fairfield** (2863 ft.) is ascended from Grasmere in 1½–2 hrs. We turn into a lane beside (¾ m.) the Swan Hotel and ascend thence viâ *Stone Arthur* (1652 ft.) and *Great Rigg* (2513 ft.). Or (better) we may diverge from the Helvellyn route (see above) at the top of *Grisedale Hause*. Helvellyn dominates the view. — The **Langdale Pikes** (see above, 3–3¾ hrs.) may be ascended either viâ *Dungeon Ghyll* or viâ *Easedale Tarn* and *Stickle Tarn* (comp. above).

From Grasmere to Borrowdale viâ Easedale (to Rosthwaite 3¼–4¼ hrs.). We diverge to the left from the Helm Crag route at the point where it ascends between two houses (see above) and follow the pony-track up *Far Easedale Gill*. After about 1 m. we cross the beck by *Stythwaite Steps*. The track ascends along the beck to (3 m.) the head of the Easedale Valley (c. 1600 ft.). We cross the head of the *Wythburn Valley* (descending to the right; usually very wet), and re-ascend to (4 m.) *Greenup Edge* (2000 ft.; view), between *High Raise* (l.; 2500 ft.) and *Ullscarf* (r.; 2370 ft.). In descending we turn to the right (N.; route indicated by small cairns on big rocks). Below *Lining Crag* the path again becomes clear, descending along the right bank of *Greenup Gill.* Borrowdale is now in view. At (6 m.) *Stonethwaite* we cross the beck. Hence to (7 m.) *Rosthwaite*, see p. 472. — From Grasmere to *Keswick*, by road, see Rte. 55B. Keswick may be reached also viâ *Dunmail Raise, Harrop Tarn* or *Armboth Fell*, and *Watendlath* (4–4½ hrs.).

Coniston Water (143 ft.), formerly known as *Thurston Mere*, lies wholly within Lancashire, parallel with and 5 m. W. of Windermere. Just over 5 m. long and ¼–½ m. wide, it presents a less imposing version of that larger lake. The N. end, overlooked by Coniston Old Man and other fells, is the finest part; but the view down the lake (especially from near Tarn Hows, see below) is very attractive also.

The village of **CONISTON,** a good tourist-centre, beautifully situated at the foot of the Old Man and Yewdale Crags, ½ m. from the W. bank of the lake at its N. end, is the terminus of a branch-railway from *Foxfield* (Rte. 54).

Hotels. Waterhead, ¾ m. E., near the lake, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Sun,** R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; **Crown, Black Bull,** at both, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 7 gs.

Steamer service on the lake suspended. — BOATS on the lake.

Motor-Buses to *Ambleside*, with connections for Windermere and Keswick, and to *Ulverston.* — MOTOR COACH TOURS in summer.

Coniston is as closely associated with John Ruskin (1819–1900) as Grasmere is with Wordsworth. Ruskin is buried in a corner of the churchyard, under a 'runic' cross. About 100 yds. N. of the church is the *Ruskin Museum* (open on week-days, 10–6; adm. 1*d.*), containing drawings and MSS. by Ruskin, minerals collected by him, a 'rock harmonicon' (a dulcimer of 3 octaves made for Ruskin of Skiddaw stone), photographs, books, and personal relics from Brantwood (see below). Adjoining is the *Coniston Institute.* On Coniston Water in 1939 Sir Malcolm Campbell broke the record for speed-boats, with a speed of 141¾ m.p.h.

TOUR ROUND THE LAKE, 13¾ m. The Old Man, to the N.W., is the dominant feature throughout the drive. We leave Coniston by the Bowness road, and then round the head of the lake. At 1½ m. (l.) is *Tent Lodge*, where Tennyson once sojourned. On the same side, 1 m. farther on, is *Brantwood*, the home of Ruskin from 1871 until his death in 1900. Earlier tenants were the engraver Linton and the poet Gerald Massey. The house now belongs to the Education Trust (adm. 10–12.30 and 2–5; 1/). *Coniston Hall* (nearly opposite), now a farmhouse, was once the chief seat of the Le Flemings. The banks lower down the lake are beautifully wooded. ½ m. beyond (6¾ m.) *High Nibthwaite*, at the foot of the lake, we turn r. to cross the Crake and join the road from Greenodd (Rte. 54; buses). 11¼ m. *Torver.* Helvellyn, Fairfield, and Red Screes come into sight as we proceed (N.E.). 13¾ m. Coniston.

SHORT WALKS. To reach ***Tarn Hows** (2½ m.), the best point of view near Coniston (4520 acres of N.T. land, running N. from Coniston Water and W. to the Duddon Valley), we follow the Ambleside road to a point about ¾ m. beyond the Waterhead Hotel and nearly opposite *Waterhead House.* Hence we ascend to the left through a woody dale, to (2 m. from Coniston) *Tarn Hows Farm* (l.). At (2½ m.) the top of the hill we come suddenly upon the tarn, set in a delightful hollow, among heather, bracken, and the soft greenery of plantations. The high ground on the opposite side of the valley commands a beautiful *View. From this point we may either descend to the Bowness road at *Hawkshead Hill*, or retrace our steps until we come upon a steep path descending (r.) through *Tom Gill* into *Yewdale*—The route to (2½ m.) **Tilberthwaite Gill**, a romantic little rocky glen, traversed by a series of footbridges, step-ladders, wooden galleries, and planks (at present out of repair), is indicated below. At the top of the gorge is a pretty little waterfall. The return may be varied by striking direct from the waterfall to Coniston (path rough and muddy); or by a track descending N. of the gorge to Tilberthwaite Farm, with fine downward views into the cleft.

Ascents. The *Coniston Old Man (i.e. *Allt Maen*, steep or high rock; 2635 ft.) is ascended in 1½–2 hrs. Its sides are disfigured by copper mines and slate quarries, and many different tracks lead to the summit. The best route is by a track above and left of the *Church Beck*, eventually bending to the left towards a slate quarry near *Low Water* (1786 ft.). Thence we climb to the S., passing another quarry. The *View is one of great variety and charm. Named from left to right and beginning on the N. are the Carrs and Wetherlam (in the foreground), Skiddaw, Saddleback, the serrated ridge of Helvellyn, Fairfield, Red Screes, High Street (N.E.), the pyramidal Ill Bell, Esthwaite Water, part of Windermere, Ingleborough and other Yorkshire hills (in the distance), Coniston Water (S.E.), Morecambe Bay and the sea (S.), Snowdon (S.W.; in very clear weather), the tiny Blind Tarn (in the foreground), Devoke Water (W.) with the sea and the Isle of Man beyond it, and the Scafell group (N.W.). Immediately to the W. is the precipitous *Dow Crag* (2555 ft.), with *Goat's Water* at its foot (not visible from the summit). The descent may be made W. and S.W. over Dow Crag to the *Walna Scar Pass* (see below); to the N.W., viâ *Seathwaite Tarn* (1210 ft.; now a reservoir), to the *Duddon Valley* (see below); or to the N. to the *Wrynose Pass* (p. 479; 2–2¼ hrs.), viâ *Brim Fell* (2611 ft.), *Great How Crags* (2625 ft.) and *Carrs* (2575 ft.). A favourite round for good walkers is to keep along the ridge to the top of Wetherlam (see below) and descend thence to *Little Langdale* (p. 471; 3 hrs.). — **Wetherlam** (2502 ft.) is ascended from Coniston viâ the *Tilberthwaite Glen* (see below) in 1½–2 hrs. The view is fine and fairly extensive.

From Coniston to Dungeon Ghyll, 8 m. The road, impracticable for cars, strikes N. from the Bowness road by the Black Bull Hotel and follows *Yewdale*, with *Yewdale Crag* (1050 ft.) to the left. At (1½ m.) the fork we bear left, ascending through *Tilberthwaite Glen*. To the right are *Raven Crag*, *Ivy Crag*, and *Holme Fell*. *Tilberthwaite Gill* (see above) diverges to the left 1 m. above the fork. Beyond (2¾ m.) *High Tilberthwaite Farm* we pass through the gate on the left. After passing some slate quarries we descend, keeping roughly to the W. (l.), to cross the Brathay below (4¼ m.) the farm of *Fell Foot*. Hence viâ Blea Tarn to (8 m.) *Dungeon Ghyll*, see p. 471.

From Coniston to the Duddon Valley and Eskdale, viâ the Walna Scar Pass and Birker Moor. The route described below (11 m., in 4–5 hrs.) is the shortest and for walkers only. Walking may be avoided altogether by driving viâ *Broughton* (Rte. 54) and *Ulpha* (see below). — We pass under the railway, to the N. of the station, and follow the Walna Scar cart-road, which reaches the open fell at (1 m.) a point where five tracks meet. Our road (finger-posts) keeps the direction we have been following and passes the tiny *Boo Tarn*. After 1 m. the track to Goat's Water, Dow Crag, and Coniston Old Man diverges to the right. Good retrospects as we ascend to (3½ m.) *Walna Scar Pass* (1990 ft.; *View). The descending route bears first to the left and then to the right, soon skirting *Long House Gill*. At (5 m.) *Long House* we bear to the left, join (5½ m.) the Duddon valley road (r. for Langdale), and follow it S. to (6 m.) *Seathwaite* (Inn). In the churchyard is the grave of 'Wonderful Walker,' rector and benevolent despot of the parish for 67 years (1735–1802), "a Pastor such as Chaucer's verse portrays," who, with a stipend of less than £50, brought up and liberally educated a large family, besides leaving a fortune of £2000. In summer a bus plies between Seathwaite (not to be confounded with the Seathwaite in Borrowdale) and (8 m.) *Broughton* (Rte. 54).

The ***Duddon Valley**, which we have now reached, is described in Wordsworth's series of charming sonnets with singular fidelity to nature. The river descends, in a wonderful series of bends and water-breaks, from the sterile ridges of the Wrynose Pass to the stony levels near *Cockley Beck*, the deeply graven cleft at *Birks Bridge*, and the fine gorge just above Seathwaite. The N.W. bank between the Wrynose Pass and *Grass Gars* (see below) lies within the confines of the Hardknott National Forest Park (see Rte. 55D). Farther down the scene becomes tamer, till the stream sleeps through its last marsh to its junction with the sea. — Those who wish to return to Coniston viâ Broughton follow the road leading S.W. from Seathwaite. 1½ m. Bridge over the *Duddon*. 3 m. *Ulpha* (pron. 'Oofa'; Traveller's Rest, pens. 18/–21/), where the fell road to Eskdale Green (fair surface, but bad descent on the Eskdale side) diverges to the right. From Ulpha to (8 m.) *Broughton* (Rte. 54) we may follow either bank of the stream.

Walkers making direct from Seathwaite to Eskdale follow the road N. About ½ m. beyond the junction of the Walna Scar road we take a steep grassy path to the left, cross the Duddon by (1 m.) stepping-stones, and ascend (with *Gill Spout* on the left) to the abandoned farm of (1¾ m.) *Grass Gars*, the last house we shall see before reaching Eskdale. Here we choose the track to the right, crossing *Birker Moor* and skirting the S. slopes of *Harter Fell* (r.; 2140 ft.). At (3¼ m.) a fork we take the track to the left and descend rapidly to (4½ m.) the main Eskdale road (Rte. 55D). This is reached at a point near the *Woolpack Inn* (a little to the right). To reach *Boot* we follow the road to the left (W.) for about 1 m. and then turn to the right.

D. Ennerdale, Wasdale, Scafell, and Eskdale

From the outside this W. section of the Lake District is most naturally approached from the road or railway between *Ravensglass* on the S. and *Whitehaven* on the N. (see Rte. 54; through-carriages from London). It communicates with other parts of the district by various passes.

Ennerdale Water (368 ft.), the northernmost lake in this section, is about 2½ m. long and ½–¾ m. wide. The lake and its dale deserve a visit, but the approaches from the W. are uninteresting. The lower slopes have been afforested by the government, but above c. the 1250 ft. contour and E. of the Black Sail track the dale is held by the National Trust.

From Whitehaven (Rte. 54) the approach by road is viâ the half-derelict mining town of *Cleator Moor*, whence it is 3½ m. to *Ennerdale Bridge* (the churchyard of which is the scene of Wordsworth's 'The Brothers') and 1¾ m. more to the *Angler's Inn* (R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.), at the foot of the lake. — A motor-bus runs from Whitehaven to Ennerdale Bridge on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat.

The character of the lake is stern and solemn, and the mountains encircling it vie in grandeur with any in the district. The Steeple and Pillar group forms a specially fine combination beyond its head.

FROM ENNERDALE TO WASTWATER (9¾ m., in 3–3½ hrs.). From the Angler's Inn we follow the N. bank of the lake (views). Beyond (2½ m.) its head we ascend on the right bank of the river Liza (cart-road), with the Steeple and Pillar towering on our right. Beyond (3¾ m.) *Gillerthwaite Farm* (now a Youth Hostel) a path crossing a small bridge to the right ascends to the foot of the famous *Pillar Rock* (p. 464). About 2½ m. farther on our path joins the route from Buttermere near a small Youth Hostel. From this point over the *Black Sail Pass* to (9¾ m.) *Wasdale Head*, see p. 464. — From the Angler's Inn to *Scale Hill*, *Crummock Water*, and *Buttermere*, see p. 462.

***Wastwater** (200 ft.), the most grim and savage of all the lakes, is just over 3 m. long, ½ m. wide, and 260 ft. deep. The most characteristic feature of the imposing landscape is the almost perpendicular series of the **Screes* on its S.E. bank, culminating in *Illgill Head* (1978 ft.). Around the head of the lake rise Yewbarrow, Kirk Fell, Great Gable, Lingmell, Scafell Pike, and Scafell—a magnificent group. The timber near its foot makes a splendid foreground. The lake is subject to sudden squalls from the S.

Wastwater is best approached from the S.W., and the most convenient starting-point is *Seascale* (Rte. 54), whence a motor-bus runs to (2½ m.) Gosforth, where the road crosses the Barrow–Whitehaven road. It then turns r. and forks l., bridges the Bleng and (after a steep climb) descends to (6¾ m.) *Nether Wasdale* (Strands Hotel, temp., R. & B. 10/, pens. 5 gs.), 1 m. from the S. end of Wastwater. Thence the road runs along the N.W. bank (*Views) to (12¼ m.) *Wasdale Head.* A narrow road on the left, 3 m. beyond Gosforth, passes close to the prominent crag of *Buckbarrow* and in 2½ m. joins the lakeside road 3½ m. from Wasdale Head. — Wasdale Head may be reached from *Ravenglass* (Rte. 54) by taking the miniature railway to (7 m.) *Dalegarth*, and walking thence (6¼ m. more) viâ *Boot* and *Burnmoor Tarn* (see below).

Wasdale Head (*Wastwater Hotel*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), or *Wastdale Head*, in a deep and mountain-girt hollow, 1 m. from the N.E. end of Wastwater, is the headquarters for many fine ascents and excursions and the chief centre of British rock-climbing. The Fell and Rock Climbing Club have a hut (members only) at Brackenrigg. The great rock-faces are on Scafell, Great Gable (N. front; Napes Ridges on S. side), and Pillar (Pillar Rock on N. side), but there are scores of other interesting courses in the gills and upper crags. A good deal of snow and ice work is done at Christmas and Easter. The quaint church is one of the smallest in England (42 ft. by 16 ft.). William Ritson (1807–90), a former landlord of the hotel, was a typical Cumberland 'statesman' or yeoman farmer, famous for his yarns, and forming a link with the Wilson and Wordsworth group.

WALK ROUND WASTWATER (12 m.). The route recommended is to descend along the N.W. bank and return to Wasdale Head viâ the top of the Screes (fine and varying views). We ascend to the S. end of the Screes viâ *Hawl Gill* and descend to Wasdale Head viâ the *Burnmoor Tarn* track (see below). The Screes are most imposing, however, when seen from close below them.

ASCENTS. The Scafell Mountains, S.E. of Wasdale Head, form the most imposing group in the Lake District. The top of Scafell Pike, the highest summit in England, was presented in 1919 by Lord Leconfield to the National Trust as a War memorial, and in 1925 all Scafell and Scafell Pike above 2000 ft. was added to this gift. Though the usual routes are quite safe in good weather, great care should be exercised in mist. — *Scafell Pike (3210 ft.) is the most repaying climb (2–3 hrs.). The usual route is viâ Lingmell Gill. We cross (½ m.) the *Lingmell Beck* and a wall, and ascend towards the S. round the base of *Lingmell* (2649 ft.) which rises to the left. Higher up we cross another wall and the *Lingmell Gill*, reaching the foot of (½–¾ hr.) *Brown Tongue*. The fine rocks in front are part of Scafell. We ascend the tongue, in c. ½ m. bearing to the left, and after ½ hr., in the dip between Lingmell and Scafell Pike, we turn to the right. Hence to the top, ¼–⅓ hr. A finer and harder route ascends W. viâ (½ m.) *Burnthwaite*, following the general course of the Lingmell Beck. After ½ m. more our path diverges to the right from the Sty

Head track just before its steep rise. We bend to the right and ascend, keeping well to the right of the fine chasm of *Piers Gill.* In ¾–1 hr. more we join the above-described route in the hollow between Lingmell and the Pike. A more leisurely route goes on from the above-mentioned fork to the *Sty Head* and (2½ m.) *Esk Hause* and ascends thence to the right to (1½ m.) the top. The *View includes Skiddaw and a bit of Derwentwater (N.), Helvellyn and Fairfield (N.E.), the High Street range (E.), Ingleborough (in the distance) and part of Windermere (S.E.), the Coniston Old Man (S.S.E.), Black Combe and the Duddon estuary, and Snowdon (S.), the sea, the Isle of Man, and (at times) the Mourne Mountains in Ireland (S.W. and W.). The descent may be made to *Dungeon Ghyll* (marked path) or to *Rosthwaite* (marked path). — **Scafell** (3162 ft.) also may, of course, be ascended from Wasdale Head, either viâ *Brown Tongue* (see above) or viâ *Burnmoor Tarn* (p. 479), with about the same expenditure of time and energy as Scafell Pike. This, however, is not recommended to those who have climbed the latter summit. It is much better to combine the two (1 hr. extra) by passing from one to the other by the *Mickledore* ridge (not difficult in good weather). From Scafell Pike we descend to the S.W. to (¼ hr.) the ridge, cross it, turn to the right, and follow a grassy terrace (between Scafell and its screes) to (¼ hr.) the foot of *Lord's Rake*, a steep scree slope. The way thence to (½ hr.) the summit is unmistakable. The view is similar to that from the Pike, but more of Wastwater is visible. The direct descent (steep and laborious) is on the W. side, viâ *Green How* and *Hard Rigg*, to (1 hr.) the Burnmoor Tarn track above *Wasdale Head Hall* (about 1½ m. from the Wasdale Head hotel). — The *View from **Great End** (2984 ft.), the N.E. massif of the Scafell group, is even finer than that from Scafell Pike (Derwentwater and Borrowdale are marked features). It is easily reached from Scafell Pike in ¾ hr. The most direct descent is to (¾ hr.) *Esk Hause* (p. 472). — *Lingmell* (2649 ft.), the grassy W. member of the Scafell group, is sometimes ascended (no difficulty) en route to Scafell Pike (similar but less extensive view). — ***Great Gable** (2949 ft.) is one of the finest ascents from Wasdale Head (easiest viâ Sty Head Pass; 1 hr.). *Kirk Fell* (2631 ft.; viâ Black Sail Pass) and *Yewbarrow* (2058 ft.; *View of Wastwater) may also be ascended. — **Piers Gill*, a chasm on the E. side of Lingmell, 2 m. E. of Wasdale Head, is a fine thing for the ordinary tourist to look at but not enter. — From Wasdale Head to *Ambleside*, see p. 472; to *Boot*, see below; to *Ennerdale*, see p. 476; to *Keswick*, see pp. 463–4.

Eskdale, descending S.W. to the coast from between the Scafell range on the W. and the fells stretching S. from Bow Fell on the E., has (like the Duddon Valley) no lake on its floor. Its mountains and waterfalls, however, repay a visit.

The narrow-gauge railway mentioned on p. 449 brings us in summer from *Ravenglass* viâ (4½ m.) *Eskdale Green* (Bower House, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 23/6) to (6½ m.) *Dalegarth*, half-way up the dale, while *Esk Hause* forms the approach from other parts of the district to its head. A rough and narrow road, on the line of the old Roman road, connects it with the Duddon Valley and the Langdales.

Boot (*Woolpack*, 1 m. E., R. & B. 11/, pens. 20/; *Burnmoor Inn*), ¼ m. above the terminus of the railway, is a small village on the beck descending from Burnmoor Tarn, 250 yds. N. of the main road and ½ m. from the Esk.

The chief attraction near Boot is ***Dalegarth Force** or *Stanley Gill*, which though not very high (60 ft.), is from its setting deservedly regarded as the finest waterfall in the Lake District. On joining the main road, we turn to the right and follow it towards the W. to (⅓ m.) a school. Opposite this we turn to the left and cross the Esk to (¼ m.) *Dalegarth Hall*, a quaint old farmhouse. We follow a wall E. (l.) thence, and the gate for the fall is the third on the left (1¼ m. from Boot). Fine view from the open fell ¼ m. above the fall

To see something of **Upper Eskdale** we follow the road to the E. to a point about 1½ m. beyond the Woolpack Inn (near the foot of the Hardknott Pass). Here we diverge to the left, pass the farm of *Butterilket*, turn to the right, and ascend along the left bank of the Esk to (2 m.) the small but charming *Esk Falls*. We may follow the Esk hence to (1½ hr.) *Esk Hause* (N.W.), or the *Lingcove Beck* (N.E.) to *Three Tarns* (S. slope of Bow Fell) and (2 hrs.) *Dungeon Ghyll* (p. 471), but clear weather is desirable. The whole of Upper Eskdale—E. of the river Esk from Wha House Bridge (c. 1 m. E. of the Woolpack) upward; S. and W. of Esk Hause, Bowfell, Crinkle Crags, Pike o' Blisco and the Wrynose Pass; and N. of the Duddon—is now contained in the Hardknott National Forest Park, administered by the Forestry Commission.

ASCENTS. **Scafell** (see above) is ascended in 4–5 hrs. We diverge to the left from the main road, ¾ m. E. of the Woolpack, and follow a lane (fingerpost) to *Bird How* and (¾ m.) *Taw House*. After ¾ m. more the track crosses a bridge, with a small waterfall on each side of it, beyond which it ascends to the left in zigzags. It then turns to the right and curves round towards the N. (not always very clear), passing to the right of *High Scarth Crag* (1458 ft.). In about ¾ hr. we reach *Cam Spout*, descending from the *Mickledore* ridge (see above). We ascend to the right of the beck, turn to the left and reach (½ hr.) the top. A less interesting route diverges from the Burnmoor Tarn track at *Gill Bank* and ascends the long slope to the right (passing *Eel Tarn* and *Stony Tarn*) until it joins the path described above. — The route up **Scafell Pike** (see above) coincides with that described above as far as Cam Spout. The direct route thence (20–30 min.; laborious) is to climb to the top of Mickledore and turn to the right.

FROM BOOT TO AMBLESIDE viâ the Hardknott Pass and the Wrynose Pass (16 m.; a walk of at least 5 hrs.: route unsuitable for motor-cars). From Boot to (2¾ m.) the beginning of the Hardknott route, see above. Our road (rough) ascends to the E. to (3¾ m.) the **Hardknott Pass** (1290 ft.), between *Harter Fell* (2140 ft.; r.) and *Hard Knott* (1803 ft.; l.). Fine view of Eskdale and Scafell. Just to the left of the road, at the head of the first steep rise from Eskdale, is *Hardknott Castle*, an interesting example of a Roman camp. We now descend into the upper part of the Duddon Valley. At (5 m.) *Cockley Beck* (N.T.) our road begins the ascent to Wrynose Pass, while the road to the right descends along the Duddon. 7¼ m. **Wrynose Pass** (1270 ft.), with the 'Three Shire Stone,' where Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmorland meet. As we descend *Pike o' Blisco* (2304 ft.) rises to the left and Little Langdale opens up in front. 9 m. *Fell Foot* and thence to (16 m.) *Ambleside*, see p. 471.

FROM BOOT TO WASDALE HEAD VIÂ BURNMOOR TARN, 6 m. The track ascends N. along the *Whillan Beck*, passing (¾ m.) the farm of *Gill Bank*. It reaches (3 m.) its culminating point near *Burnmoor Tarn* (832 ft.). It then descends (views) to the head of *Wastwater* and (6 m.) the hotel at *Wasdale Head*.

FROM BOOT TO ULPHA (DUDDON VALLEY), 7 m. We follow the road up the glen of *Stanley Gill* (*Dalegarth Force*, see above) and pass (2 m.) the farm of *Low Ground*. Just beyond this the road forks. Walkers may keep straight on to (2½ m.) *Birkerthwaite*, beyond which a somewhat blind path crosses *Black Moor* and rejoins the road 1¼ m. farther on. The driving route (rough) takes the right branch at the fork, passes (2½ m.) *High Ground*, and ¼ m. farther on joins the Eskdale–Ulpha road, where we turn left. [The high-lying *Devoke Water* (765 ft.) is ½ m. straight ahead.] 7 m. *Ulpha*, see p. 476.

56. THE ISLE OF MAN

The **ISLE OF MAN** (227 sq. m.; 49,338 inhab.), situated in the Irish Sea, midway between England and Ireland (c. 30 m. from both) and 16 m. S. of Barrow Head in Scotland, is 33 m. long and 12 m. broad. In early August the more accessible pleasure-resorts and beauty spots are apt to be overcrowded with excursionists from the industrial towns of N. England and the Midlands; but farther afield the island, mountainous except in the extreme N., has a wealth of attractive scenery in its wooded glens and cliff-bound coast that well repays exploration and is not overrun even in the height of the season (Whitsun to late Sept.). The inhabitants still preserve some of their old-world customs, though the Manx language (akin to Gaelic, with a Scandinavian flavour, especially in proper names) has almost died out. Of the antiquities the most important are the *Crosses, decorated with interlaced patterns and Norse runes; the churches, though small and ancient, are of little interest. — The roads are good, motor coaches and cars for hire are abundant at moderate charges, and the Isle of Man Road Services control an excellent service of buses to all parts of the island. — The Manx cat (now rare) is a tailless variety of the domestic cat.

History and Administration. *Ellan Vannin* or *Mannin* (perhaps 'middle isle'), the place-names in which are mostly of Norse or Celtic origin, has no very authentic early history. In the 9th cent. it was conquered by the Norwegians, 'Orry the Dane' being the first Norse ruler, but about 1266 it became subject to Scotland by purchase. Edward I of England, however, intervened, and from 1341 it has been under English overlordship. Its first viceroys, the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, called themselves 'Kings of Man' and were crowned in Peel Cathedral. In 1406 Henry IV bestowed the island upon the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, the fourth of whom changed his title in 1505 to 'Lord of Man,' on the ground that he would rather be a great lord than a petty king. During the Civil War the island was held for the king by the 7th or 'great' Earl of Derby, but after his execution in 1651 it was surrendered by the receiver-general, William Christian, the Illiam Dhône ('brown-haired William') of Manx history. In 1765 the Duke of Atholl, descendant and successor of the Earls of Derby, sold his sovereignty for £70,000 to the Crown, which in 1825 acquired also the manorial and other rights for £417,144. — The chief industries of the island are agriculture and catering for visitors.

A form of home rule prevails in the Isle of Man. The COURT OF TYNWALD, the legislative and executive authority, consists of the *Lieutenant-Governor* (Sir Geoffrey Rhodes Bromet), the *Council*, and the *House of Keys*, one of the oldest legislative assemblies in the world, with 24 elected members. The Council includes the bishop, the two deemsters or judges, the attorney-general, all appointed by the Crown, two nominees of the Lieut.-Governor, and four members elected from the House of Keys. British Acts of Parliament do not apply to the Isle of Man, unless it be expressly so enacted, but the laws of Tynwald require the approval of the Crown, and must be proclaimed on the Hill of Tynwald. — The use of the well-known 'three legs' device dates from 1266; the motto 'Quocunque jeceris stabit' appeared on the earliest known Manx coinage (1668). — The Bishop of Sodor and Man takes the first part of his title from the 'Sudreyjar' (i.e. the Hebrides as distinct from the Nordreyjar, or Orkney and Shetland), within the diocese until the 14th century. — Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak,' Wilkie Collins's 'Armadale,' and several novels by Hall Caine refer to the Isle of Man. — The *Tourist Trophy Motor Cycle Races*, held every June in Man, attract many competitors and thousands of visitors.

Steamer Services. Douglas and Ramsey are the chief ports of entry. To DOUGLAS services are maintained by the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. (agent, Thos. Orford & Son, 10 Water St., Liverpool) from *Liverpool* daily (in summer twice daily), except Sun. (70 m.; 3½ hrs.; 23/6, 15/; return 36/, 26/), and from *Fleetwood* in summer, daily, except Sun. (56 m.; 2¾ hrs.; same fares). Day excursions also from Liverpool and Blackpool (viâ Fleetwood) to Douglas. — In addition there are services from *Ardrossan* to Douglas 2 or 3 times weekly in summer (7 hrs.; 36/, 25/; return 53/, 36/) and occasionally to Ramsey; and from *Belfast* in summer to Ramsey and Douglas. — Intending visitors to the island should consult the current time-tables, obtainable from the Steamer Co.'s head office (Imperial Buildings, Douglas) or their agent (address above).

Motor Cars under 40 cwt. (37/6–120/), motor cycles (10/, return 17/; with side-car 16/, return 30/), and bicycles (5/ single or return) are conveyed from Liverpool or Fleetwood to Douglas by passenger steamer. Cranage and porterage extra. Private motors must obtain an exemption licence from the Highway Board (Athol Street, Douglas) within 24 hours of landing (motor car 20/, motor cycle 5/, driver 1/: valid four months).

Air Services. The airport is at *Ronaldsway*, 1½ m. N.E. of Castletown. Services from *London* (Northolt Airport), Fri., Sat., & Sun. in summer (2 hrs.; £6 10/; return £10 15/); from *Liverpool*, daily (45 mins.; £2 9/; return £4 3/); from *Leeds*, *Newcastle*, *Birmingham*, *Blackpool*, *Belfast*, etc.

DOUGLAS (19,328 inhab.), the chief town, is finely situated on a wide bay on the E. coast, backed by a range of hills, just below the confluence of the Awin Dhoo and Awin Glass (i.e. dark and light rivers). During the summer months its population is quadrupled by excursionists, for whom every variety of entertainment is provided, including the characteristic huge dancing-halls.

Steamers land their passengers at the *Victoria Pier*. — **Railway Station**, North Quay, ¾ m. from the landing-place.

Hotels. Falcon Cliff, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Peveril**, opposite the pier, R. & B. 15/, pens. 22/6; **Castle Mona**, Central Prom., open Easter–Sept., R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; **Fort Anne**, Douglas Head Rd., pens. 8 gs.; **Metropole**, Queen's Prom., pens. 26/6; **Sefton**, Harris Prom., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/; **Modwena**, Loch Prom., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 18/6; **Villiers**, Loch Prom., **Central**, Central Prom., at both, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Grand**, opposite the pier; **Empress**, Central Prom. — *Private Hotels*, *Boarding-Houses*, and *Lodgings* are very numerous. — At Onchan (see below): **Majestic**, with tennis courts and bathing pool, near the Howstrake Golf Links, pens. 10 gs.; **Douglas Bay**, 1¾ m. N. of pier, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 19/6.

Post Office. Regent St. — INFORMATION OFFICE, Victoria Pier.

Motor-Buses from the Market Place to *Castletown*, *Port Erin*, and *Port St. Mary*; *Peel*; *Laxey* and *Ramsey*; *Port Soderick*; etc. — HORSE TRAMWAY from the pier to Derby Castle. — MOTOR COACHES to *Peel*, *Port Erin*; around the Island (70 m.); etc. —

Steamer cruises to *Belfast* (17/, 13/) *Ardrossan* (27/, 18/6), *Llandudno*, *Ramsey*; and around the Island. — STEAM FERRY from the pier to *Douglas Head*.

Pleasure Resorts. *Gaiety Theatre*, Harris Prom.; *Palace*, Central Prom.; *Derby Castle*, Queen's Prom., with dancing, concerts, and variety entertainments; *Villa Marina*, Harris Prom., with concert-hall and gardens. Also at *Onchan Head* and *Douglas Head* (see below); etc.

Golf Courses at Howstrake, 2½ m. N.E., near Groudle Glen, and at Fort Anne, on Douglas Head to the S.

In the oldest part of Douglas, W. of Victoria Pier, are the chief public buildings, including the *Town Hall* (1899) and the *Legislative Buildings* (1894), with the Keys Chamber, Tynwald Court, and Government Offices. The chief attraction, however, of the town is the splendid sea-front, 2 m. long, the successive sections of which are known (from S. to N.) as the *Loch*, *Harris*, *Central*, and *Queen's Promenades*. In the bay rises the Conister Rock, on which is a *Tower of Refuge* for shipwrecked mariners (1832). The *Castle Mona Hotel*, on the Central Promenade, was formerly the residence of the Duke of Atholl, the last Lord of Man. The **Manx Museum** (10–5, adm. free) contains an interesting old two-roomed cottage and other Manx bygones, a good local natural history collection, etc.

On *Douglas Head* (view), reached by ferry (see above) or by the swing-bridge at the end of Parade St. (toll ½*d*.), are a lighthouse, a war memorial cross, Port Skillion bathing-creek, an open-air entertainment, etc. Here begins the **Marine Drive* (toll 2*d*.), which runs along the picturesque rocky cliffs to (3 m.) *Port Soderick* (Hotel), another popular resort with a pretty glen. — Services outside the old church at *Kirk Braddan* (Sun., 10.45 a.m.), 1½ m. N.W., are attended in summer by thousands of visitors. The 18th cent. church has an earlier tower and a number of runic crosses. — The N. suburb of *Onchan* is reached by bus viâ *Government House*, the official residence of the Lieut.-Governor. The church, with its pretty spire, likewise attracts visitors on Sundays. — About 4 m. W. of Douglas is *Braaid* (motor-bus to Mount Murray, see below, 1½ m. S.E.), with two prehistoric monuments known as *St. Patrick's Chair* and the *Stone Circles*. — A steamer-trip round the island (see above) should not be omitted.

From Douglas to Port Erin

14¼ m. Motor-Bus in 60–70 min.; to *Castletown* in 35–40 min. Railway in 50 min.; to (10 m.) *Castletown* in 35 min.

3¾ m. *Mount Murray* (450 ft.; Hotel, pens. 12/6–17/6) commands splendid views. — 5½ m. *Santon* (l.), for *Port Greenaugh*, a pretty bay on the coast 1 m. S. — At (7¾ m.) *Ballasalla* are the unimportant ruins of *Rushen Abbey* (adm. 6*d*.), a Cistercian offshoot of Furness Abbey, not dissolved until late in the reign of Elizabeth (the last in Great Britain). Over the mill-dam is the **Monks' Bridge* or *Crossag* (13th cent.).

9¾ m. **Castletown** (*Golf Links Hotel*, pens. 29/6; *George*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6½ gs.), once the capital of the island, is a sombre old town (1713 inhab.) with a tidal harbour. **Castle Rushen* (open weekdays, 10–6; adm. 6*d*.), dating perhaps from the time of Magnus (1252–65), is traditionally said to have been founded by Godred the Dane in 947. The castle was gallantly defended against Parliament by the Countess of Derby after the execution of her husband in 1651. It was afterwards used as the island gaol and as the seat of the legislature.

On the E. side of the town is *King William's College*, founded in 1643, the chief school on the island. Here were educated Dean Farrar (1831–1903) and T. E. Brown (1830–97), the Manx poet. Opposite is *Hango Hill*, where William Christian was "shot to death" in 1663 for his surrender of the island. Farther on is *Derbyhaven* (Hotel, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 27/6), a quaint fishing-village at the neck of *Langness*, the promontory forming the E. boundary of Castletown Bay, and beyond is *Ronaldsway*, 1½ m. from Castletown, with the Isle of Man airport (motor-buses to Douglas, Port Erin, etc.).

12¾ m. *Colby* (r.), for the pretty *Colby Glen*. About 5 m. N. rises *South Barrule* (1585 ft.), with a fine view of the S. half of the island. — At the fork in 13 m. we bear r. for Port Erin (see below), and l. for (14 m.) **Port St. Mary** (*Perwick Bay*, pens. 8½ gs.; *Bay View*, pens. 5 gs.; *Shore*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 16/6), a fishing village and golfing resort on the W. side of *Poolvash Bay*, with a picturesque harbour and a breakwater 400 yds. long.

This is the starting-point for a coast walk to (7 m.) *Port Erin*, round the **Mull Promontory*, the S.W. extremity of the island, with its splendid cliffs and rock scenery, viâ *Perwick Bay*; *Noggin Head*, with its perpendicular cliffs and fine caves; the remarkable series of fissures known as the *Chasms*; *Black Head* and ***Spanish Head**, where the cliffs rise to a height of 400 ft.; and *Calf Sound*. — On the direct road to Calf Sound is (1½ m.) *Cregneash*, with the **Manx Open Air Museum* (10.30–1 and 2–5, June to mid-Sept. only; 3*d*.), a group of characteristic old Manx houses, centred round the cottage of Harry Kelly, a crofter who was one of the last persons to speak Manx as his mother-tongue. The *Calf of Man* (N.T.), an island of 616 acres, is reached by boat from Port St. Mary or Port Erin. It is noted for its bird life (landing fee 1/; closed during breeding season, Apr. to July). About ¾ m. S.W. of this island is the *Chickens Rock*, with a lighthouse (visible 16 m.).

14¼ m. **Port Erin** (*Eagle*, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Belle Vue*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 9 gs.; *Falcon's Nest*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Station*, pens. 6½ gs.; *Hydro*), one of the oldest and most attractive towns in the island, with excellent bathing and golfing, is situated amid fine scenery on a square bay protected by a ruined breakwater. The aquarium of the *Marine Biological Station* here is open on weekdays (9–5; 3*d*.).

On the N. side of the bay is (2 m.) *Bradda Head*, crowned with the Milner Tower (view). — A boat (3/ per hour) should be hired in fine weather to inspect the magnificent coast-scenery, as far as *Fleshwick Bay* on the N. and the Calf of Man on the S. (experienced boatman necessary).

The interesting road which runs N. from Port Erin to (14½ m.) *Peel* (see below) passes *Colby* (3 m.; see above), the *Round Table* (7 m.; 1000 ft.; *View), *Dalby* (9½ m.), and *Glen Maye* (11½ m.).

From Douglas to Peel

9½ m. Motor-Bus in 40 min.; Railway in 35 min. The railway runs close to the highroad the whole way.

Beyond (4 m.) *Crosby*, on the slopes of *Greeba Mountain* (1383 ft.) to the right, are *Greeba Castle*, the residence of Sir Hall Caine (d. here in 1931), and the ruins of *St. Trinian's Church*. — 7½ m. **St. John's**, the junction of lines to Ramsey and to *Foxdale* (2½ m.), with disused silver and lead mines.

Close to the station, on the right, is **Tynwald Hill**, an artificial mound, "Still marked with green turf circles narrowing stage above stage," where, on July 5th, in accordance with ancient Scandinavian custom, the new laws of the island are promulgated and officers are appointed for the ensuing year. This is the last surviving instance in Europe of an open-air national assembly. Motor-buses run from St. John's N. to (2 m.) **Glen Helen* (adm. 6*d*.), with charming woods, a hotel, a chalet-restaurant, and the *Rhenass Fall* (25 ft.).

9½ m. **Peel** (*Creg Malin*, summer only, pens. 20/; *Peel Castle*, in the town, summer only, pens. 20/; *Mona House*, unlic., open always, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 12/6), at the mouth of the Neb, the most picturesque town (2477 inhab.) on the island, consists of the old fishing village and a well-built visitors' quarter. — On *St. Patrick's Isle*, united by a causeway with the W. arm of Peel harbour and reached also by ferry (2*d.*) from the pier opposite, stands *PEEL CASTLE (open May–Sept. 10–7, Sun. 2–6; in winter on application; adm. 3*d.*), a group of ruins within a stout 16th cent. wall.

To the right, beyond the *Keep* and the *Guard Room*, is the roofless CATHEDRAL, said to have been founded by St. Germanus, a disciple of St. Patrick, though the existing remains date from the 13th and 14th centuries. We visit also the *Old Palace* of the bishops, with a banqueting hall; *Fenella's Tower*, whence Fenella is said to have leapt into the boat in 'Peveril of the Peak'; the *Round Tower*, resembling those in Ireland; and the roofless little *St. Patrick's Chapel* (c. 9th cent.).

A good walk from Peel leads S. along the cliffs, viâ *Corrin's Folly* and *Contrary Head*, to (4 m.) **Glen Maye* (adm. 4*d.*; Waterfall Hotel), a delightful wooded spot with pretty cascades. A motor-bus runs viâ Glen Maye to (5 m.) *Dalby*, a quiet village, for (5½ m.) *The Niarbyl*, on the shore, commanding the best coast-view in the island. — Thence to *Port Erin*, see above. Motor-buses also to *Kirk Michael* and *Ramsey*, and to *Castletown* and *Port Erin* viâ Foxdale.

FROM DOUGLAS TO RAMSEY

A. By the *MANX ELECTRIC RAILWAY, 18 m., in 1¼ hr. (return 4/6); to (7½ m.) *Laxey* in ½ hr. (return 2/6). Magnificent views on both sides.

The line runs from Derby Castle viâ *Banks Howe* (393 ft.; views) to (2½ m.) *Groudle Glen* (adm. 1/), the most picturesque part of which is the *Lhen Coan*. About ½ m. N.E. of the glen is the old church of *Lonan*, with two runic crosses. — 4¾ m. *Garwick Glen* (adm. 6*d.*) is a pretty hollow, with the prehistoric *Cloven Stones*. On the beach (¾ m.) are some interesting smugglers' caves. — 7½ m. **Laxey** is a little bathing resort, with the *Laxey Glen Gardens* (adm. 6*d.*; hotel) and the *Big Wheel* (3*d.*; 72½ ft. in diameter) of the old lead mines.

From Laxey the SNAEFELL ELECTRIC RAILWAY (average gradient 1 in 12) ascends to (5 m. in ½ hr.; return-fare 3/) the top of Snaefell (2034 ft.), the highest mountain in the island. The line crosses the mountain road from Douglas to Ramsey at (3½ m.) the *Bungalow Restaurant* (1400 ft.), at the junction of the road to Sulby Glen (see below). The *View from the top (*Summit Hotel*, a licensed restaurant) comprises the whole of the island and, in clear weather, the peaks of the Lake District in England, the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, the Mourne Mountains in Ireland, and the Snowdon group in Wales.

The Ramsey line returns to the coast along the N. side of the valley, leaving on the left 'King Orry's Grave.' We then obtain a superb *View of *Bulgham Bay*, 400 ft. below. — 10½ m. *Dhoon Glen* (adm. 6*d.*), Devonian in character, with a waterfall

(130 ft. in two leaps). — 12¼ m. *Glen Mona*, with a pretty little fall. — 14 m. *Ballaglass Glen* (adm. 4*d*.), quite unspoilt, with pretty cascades. — On the left appears *North Barrule* (1860 ft.), on the right *Maughold Head* (373 ft.). Ramsey Bay now comes in view. — 18 m. *Ramsey* (see below).

B. By ROAD, 15–24 m. according to the route selected.

(i) The hilly coast-road viâ *Laxey* (16½ m.; motor-bus in 65 min.) is practically the same route as the electric railway. — (ii) The 'Long Drive' viâ Glen Helen and Kirk Michael (24 m.), with only one difficult hill, follows the railway as far as St. John's (see below), short of which we diverge to the right at the *Ballacraine Inn*, ascend past the entrance to *Glen Helen* (p. 483), and descend to *Kirk Michael*, beyond which we follow the railway route (see below). — (iii) The mountain road is a very laborious ascent as far as Snaefell. We diverge to the left from the Laxey road at (1½ m.) *Governor's Bridge* and ascend to (4¼ m.) *Keppelgate* (magnificent views) and (8 m.) the *Bungalow Restaurant* (see above), at the foot of Snaefell. Hence we may descend to the left through *Sulby Glen* and join the 'Long Drive' at (15 m.) *Sulby* (see below); or we may follow the mountain road to the right which crosses the E. face of Snaefell and the W. slopes of North Barrule. By the former route Ramsey is 20 m. from Douglas, by the latter 15 m.

C. By STEAM RAILWAY or BUS viâ Kirk Michael, 23¼ m. in 1–1¼ hr., a much more circuitous route than the Manx Electric Railway.

From Douglas to (7½ m.) *St. John's*, see p. 483. Farther on the railway skirts the E. coast, which has some fine rock-scenery and a number of interesting caves. — 13½ m. *Kirk Michael* is a little summer resort ½ m. from the sea, with good bathing. At the parish church are preserved eight runic crosses. *Glen Wyllin* (adm. 2*d*.), to the S., is a popular resort. — About 1 m. N. of Kirk Michael, to the right of the railway, is *Bishopscourt*, the modern residence of the bishop, with a theological college and a chapel which serves as the pro-cathedral. — 16½ m. *Ballaugh* (pron. 'Baláff'). On the left is the Curragh (see below). — 18½ m. *Sulby Glen* (Hotel, R. & B. 12/, pens. 4 gs.), whence a road runs up the narrow *SULBY GLEN, the 'Manx Switzerland,' to the *Tholt-y-Will Hotel*, which has beautiful grounds of 200 acres with waterfalls (adm. 4*d*.). — 19½ m. *Sulby Bridge*, a favourite anglers' resort (excellent trout-fishing). — 21½ m. *Lezayre* church contains a runic cross.

23¼ m. **Ramsey** (*Queen's*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/; *Prince of Wales*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 21/; *Ramsey Bay*, pens. 18/6; *Snaefell*, pens. 18/; *Mitre*; *Ramsey Hydro*, 1 m. N.), a town of 4198 inhab., situated on a magnificent bay, is the second holiday-resort on the island, quieter than Douglas. It has an excellent sandy beach and a pier 2160 ft. long. Beyond the small tidal harbour (swing-bridge or ferry) is *Mooragh Park*, with its marine lake.

The environs of Ramsey, with its background of mountains, are very attractive. Pleasant walks may be taken to (1 m.) the *Albert Tower* (view); and viâ *Glen Auldyn* or over *North Barrule* and along the ridge to *Snaefell* (see above). Wild orchises and other interesting plants are to be found in the *Curragh*, the partially drained fenland to the N. of Sulby and Ballaugh. — Motor-buses run along the coast S.E., viâ Ballure Glen and Port Lewaigue, to (3½ m.) *Maughold Head*, where 42 Celtic and runic crosses are to be seen in the Cross House; also viâ (4½ m.) *Bride* (*Thor Cross in the churchyard) to (7½ m.) the *Point of Ayre*, the N. extremity of the island, with two lighthouses; and to (4 m. N.W.) *Andreas*, which has some inscribed tomb-slabs.

57. FROM LEEDS TO ILKLEY AND SKIPTON. WHARFEDALE

ROAD, 26¼ m. A 660. 11 m. *Otley*. — 14 m. *Burley*. — A 65. 17 m. **Ilkley**. — 19¾ m. *Addingham* (for the Bolton Abbey and Wharfedale road, B 6160; r.). — 26¼ m. **Skipton.**

RAILWAY, 27¾ m. in 1–1¼ hr.; to (16½ m.) *Ilkley* in ¾ hr. The service from Bradford is very similar. Principal Stations: 10 m. *Guiseley*. — 16½ m. **Ilkley**. — 21¾ m. *Bolton Abbey*. — 27¾ m. **Skipton.** *Otley* (12¾ m.) is better reached by an alternative line (½ hr.), which serves also Ilkley (18¾ m.), the trains diverging from the Harrogate line at (9¼ m.) *Arthington*. — For the direct route to Skipton (26 m.), see Rte. 52H.

This and the four following routes lie mainly in **Yorkshire**, the largest county in England (c. 6000 sq. m.). The county is divided into three *Ridings* (i.e. 'thridings' or thirds), which meet near the city of York, though York itself is in no riding but in the small district of *Ainsty*. The West Riding, the largest, is the seat of the great woollen and iron industries of Yorkshire. The East Riding, much the smallest, is predominantly agricultural. The North Riding includes the iron district of Cleveland, but otherwise is agricultural, except where occupied (like much of the N. part of the West Riding) by stretches of semi-mountainous moors. Yorkshire is noted for the scenery of its dales (Rtes. 57, 63), its moors, and its coast (Rte. 60); and, in another direction, for the sturdy character and well-marked dialect of its natives. No part of England contains more important monastic remains; those of the great Cistercian abbeys are unequalled in Europe.

A 660 quits Leeds viâ Headingley and Adel (see Rte. 52H). — At (8 m.) *Bramhope* is the large Golden Acre amusement park. — 11 m. **Otley** (11,020 inhab.; *Black Horse*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Royal White Horse*), on the lower Wharfe, manufactures worsteds, paper, and printing-machines. The restored Perp. church preserves some Norman details and contains monuments of the Fairfax family. To the S. rises the *Chevin* (925 ft.), affording a good view of the Wharfe valley and the hills to the N.W.

About 1½ m. N.E. is *Farnley Hall* (Maj. Le G. G. W. Horton-Fawkes; adm. on written application), a mansion of 1581 with additions of 1790, containing an extensive *Collection of water-colours and other works by Turner, who frequently visited his friend Walter Fawkes here. There are also pictures by Reynolds and other masters, and various historical relics, including a hat and watch of Cromwell, the sword he carried at Marston Moor, and the swords of Ireton and Fairfax. Guy Fawkes was a scion of the Farnley family.

Denton Park (rebuilt after 1734), the birthplace of Gen. Fairfax (1612–71), is seen to the right, on the other side of the Wharfe, beyond (14 m.) *Burley*.

To the left is an alternative route from Leeds (13½ m.) viâ (10 m.) *Guiseley* (5607 inhab.), which preserves the village stocks and a part-Norman church, dedicated to St. Oswald (pageant on the Sat. after St. Oswald's Day, Aug. 6th). Here Charlotte Brontë's parents were married in 1812; and in the churchyard are buried many generations of Longfellows, ancestors of the poet.

17 m. **ILKLEY** (9721 inhab.), identified with the Roman *Olicana*, is a frequented inland watering-place (highest point 750 ft.), notable for its attractive combination of river, valley, and hill.

Hotels. Ilkley Moor, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 11½ gs.; **Royal, R. & B.** 17/6, pens. 30/; **Crescent, R. & B.** 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Wheatley, Ben Rhydding, R. & B.** 15/, pens. 6 gs.; **Stoney Lea, R. & B.** 12/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Crescent House,** unlic., **R. & B.** 11/, pens. 5 gs. — Hydros: **Craiglands, R. & B.** 17/6, pens. 21/; **Troutbeck, R. & B.** 15/6, pens. 9 gs.

Post Office, Chantry Drive, near Town Hall.

Concerts, etc., in the King's Hall.

Motor-Buses to *Leeds, Bradford, Skipton, Harrogate, Bolton Abbey, Grassington,* and *Buckden.*

Golf Courses on the banks of the Wharfe, and at Ben Rhydding.

The parish church of *All Saints* has three Saxon crosses in the churchyard. To the N. of *St. Margaret's Church*, in the S. part of the town, is a singularly fine example of a rock with 'cup and ring' markings. The old bridge across the Wharfe is now used for foot-traffic only.

Ilkley is an excellent centre from which to make excursions in Wharfedale and on the breezy moors which adjoin it. Bolton Abbey and the beautiful part of the valley up to Barden Bridge may be comfortably visited in one day (comp. below). The most interesting road route to the abbey is that on the N. (r.) side of the Wharfe, viâ *Nessfield* and *Beamsley* (5 m.). — Among the points of interest in the immediate environs are the *Panorama Rocks* (view) and *Heber's Ghyll*, 1 m. and 1½ m. S.W.; the *Cow & Calf Rocks*, 1 m. S.E. (above Ben Rhydding; view of Wharfedale); and the tower near the highest part of *Rombald's Moor* (1323 ft.; view), 2 m. S.

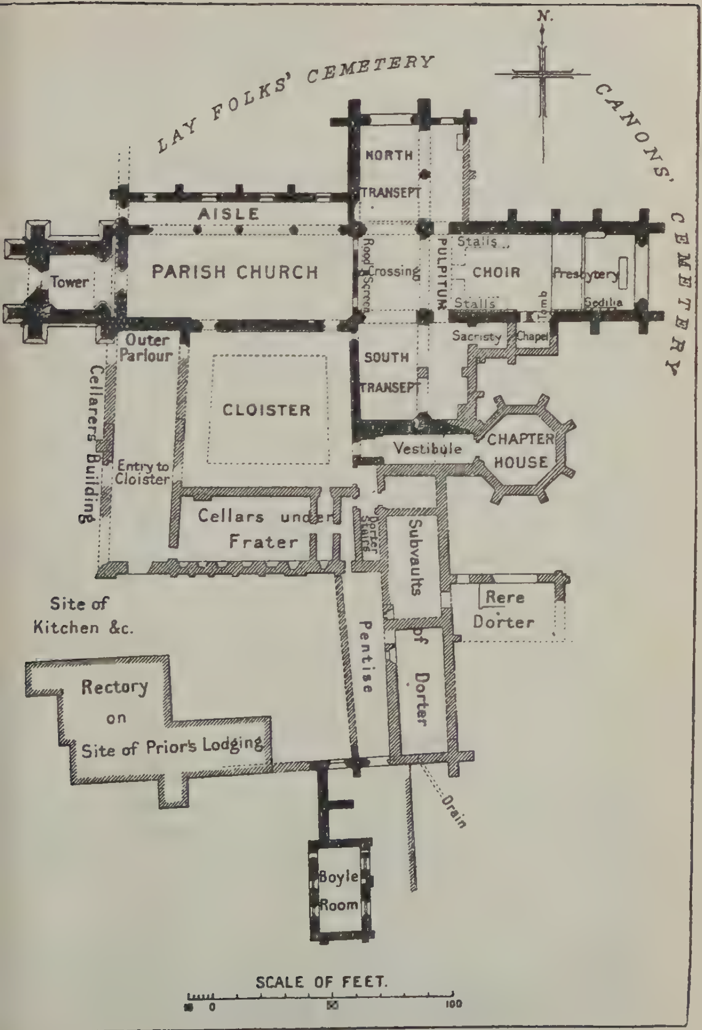
At (19¾ m.) *Addingham* the main road to (26¼ m.) **Skipton** (Rte. 53B) bears off to the left. — B 6160 ascends the Wharfe to (22 m.) *Bolton Bridge* (Devonshire Arms, R. & B. 20/, pens. 30/, with fishing in Bolton Abbey waters), where we cross the Skipton–Harrogate road. Beyond the post office we enter the grounds of Bolton Abbey by what is known as the 'Hole-in-the-Wall.' ***Bolton Abbey** or (more accurately) *Bolton Priory*, an Augustinian foundation of c. 1120, was removed from Embsay, near Skipton, to its present beautiful site on the Wharfe in 1151, in consequence (says legend) of the death at the Strid (see below) of the son of Lady Alice de Romilly, daughter of the founder (comp. Wordsworth's 'Force of Prayer'). The nave (E.E.) of the *Church* (open on weekdays in summer, 10–

dusk; Sun. for service only; in winter key from Rectory) has been used as a parish church since c. 1170 and was not destroyed at the Dissolution. The roof and E. end (with the old monastic rood-screen) were last restored in 1864. The Perp. W. front (intended as the base of a W. tower which was never completed) was added in 1520 by Prior Moon, whose inscription and rebus it bears. At the end of the aisle is the Mauleverer Chantry (with a rare seated altar stone), where the Mauleverers and Claphams were popularly supposed to be buried upright—an unfounded tradition, adopted by Wordsworth in his 'White Doe of Rylstone.' The choir (large E. window) and transepts remain in ruins, but the monastic buildings to the S. are razed practically to ground-level.

To the W. of the church is BOLTON HALL, a residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a modern building incorporating an old gatehouse. — To the S. is the picturesque *Rectory*. — In the churchyard is a cross commemorating Lord Frederick Cavendish, assassinated in Phœnix Park, Dublin, on May 6th, 1882. — To the E. of the abbey the Wharfe is crossed by a footbridge and a row of 57 stepping-stones.

***Wharfedale** challenges Wensleydale for natural beauty and is among the loveliest valleys in England, with its ideal combination of water, wood, hill, crag, castle, and abbey. Travellers should at least devote half a day to the portion near Bolton Abbey. The walk to and from Barden Bridge as described below takes about 3 hrs. (The drive through the woods is closed to wheeled vehicles.) We follow the road N., passing the *Cavendish Fountain*, to (¼ m.) **Hartington Seat* (r., a view-point) and enter the private grounds by a rustic gate (motors 1/). The public road goes on to (3½ m.) *Barden Bridge* (see below). The drive descends to (1 m.) the *Wooden Bridge* (lodge, with rfmts. and car-park), at the entrance to BOLTON WOODS (adm. daily 10–7, 6*d*.). From this point we hug the right bank of the Wharfe, abandoning the drive wherever the path runs closer to the brink. Beyond the **Meeting of the Waters* we reach (2 m.) the *STRID, where the water boils through a rocky channel 50 yds. long and 3–6 ft. wide. Here the 'Boy of Egremont' is supposed to have been drowned, missing his leap because his dog hung back on the leash. It is prudent not to approach too near the edge, as the rocks are often wet and slippery. Higher up are the *Hawkstone* and (2¼ m.) **Pembroke Seat*, with the *Strid Cottage* (rfmts.) a little inland. A few minutes later we cross the *Barden Beck* and pass under an aqueduct. 3 m. *Barden Bridge*. — BARDEN TOWER (i.e. 'boarden'), which has been conspicuous for some time, in an exquisite frame of foliage, is reached by a brief ascent to the left. Originally a keeper's lodge, it became the residence of Lord Clifford in 1485. The (restored) chapel is interesting. In the courtyard is a 13th cent. house, now a farmstead (rfmts.).

BOLTON PRIORY


N.
LAY FOLKS' CEMETERY
CANONS' CEMETERY
NORTH TRANSEPT
AISLE
Tower
PARISH CHURCH
Rood Screen
Crossing
PULPITUM
Stalls
CHOIR
Stalls
Presbytery
Sedilia
Sacristy
Chapel
Outer Parlour
SOUTH TRANSEPT
CLOISTER
Cellarers Building
Entry to Cloister
Vestibule
CHAPTER HOUSE
Cellars under Frater
Dorter Stairs
Subvaults of Dorter
Rere Dorter
Site of Kitchen &c.
Pentise
Rectory on Site of Prior's Lodging
Drain
Boyle Room
SCALE OF FEET.
0
100

The return route to (3½ m.) Bolton Abbey by the left bank takes 1¼–1½ hr. Beginning close to the bridge, it almost at once descends to the stream. 1¼ m. *Boyle's Seat*, just beyond the Strid, affords a fine view upstream. About ¼ m. farther on is *Harrison's Seat*, where we should take the upper (left) path. In another ⅛ m. we join the lane which descends to (2 m.) the *Posforth Beck*, passes *Queen Adelaide's Seat*, and crosses (2½ m.) the lane leading (r.) to the *Wooden Bridge*. Beyond this our lane leads to (2¾ m.) *Pickle's Gill*, and thence we follow a high path, with wide views, until we reach (3½ m.) the *Stepping Stones* or the *Footbridge*.

A charming detour, adding ½ hr. to the walk, may be made by following the path on the W. side of the *Posforth Beck* (see above) to (¾ m.) the **Park Waterfall*, at the foot of the *Valley of Desolation*. We then cross the beck below the fall and return by the track on the other side to (1¼ m.) Queen Adelaide's Seat (see above).

Beamsley Hospital, ¾ m. E. of Bolton Bridge, founded by the Countess of Cumberland in 1593, is a unique group of almshouses for old women, with seven living-rooms opening directly off the little circular chapel. Across the valley of the *Kex Beck* rises *Beamsley Beacon* (1314 ft.), a good viewpoint.

Upper Wharfedale, above Barden Bridge, is likewise well worth a visit. During summer it is advisable to engage rooms at the inns in advance. The dale is best explored on foot, though driving is practicable. The direct and more attractive road (views) ascends the W. bank of the stream. To the right rises *Simon Seat* (1592 ft.; fine view). Near (5½ m. from Bolton Bridge) *Appletreewick* (locally 'Aptwick'; New Inn), on the E. bank, is the picturesque gully of *Trowler's Gill*. — 7 m. *Burnsall* (Red Lion, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8½ gs.; Fell, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8½ gs.), with an interesting church (early font), on a charming reach of the Wharfe. Beyond (9½ m.) *Linton* (l.) we cross the river to (10½ m.) **Grassington** (650 ft.; *Wilson Arms*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7 gs.; *Devonshire*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), a grey little town.

Ghaistrills Strid, ½ m. upstream, is reached by a river-path beginning at the N. end of the bridge. — B 6265 leads S. to (9½ m.) Skipton viâ (3¾ m.) the pretty village of *Cracoe* (Devonshire Arms, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.) and E. to (10½ m.) Pateley Bridge viâ (5¾ m.) *Stump Cross Caves* (adm. 1/ daily Easter–Oct.), with fine stalactite formations.

13½ m. *Conistone*, with an old chapel, and a fine limestone gorge to the E. Recrossing the Wharfe we reach (14¼ m.) *Kilnsey* (Tennant Arms, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 17/6), an angling resort at the base of the abrupt *Kilnsey Crag* (view). Beyond Kilnsey we cross the *Skirfare*, descending through Littondale (see below). — 17¼ m. **Kettlewell** (700 ft.; *Race Horses*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Blue Bell*; *Dale House*, unlic.), a clean little village, forming a convenient centre for excursions.

About 3 m. W. (fully 5 m. by road), on the Skirfare (fishing), lies the charming little village of *Arncliffe* (725 ft.; Falcon, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs., including fishing), with a 15th cent. church tower. The direct walk to it, leading due W. from the Wharfe bridge, crosses the ridge (1550 ft.) between Wharfedale and *Littondale* (fine views both on ascent and descent). The walk may be extended viâ *Malham Tarn* to (10 m. more) *Settle*, see below. — To the E. of Kettlewell rises *Great Whernside* (2310 ft.; view). — The rough and steep road from Kettlewell viâ *Coverdale* to (16 m.) *Leyburn* (Rte. 63A) skirts the N. flanks of Great Whernside and *Little Whernside* (1984 ft.) and offers some fine views. It attains a height of 1652 ft.

Continuing to ascend the Wharfe above Kettlewell, we next reach (19¼ m.) *Starbotton* (730 ft.; Fox & Hounds) and (21 m.) *Buckden* (780 ft.; Buck, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 21/). Here the road forks, the right branch climbing the fell-side on its way to Bainbridge (see below), while that to the left continues up the Wharfe valley, here called *Langstrothdale*. The dialect of this dale agrees more nearly than any other with Chaucerian English as used (e.g.) in the 'Reeve's Tale.' We cross the river and hug its right bank. — 22¼ m. *Hubberholme* has a small 12th-cent. church, containing one of the only two rood-lofts in Yorkshire (1558). At (25 m.) *Deepdale* we cross to the left bank. At (26 m.) *Beckermonds* (970 ft.) two streams unite to form the Wharfe. The cloudberry (Rubus chamæmorus) is so abundant on the hills here that its berries redden the ground. Our road turns sharply to the right and ascends to (29 m.) the summit of *Fleet Moss* (1934 ft.). The road (rough) then descends rapidly to (32½ m.) *Hawes*, in Wensleydale (Rte. 63A).

From Buckden (see above) to Bainbridge, 10½ m. The road soon ascends rapidly along the Cray Beck, with its small cascades. — 1½ m. *Cray;* fine *View of Wharfedale and Langstrothdale. To the right rises *Buckden Pike* (2302 ft.). About 1 m. farther on we diverge left from the road (good views) leading through *Bishopdale* to (8 m.) *Aysgarth* (Rte. 63A). The next part of the road is very rough. — 4 m. *Stake Moss* (1836 ft.). We turn to the left c. 1½ m. farther on and descend rapidly. Diverging (7½ m.) by a stile on the left to visit the *Park Scar Force*, we rejoin the road at the hamlet of *Stalling Busk*. A little farther on *Semer Water* (816 ft.), with its tradition of a submerged village, is seen to the left. We descend to *Bainbridge* (Rte. 63A), either direct (3 m) or by a detour to the left viâ *Countersett* (3½ m.).

From Skipton to Malham

Skipton, and thence to (4½ m.) *Gargrave*, where we turn right, see Rte. 53B. — 9¾ m. *Kirkby Malham* was the birthplace of the Parliamentarian general John Lambert (1619–83). — 11 m. **Malham** (*Buck*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), among wild hill scenery, is an attractive village on the Aire (see below).

About ¾ m. N. is **Malham Cove*, a striking precipitous amphitheatre of rock, 300 ft. in height, from the foot of which issues the Aire, a full-grown stream, from a subterranean course; and 1½ m. N.E. is **Gordale Scar*, a narrow, deep ravine, also c. 300 ft. high, with waterfalls. Both are produced by the vast displacement of the mountain limestone known as the 'Craven Fault,' which extends from Kirkby Lonsdale as far as Wharfedale, a distance of 22 m. A rough road passing close to Malham Cove (driving practicable) ascends nearly to (2½ m.) *Malham Tarn* (N.T.), a secluded upland lake, probably the real source of the Aire. Charles Kingsley's 'Water Babies,' which refers to this part of Yorkshire, was partly written at Tarn House, now a field-study centre. About 1¾ m. W. of the tarn our road joins the rough moorland road leading N.E. to (5 m.) *Arncliffe* in Littondale (see above) and S.W. to (5 m.) *Settle* (see Rte. 53B).

58. FROM LEEDS TO HARROGATE, RIPON, AND STOCKTON

Road, 62 m. — A 61. 15 m. **Harrogate.** — 26 m. **Ripon.** — 37½ m. *Thirsk.* — A 19. 62 m. **Stockton.** — Motor-Bus every ¼ hr. to Harrogate, every ½ hr. to Ripon; several times daily to *Stockton* (3 hrs.) and *Middlesbrough* (3¼ hrs.).

Railway, 61½ m. in 1½ hr. (through-trains to Newcastle in c. 3 hrs.). Principal Stations: 18¼ m. **Harrogate**, junction for *Knaresborough* (3¾ m.) and for *Pateley Bridge* (14½ m.). — 29¾ m. **Ripon.** — 32¾ m. *Melmerby.* — 46½ m. **Northallerton** (see Rte. 62). — 60 m. *Yarm.* — 61¼ m. *Eaglescliffe*, junction for *Middlesbrough* (6¼ m.). — 64¼ m. **Stockton.** Thence to Sunderland, Newcastle, etc., see Rte. 62. Most of the trains between Melmerby and Northallerton run viâ (38¾ m.) *Thirsk.*

A 61 runs due N. from Leeds through *Chapel Allerton*, and ascends to (5 m.) *Alwoodley*, 2¼ m. E. of Adel, passing near the famous *Moortown* golf links. — 8 m. **Harewood** (*Harewood Arms*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.), a model village. To the left is *Harewood Park* (Earl of Harewood), an 18th cent. house with a valuable collection of paintings (no adm.). In the park is the church (open), containing a fine series of altar-tombs with effigies, including that of Chief Justice Gascoigne, who is said to have committed the Prince of Wales for contempt of court ('Henry IV,' Pt. II, v. 2). — Beyond Harewood we pass *Harewood Castle*, a ruined tower-house of c. 1367, and cross the Wharfe. — 15 m. *Harrogate*, see below.

A more interesting but slightly longer route from Leeds follows the Otley road (Rte. 57) to (8 m.) *Bramhope*, beyond which we turn right on the Bradford–Harrogate road (A 658), crossing the Wharfe at (9½ m.) *Pool-in-Wharfedale*, and joining A 61 3¼ m. S. of (17¾ m.) Harrogate.

From Pool an interesting walk or drive may be taken up the *Washburn Valley* to (10 m.) *Blubberhouses* (525 ft.), a famous grouse-moor. We cross the Wharfe, turn to the left for (2 m.) *Leathley*, with its early-Norman church tower and old village stocks, and farther up the valley pass the reservoirs of the Leeds Waterworks. *Fewston Reservoir*, the largest of these, c. 6½ m. N.W. of Leathley, has submerged the hamlet of *Thackray*, said to be the home of W. M. Thackeray's ancestors. *Blubberhouses* is on the road from *Harrogate* (9½ m.) to *Bolton Abbey* (7 m.). The route might be continued to (8 m.) *Pateley Bridge* (see below).

HARROGATE, on a breezy plateau 400–500 ft. above the sea, is the chief inland watering-place and holiday-resort (39,785 inhab.) in the N. of England. The season lasts throughout the year, but is at its height from July to October. Harrogate consists of two main parts, High and Low Harrogate, the first lying to the E. of the railway, the latter, with the Royal Baths and the gardens, to the W. of it. On the S. it is bounded by the *Stray*, a common of 200 acres.

Hotels. **Prince of Wales**, R. & B. 25/, pens. 10½ gs.; **Queen**, in its own grounds, R. & B. 18/, pens. 10 gs.; **Granby**, pens. 30/; three large first-class hotels fronting the Stray; **Royal**, also on the Stray; **Clarendon**, West Park, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Claremont**, unlic., Victoria Av., R. & B. 12/6; **West Park**, unlic., West Park. — In *Low Harrogate*: **Majestic**, Ripon Rd., a huge house in its own grounds, with winter garden, R. & B. 30/, pens. 12½ gs.; **Grand**, Cornwall Rd., R. & B. 22/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Cecil**, Swan Rd., **Russell**, Valley Drive, at both R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; **Studley**, Swan Rd. — In *Central Harrogate*: **Prospect**, Prospect Place, R. & B. 21/, pens. 10½ gs.; **Grange**, West Stray, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Station**, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 25/. — *Hydros*: **Harrogate**, Swan Rd., R. & B. 21/, pens. 8 gs.; **Cairn**, Ripon Rd., R. & B. 16/, pens. 7 gs.

Restaurants. *Royal Pump Room*; *Betty's*, Cambridge Crescent; *Imperial*, Cambridge Rd.; *Craven*, James St.

Post Office, Oxford St.

Bathing Establishment, *Royal Baths* (closed on Sun.; and, except for Turkish baths, on Sat.), for all treatments (7 or 10 gs. for 14 days). — SWIMMING BATHS at High Harrogate and Starbeck.

Motor-Buses from the Station to *Knaresborough*, *Ripon*, *Pateley Bridge*, *Boroughbridge*, *Wetherby*, *Harewood* and *Leeds*, *Ilkley* and *Skipton*, *Bradford*, *York*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES to *Middlesbrough* (2½ hrs.), *Durham* (2½ hrs.) and *Newcastle* (3½ hrs.), *Manchester* (3½ hrs.) and *Liverpool* (5½ hrs.), *London* (10 hrs.), *Birmingham* (6 hrs.), etc. — MOTOR COACH TOURS daily in summer to the Yorkshire Dales and Abbeys, York, etc.

Amusements. *Grand Opera House* (repertory), Oxford St. — *Royal Hall*, Ripon Rd. (plays, ballet, etc.; symphony and other concerts in season). — *Orchestra* in the Royal Baths or in the Valley Gardens. — GOLF COURSES at Pannal (S.), Starbeck (E.), and Oakdale (W.).

The chalybeate, sulphurous, and saline SPRINGS to which Harrogate owes its reputation are 88 in number, and are used both internally and externally. The baths and other equipment are quite equal to those of the leading Continental spas, and the variety of treatment is quite as great. The principal treatment establishment and pump room is at the *Royal Baths*, erected in 1897 and enlarged in 1910, with a large winter-garden (the Lounge Hall). Adjacent is the *Royal Hall* (1903; see above). To the W. of these is the *Royal Pump Room*, no longer used as such, and W. again are the attractive **Valley Gardens* (with sun pavilion and covered promenade), beyond which is the large *Royal Bath Hospital*.

The springs of Harrogate seem to have been used locally in much earlier times, but its history as a spa begins with the re-discovery of the Tewit Well by Sir William Slingsby at the end of the 16th century. Its vogue in the 18th century is reflected in 'Humphry Clinker.' The *Saline Sulphur Springs* (*Old Sulphur*, *Strong Montpellier*, and seventeen mild springs) are helpful in disorders of the liver, anæmia, gallstones, affections of the skin, gout, arthritis, and rheumatism; the six *Chalybeate Springs* are alterative and tonic (anæmia); the *Alkaline Sulphur Waters*, mainly used in bathing, have a stimulating effect on the skin. More than thirty of the springs lie within the limited area of the *Bogs Field* (Valley Gardens), where the geological structure is such that sulphur and iron wells occur close together and yet are quite distinct. All are now tapped to the Royal Baths. The *Prince of Wales Baths*, alkaline and sulphurous, at *Starbeck*, to the E. are no longer used.

Harrogate is a good centre for excursions, on foot, by motor, and by rail (motor-buses, see above).

From the Valley Gardens paths lead up to (c. 1 m. S.W.) *Harlow Hill* (600 ft.; view), just N. of which is *Birk Crag*. — *Great Alms Cliff* (views and rock climbing) is 5½ m. S.W.

Nidderdale, the attractive valley of the Nidd, is conveniently visited from Harrogate, and may be ascended by rail as far as Pateley Bridge. The road route follows the Ripon road to (4 m.) *Ripley* (see below), then bears left on B 6165. — 11 m. *Summer Bridge*, 2 m. N. of which are *Brimham Rocks* (adm. in summer; 6*d*.), grotesque and fantastically-named crags of millstone grit, scattered over 60 acres. — 14 m. *Pateley Bridge* (Harefield Hydro, pens. 7 gs.; King's Arms) is a quaint little town amid beautiful scenery. To Grassington, see Rte. 57. — Between *Wath* and *Ramsgill* is the Gouthwaite Reservoir of Bradford Corporation. Eugene Aram (see below) was born at Ramsgill and kept school at *Gouthwaite Hall*, now submerged. — Above (20½ m.) *Lofthouse* and (21 m.) *Middlesmoor* rough roads go on to the head of the dale, 6 m. farther on, at Angram Reservoir beneath Great Whernside.

Harrogate is connected with the Great North Road by A 661, which runs S.E. to (9½ m.) *Wetherby* (Rte. 62) viâ (5 m.) *Spofforth*, with a good ruined castle (14th cent.; 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 3*d*.); and by A 59 and B 6166 which lead N.E. to (10 m.) *Boroughbridge* (Rte. 62). A 59 runs viâ (1½ m.) *Starbeck* to (3½ m.) **Knaresborough** (*Conyngham Hall*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 21/; *Elephant & Castle*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.), an old-fashioned town (5942 inhab.), attractively situated on the Nidd, which here flows through a deep glen (excellent boating). The *Church* (E.E. to Perp.) contains some interesting monuments of the Slingsby family. The best-preserved part of John of Gaunt's *Castle*, where Richard II was imprisoned in 1399, is the 14th cent. keep (adm. daily, 1–7; 6*d*.), which (quite uniquely) served also as a gatehouse between the outer and inner wards. On the right bank of the Nidd, above the lower bridge, is (adm. 6*d*.; grounds only 1*d*.) the *Dropping Well*, famous for its petrifying properties. Near by is *Mother Shipton's Cave*, where the Yorkshire prophetess is said to have been born at the end of the 15th century. On the other bank, below the same bridge, is *Crag Chapel* (adm. 6*d*.), a cave in the limestone rock, with a roughly carved figure of a man in armour at its entrance. About 1¼ m. below the bridge is *St. Robert's* or *Eugene Aram's Cave* (adm. 6*d*.), where Aram concealed the remains of his victim Daniel Clark (1745). Percy House at *Scotton*, 2 m. N.W., was the boyhood home of Guy Fawkes. — For the continuation of A 59 to *York*, see Rte. 59.

A 61 crosses the Nidd just before (19 m.) *Ripley*. At *Ripley Castle* (grounds open occasionally), with a gatehouse of 1450 and a tower of 1550, Cromwell passed the night after Marston Moor. — 21½ m. *South Stainley* (Red Lion).

26 m. **RIPON** (*Spa*, with large grounds, R. & B. 22/, pens. 9 gs.; *Unicorn*, R. & B. 16/; *South Lodge*, unlic., ½ m. S., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Black Bull*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Station*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.) is a clean little cathedral city (8576 inhab.). It stands on the Skell, a tributary of the Ure, which is spanned by a medieval bridge on the road to the station (¾ m.).

At Ripon, the *Inhrypum* of Bede, a monastery dependent on Melrose was founded c. 660. About 10 years later St. Wilfrid built a church here, and for a short time (681–686) Ripon was a bishop's see (resuscitated in 1836). Ripon thus ranks with York and Beverley as one of the three original Christian centres of Yorkshire. The ancient custom of blowing a horn every night (9 p.m.) at the market-cross and in front of the house of the mayor (anciently the 'Wakeman,' i.e., watchman) is still observed.

In the spacious MARKET-PLACE is an obelisk 90 ft. high, surmounted by the town arms (1781). Here also are the *Town Hall*, with the city's motto, and the 13th cent. *Wakeman's*

House (adm. weekdays 10–12 and, exc. Fri., 12.45–6; 6*d*.). KIRKGATE descends to the ***Cathedral,** or Minster (dedicated to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid), which, though small (270 ft. long), is interesting by reason of its multiplicity of styles (adm. to crypt 6*d*.); services on weekdays at 7.30, 9.30, & 5, on Sun. at 8, 9.15, 10.30, & 6.30. Plan, p. 500.

HISTORY. The crypt of the Saxon church of St. Wilfrid (634–709) survives, as does that of its 10th cent. successor; but the main existing structure was begun by Abp. Roger of York (1154–81) as a church for secular canons. His plan, unique in England, included an aisleless nave, an aisled choir, transepts with E. aisle only, and a central tower. The existing W. front, with its twin towers, is probably due to Abp. Walter de Gray (1215–55). The E. end of the choir is a Dec. reconstruction of the last quarter of the 13th cent.; and the E. and S. sides of the central tower were rebuilt, after their collapse in 1450, in the Perp. style of the 15th century. Finally, the nave was enlarged, by the addition of aisles, in the first quarter of the 16th century.

The best external feature is the lancet W. front, which is the single E.E. example of a twin-towered façade of its kind in England (at Wells the towers stand clear of the aisles), but is disappointingly flat and lifeless. The central tower is "probably unique in being divided vertically between two different styles of architecture." The whole external aspect of the church undoubtedly suffers from the lowness and uniform height of its triple group of towers. The effect was probably better before the central leaded spire fell in 1660, and before the spires of the W. towers were taken down in 1664.

Interior. On entering by the W. door visitors will be struck by the great width (87 ft.) of the NAVE and AISLES, a feature in which Ripon is excelled by York (104½ ft.) and Winchester (88 ft.) alone among single-aisled, medieval English churches. Part of Roger's work still survives at both the W. and E. ends, and in the N. aisle is a pillar-base from the 10th cent. cathedral. The TRANSEPTS retain Roger's design in fair completeness; but the S. and E. arches of the central tower were recast in the Perp. style (15th cent.), and the unfinished appearance of the crossing is due to the fact that the other arches were not thus rebuilt. — Through a rich stone screen (c. 1480; with carved figures of kings and clerics by Esmond Burton, 1948) we enter the *CHOIR, where work of three periods (Trans., Dec. & Perp.) is curiously interwrought. "Ripon choir alone, of English cathedrals, possesses a glazed triforium" (Bond). The tracery of the E. window, and the naturalistic foliage of some capitals in the two E. bays, are finely characteristic of the Dec. period. The roof retains some old bosses. The splendid 15th cent. stalls, which have good misericords, were restored by Scott. The fine reredos (1922) commemorates the men of Ripon who fell in the first World War. — To the S. of the choir are the Norman CHAPTER-HOUSE and VESTRY, with an undercroft below. Above, and approached by steps from the S. transept, is the Dec. *Lady Loft* (or *Lady Chapel*; in a very unusual position), now containing the *Chapter Library* (MS. from the 10th cent., some fine Caxtons, etc.).

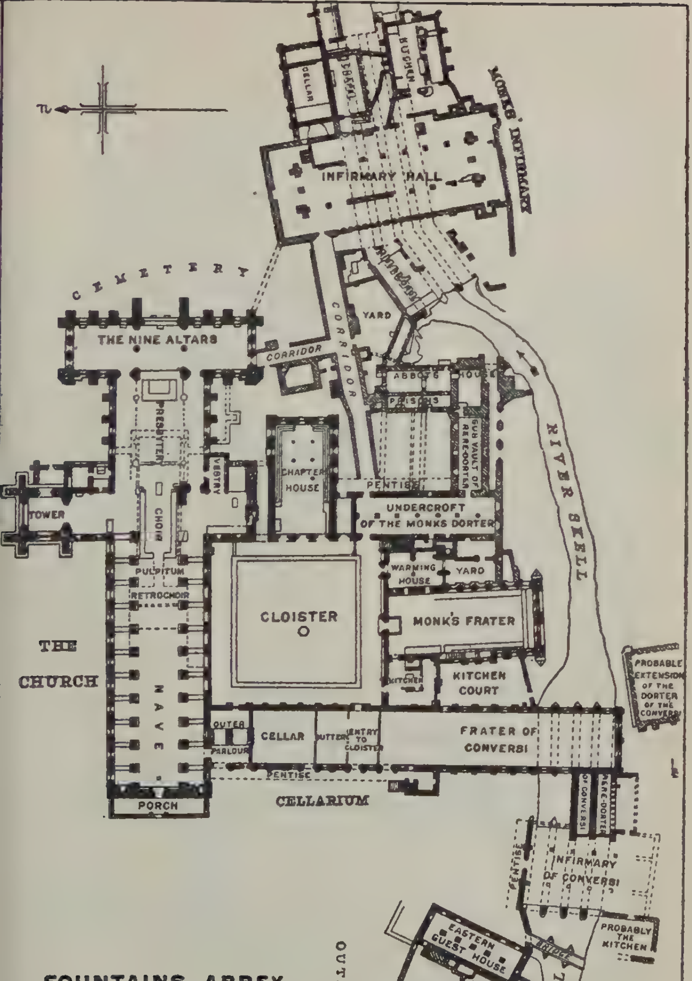
The remarkable *CRYPT, one of the half-dozen Saxon crypts now recognised in England, was built, like its Hexham sister, by Wilfrid. Both have a central chamber for the exhibition of relics. The niches of the interior walls held lights. 'St. Wilfrid's Needle,' the passage through which is said to have been a medieval test of chastity, is (in fact) the old credence-table, with the back knocked out.

In High Saint Agnesgate, below the cathedral, are the ruined chapel of the *Maison Dieu* or *Hospital of St. Anne* (15th cent.), which has its altar-stone in the original position, and *Thorpe Prebend House* (adm. weekdays, 10–4 or 6; 3*d.*), with a museum. To the right, near the Ure bridge, is the chapel of the *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene*, founded for lepers by Abp. Thurstan (d. 1140), likewise with its altar-stone in situ (key at the almshouses opposite).

FROM RIPON TO STUDLEY ROYAL AND FOUNTAINS ABBEY, 4 m. Motors drive direct to the West Lodge. If walking, we leave Ripon by Westgate and Park St. (l.), passing the Spa Baths. A signpost at the fork directs again to the left. Farther on, after crossing the bridge over the Laver, we take the road most to the right, whence, in c. 3 minutes, a wicket on the left leads into a field path (r.), affording a short cut to the centre of *Studley Roger* village. Here we cross the road, taking a footpath immediately opposite. We soon enter the park of ***Studley Royal** (Mr. Clare G. Vyner), with its splendid timber, and, following the footpath which crosses the splendid lime avenue diagonally, approach the sumptuous *Church*, built in 1871 (Burges). Before reaching the church we turn to the left down a grand beechen avenue leading to the little river Skell, here formed into a lake, beyond which we reach (c. 1 hr.) the *East Gate* of the private pleasure-grounds (open daily, 8–dusk; adm. 2/, including Fountains Hall; rfmts. at the lodge). The grounds are among the finest examples of Italian and Dutch formal gardening. They preserve, in the main, the 18th cent. design of the then Lord of the Manor, John Aislabie. The Skell, canalised, and supplying a series of ponds, passes between terraced banks with trimmed hedges. Small temples, here and there, and statuary complete a stately pleasance. The drive forward from the East Gate is the most direct way to Fountains Abbey, but a better route is to cross the stream (l.) by stepping-stones. Beyond the *Temple of Piety* we bear to the left, then diverge left again to ascend to an arbour affording a sudden *View of Fountains Abbey upstream, on the opposite bank of the Skell. Descending, and continuing on the right bank of the Skell, we pass *Robin Hood's Well*, one of the traditional sites of the encounter in which that glorious outlaw was beaten and thrown into a brook by the 'Curtal Friar.'

***Fountains Abbey** (adm. see above), founded 1132, is one of the largest and best-preserved Cistercian houses in England. The buildings are of four principal periods. To the first (prior to 1147) belong the nave and transepts of the church; to the second (1147–1179), the gradual reconstruction of the domestic buildings; to the third (1203–1247), the rebuilding of the monastic choir and the addition of the Chapel of the Nine Altars; and to the fourth (1498–1526), the erection of the tower. The **Nave*, of 11 bays (almost perfect), is a grand example of austere Cistercian building; while the **Chapel of the Nine Altars*, one of the very few examples of a transept at the extreme E. end of a church, is a miracle of delicate design. The tower, placed very curiously at the end of the N. transept, is a specimen of late (and rather coarse) Perpendicular.

Of the buildings round the cloister, perhaps the most remarkable (on the W.) is the sub-vault of the *Dormitory of the Conversi* or Lay Brothers, which (formerly divided) is now open from end to end, and vaulted from a central


CELLAR
KITCHEN
MONKS' INFIRMARY
INFIRMARY HALL
CEMETERY
THE NINE ALTARS
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
YARD
ABBOT'S HOUSE
PRISONS
SUB VAULT OF RERE-DORTER
RIVER SKELL
PRESBYTERY
VESTRY
CHAPTER HOUSE
PENTISE
UNDERCROFT OF THE MONKS DORTER
TOWER
CHOIR
PULPITUM
RETROCHOIR
WARMING HOUSE
YARD
CLOISTER
MONK'S FRATER
THE CHURCH
NAVE
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PROBABLE EXTENSION OF THE DORTER OF THE CONVERSI
OUTER PARLOUR
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FRATER OF CONVERSI
PENTISE
PORCH
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INFIRMARY OF CONVERSI
EASTERN GUEST HOUSE
BRIDGE
PROBABLY THE KITCHEN
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RIVER SKELL
LATER EXTENSION OF THE WESTERN GUEST-HOUSE
WEST^N GUEST HOUSE
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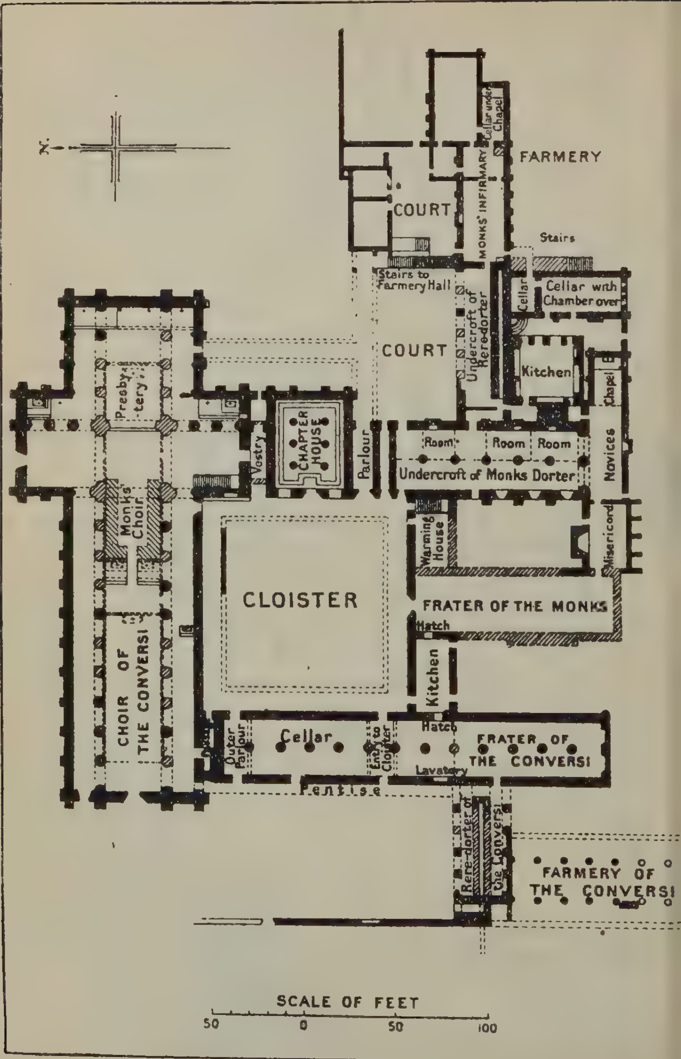
FOUNTAINS ABBEY

JERVAULX ABBEY


N
FARMERY
Cellar under Chapel
MONKS' INFIRMARY
COURT
Stairs
Stairs to Farmery Hall
Cellar
Cellar with Chamber over
Undercroft of Rere-dorter
COURT
Kitchen
Chapel
Presbytery
Vestry
CHAPTER HOUSE
Parlour
Room
Room
Room
Undercroft of Monks Dorter
Novices
Monks' Choir
Warming House
Misericord
CLOISTER
FRATER OF THE MONKS
Hatch
Kitchen
CHOIR OF THE CONVERSI
Outer Parlour
Cellar
Entry to Cloister
Hatch
FRATER OF THE CONVERSI
Lavatory
Pentise
Rere-dorter of the Conversi
FARMERY OF THE CONVERSI
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row of 19 pillars. On the E. side of the cloister garth is the interesting *Chapter-House*, still rich in the monumental slabs of abbots. On the S. is the fine *Refectory*, with the *Kitchen* to the W. of it and the *Warming House*, or *Calefactory*, with its huge fireplace, to the E. To the E. of the cloistral buildings, and built partly across the Skell, are the foundations of the huge *Infirmary*, intended for both the sick and the aged. — Outside the *West Lodge* (rfmts.) is **Fountains Hall* (open 10–6 or dusk; adm. see above) a perfectly preserved Jacobean mansion (c. 1610), with contemporary furniture. We return along the left bank of the Skell to the East Gate.

Likewise within easy reach of Ripon are *Markenfield Hall*, an early 14th cent. manor-house, 3 m. S.W.; the woods of *Norton Conyers*, identified with 'Thornfield Hall,' Mr. Rochester's mansion in 'Jane Eyre,' 3½ m. N.; *Brimham Rocks*, 9 m. W.; and *Boroughbridge*, 6 m. S.E. (Rte. 62).

FROM RIPON TO LEYBURN, 19¾ m. (A 6108). We cross the Ure at (5½ m.) the pleasant village of *West Tanfield*, in which stands the gatehouse (Perp.) of the castle of the Marmions. The church contains effigies of the Marmions, including those of John Marmion (d. 1387) and his wife, surmounted by a fine example of an iron herse; also good modern wood-carving. — Beyond (9 m.) *Masham* (King's Head, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs.), with its large and picturesque market-place, we ascend the right bank of the Ure. — 13½ m. ***Jervaulx Abbey** (pron. 'Jervo'; open 10–6 except Sun.; 6*d*.), dating from 1156, is a picturesque ruin, where the arrangements of a great Cistercian monastery may be studied almost as well as at Fountains or Kirkstall. The remains of the monastic buildings include the fine E.E. chapter-house, with its grave-slabs of early abbots. The ground-plan of the church may be traced. In the N. transept is a well-preserved altar. Prior Aylmer, in 'Ivanhoe,' hailed from Jervaulx. — 15¾ m. *Cover Bridge*. — 17 m. *Middleham* (White Swan) has racing stables and the imposing ruins of *Middleham Castle* (1170; adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), once the stronghold of Warwick the King-maker and a favourite residence of Richard III, whose son Edward died here in 1484. The space between the Norman keep and the outer walls (13th cent.) is extraordinarily narrow. From Middleham we may walk S.W. to (2 m.) the slight but picturesque ruins of *Coverham Abbey*, a Premonstratensian house translated c. 1212 to this beautiful site near the foot of *Coverdale*. Thence to *Kettlewell*, see Rte. 57. — We cross the Ure. — 19¾ m. *Leyburn* (for Wensleydale), see Rte. 63A.

Leaving Ripon, A 61 crosses the Ure beside the station, the Roman road of Leeming Lane (A 1; Rte. 62A) at (30 m.) *Baldersby Gate*, and the Swale at (32½ m.) *Skipton Bridge*, 1½ m. beyond which is *Busby Stoop* on the Boroughbridge–Northallerton road. — 37½ m. **Thirsk**, see Rte. 62B. Just beyond Thirsk we turn N. (l.) on A 19, skirting the foot of the Hambleton Hills (*Black Hambleton*, 1257 ft.). Leaving *Osmotherley* on the right at 47½ m., we reach (49 m.) the *Cleveland Tontine Hotel* (R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.), where the Northallerton–Whitby road bears off to the right (see Rte. 62B).

About ½ m. E. (r.) lies ***Mount Grace Priory** (adm. Wed. & Sat.; 6*d*.), established in 1397, the most perfect Carthusian monastery in England. The ground-plan consists of two large courts with the church between them. Note the separate cells of the monks abutting on the N. court.

58 m. *Yarm* is a quaint little town on a singular loop of the Tees, with a 14th cent. bridge and a broad High Street. A tablet on the George & Dragon marks it as the birthplace of the world's railway system (comp. p. 523). — At (59½ m.) *Egglescliffe*, or *Eaglescliffe*, we enter the Durham industrial area. — 62 m. **Stockton,** see Rte. 62B.

59. FROM DONCASTER TO YORK

Road, 34 m. (A 19). — Railway, 32 m. in ¾–1 hr. This is part of the main line from London to Edinburgh.

Doncaster, see Rte. 49. After crossing the Don we bear right, away from A 1. — 20 m. **Selby** (*Londesborough*, P.R., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5 gs.; *George*), a country town (10,064 inhab.) with oil works, flax-scutching mills, and boat-building yards, lies on the right bank of the tidal Ouse, here navigable for small steamers. It is said to be the birthplace of Henry I (1068–1135). The *Abbey Church (dedicated to the Virgin and St. Germanus; begun c. 1097), despite a disastrous fire in 1906, remains one of the most perfect monastic churches in England (306 ft. long; open 8–6). The Benedictine abbey to which it belonged was founded in 1069. Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30 and 6.30; on Thurs. at 11.

The W. front, the lower part of which is Transitional, has a fine recessed doorway of five orders. The W. towers were raised a story in 1935. The nave is notable as representing five different periods of building. Norman work (1097–1123) occurs in the four E. bays of the nave, the four tower-arches, and the N. transept. At the W. end the architecture becomes Transitional, with pure E.E. in the S. triforium and both clerestories. The slender vaulting-shafts on the S. side of the nave are unusual. The *Choir is Dec. throughout, though of more than one period, with remains of rich sculpture. The screens and sedilia are noteworthy. Some old stained glass remains in the Lady Chapel, choir, and sacristy (S. of choir). The great *East Window, a 'Jesse window,' has a fine 'Doom' in its beautiful flamboyant tracery. The Washington arms appear in a window of the choir clerestory. In 1912 a new S. transept was built on the site of the old one, ruined by the fall of the central tower in 1690. The N. porch enshrines a magnificent Norman doorway.

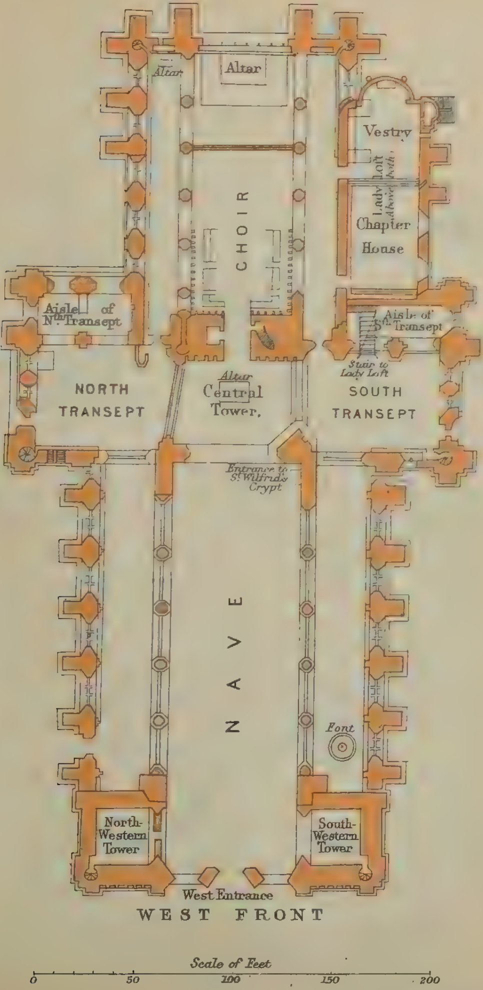
Motor-Buses run to *Goole* viâ (7½ m.) *Snaith*, where the 13–15th cent. church contains Dawnay tombs; to (4½ m.) *Cawood*, with the picturesque gateway of the palace of the Abps. of York, where Card. Wolsey was arrested in 1530; to *York*, *Doncaster*, *Hull*, etc.

From Selby to Hull (A 63), 34 m. Railway, 30¾ m. in 40–60 min. — 5¼ m. *Hemingbrough*, 1½ m. S.E. of its station. The *Church (Norm. to Perp.), with its tall spire, offers many points of interest. The figure of a corpse in its winding sheet, in the chapel of St. Nicholas, is said to be not monumental but to be intended to lend solemnity to money transactions arranged before it. At *Wressell*, to the left beyond the Derwent bridge, are the ruins of a 14th cent. castle, where the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, once kept regal state. — 10 m. **Howden** (*Wellington*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 15/). The important church of **St. Peter* (mainly Dec., but of different dates) was made collegiate in 1267. The *West Front (14th cent.) is a very beautiful composition, and the tower (135 ft. high), completed in the 15th cent., is one of the finest in Yorkshire. The choir (14th cent.) and chapter-house (early-Perp.) are in ruins but retain many beautiful details. Roger of Hoveden (d. 1201 ?), the chronicler, was rector of Howden, and his statue stands in front of the market-hall. To the r., as we approach the Humber, is (24 m.) *Brough*, the site of the Roman station of *Petuaria*, one of the few in England identified by an inscription (now at Hull) found on the actual site. The fort guarded the ferry by which Ermine Street crossed the Humber. — 34 m. *Hull*, see Rte. 61.

From Selby to *Leeds*, see Rte. 52h.

The York road crosses the Ouse (toll-bridge ½*d*.; car 9*d*., motor-cycle 3*d*.) and enters the E. Riding, which it leaves again at (32¼ m.) *Fulford*, in the suburbs of York.

RIPON CATHEDRAL


Altar
Altar
Vestry
Lady Loft Above both
Chapter House
CHOIR
Aisle of Nth Transept
Aisle of Sth Transept
Stair to Lady Loft
Altar
Central Tower.
NORTH TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
Entrance to St Wilfrid's Crypt
NAVE
Font
North-Western Tower
South-Western Tower
West Entrance
WEST FRONT
Scale of Feet
0
50
100
150
200

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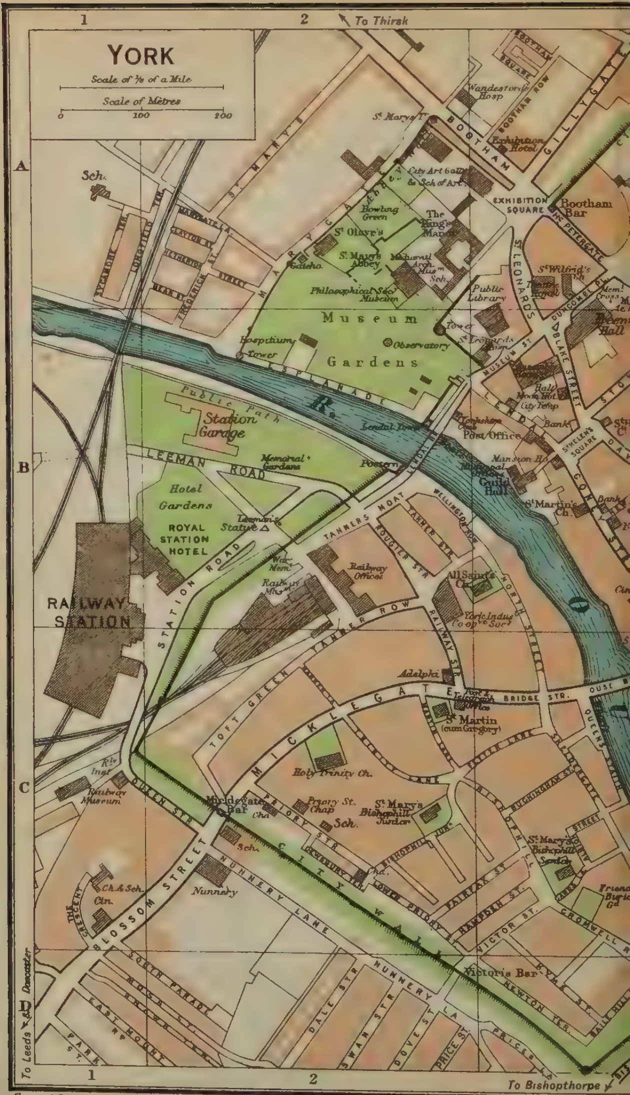
YORK
Scale of ⅛ of a Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
1
2
To Thirsk
A
B
C
D
Sch.
St Mary's
Marygate
Abbey
St Mary's Tr.
Bootham
Bootham Square
Bootham Row
Wandesford's Hosp
Exhibition Hotel
Gillygate
City Art Gall. & Sch. of Art
Exhibition Square
Bootham Bar
High Petergate
Bowling Green
St Olave's
The King's Manor
St Mary's Abbey
Museum Sch.
Gateho.
Philosophical Soc. Museum
Public Library
St Leonards
St Wilfrid's Ch.
Duncombe Pl.
Museum Gardens
Observatory
Tower
Hospitium
Esplanade
Museum St.
Blake Street
Lendal
Lendal Tower
Post Office
Mansion Ho.
Guild Hall
St Martin's Ch.
St Helen's Square
Public Path
Station Garage
Leeman Road
Memorial Gardens
Postern
Lendal Br.
Hotel Gardens
Royal Station Hotel
Leeman's Statue
Station Road
War Mem.
Railway Museum
Railway Offices
Tanners Moat
Wellington Row
Tanner Row
Rougier Str.
All Saints' Ch.
North Street
York Indus. Co-op. Socy
Railway Station
Railway Str.
Adelphi
Ouse
Ouse Bridge
Bridge Str.
Post & Telegraph Office
St Martin (cum Gregory)
Micklegate
Toft Green
Holy Trinity Ch.
Trinity Lane
Skeldergate
Queens Staith
Bishophill
Rly. Inst.
Railway Museum
Queen Str.
Micklegate Bar
Priory St. Chap.
Priory Str.
St Mary's Bishophill Junior
St Mary's Bishophill Senior
Sch.
Buckingham St.
Fairfax St.
Hampden St.
Victor St.
Cromwell R.
Friends Burial Gd.
Lower Priory St.
Ch. & Sch.
Cin.
The Crescent
Nunnery
Nunnery Lane
City Walls
Blossom Street
South Parade
Moss St.
East Mount Rd.
Park St.
Dale Str.
Swan Str.
Dove St.
Price St.
Victoria Bar
Newton Ter.
Kyme St.
Baile Hill
Price's La.
To Leeds & Doncaster
To Bishopthorpe

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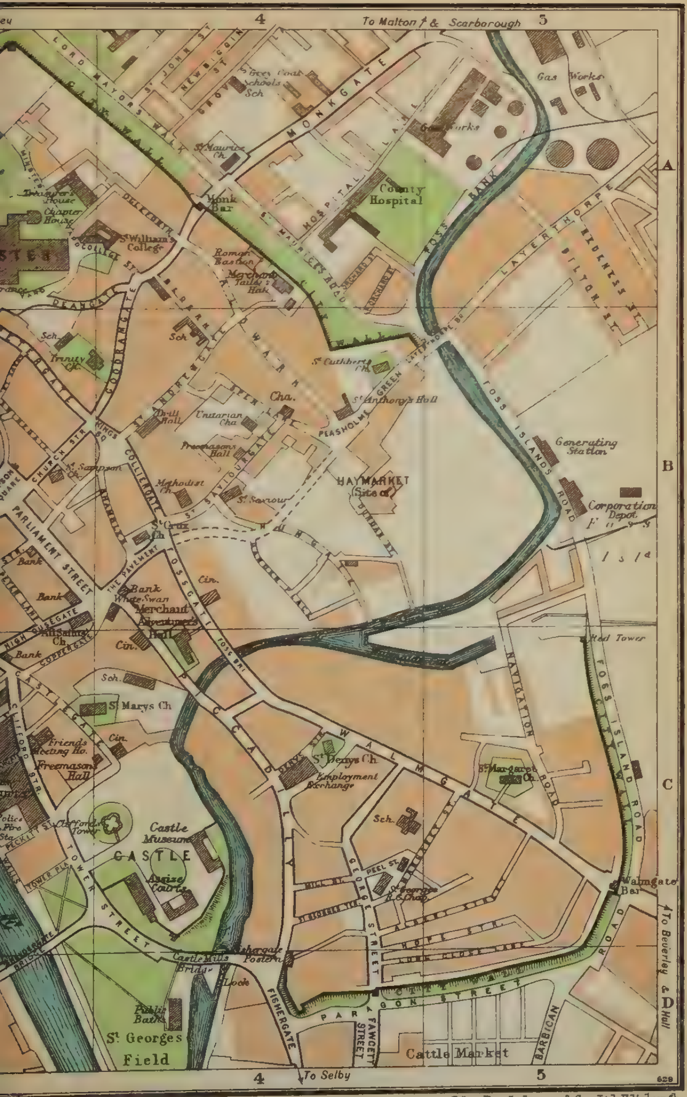
4
To Malton & Scarborough
5
Lord Mayors Walk
St John St
Newbiggin St
Grove
Grey Coat Schools
Sch
Monkgate
Gas Works
Gas Works
City Wall
Lane
St Maurice Ch.
Hospital
County Hospital
Foss Bank
A
Treasurer's House
Chapter House
Monk Bar
St Maurice's Road
Layerthorpe
Redeness St
Bilton St
Minster
St William's College
College St
Roman Bastion
Merchant Tailor's Hall
Orchard St
Deangate
Goodramgate
Aldwark
Jewbury
Sch.
Sch.
Trinity Ch.
St Cuthbert's Ch.
Layerthorpe Br.
Foss Islands
Cha.
St Anthony's Hall
St Andrewgate
Spen Lane
Peasholme Green
Drill Hall
Unitarian Cha
Kings Sq
Church Str
Freemasons Hall
Generating Station
St Saviourgate
Haymarket (Site of)
B
St Sampson Ch.
Colliergate
Methodist Ch.
St Saviour
Foss Islands Road
Corporation Depot
Parliament Street
Stonebow
Dundas St
Hungate
Foss Islands
St Crux Ch.
The Pavement
Bank
Fossgate
Cin.
Bank
Bank
White Swan
Merchant Adventurers Hall
High Ousegate
All Saints Ch.
Coppergate
Cin.
Foss Bri
Red Tower
Bank
Navigation Road
Sch.
Castlegate
St Marys Ch
Piccadilly
Walmgate
St Denys Ch.
Foss Islands Road
Friends Meeting Ho.
Cin.
Employment Exchange
St Margaret Ch.
C
Freemasons Hall
Clifford Str.
Margaret Road
Sch.
Police Fire Sta.
Peckitt St.
Clifford's Tower
Castle Museum
Castle
Tower Pl.
Tower Street
Assize Courts
Mill St
Peel St.
George St.
St George R.C. Cha.
Walmgate Bar
Dixon's Yd.
Hope Str.
Long Close Lane
George Street
To Beverley & Hull
Skeldergate Bridge
Castle Mills Bridge
Fishergate Postern
Lock
Fishergate
City Wall
Paragon Street
Barbican Road
D
Public Baths
St Georges Field
Fawcett Street
Cattle Market
Barbican
4
To Selby
5
629

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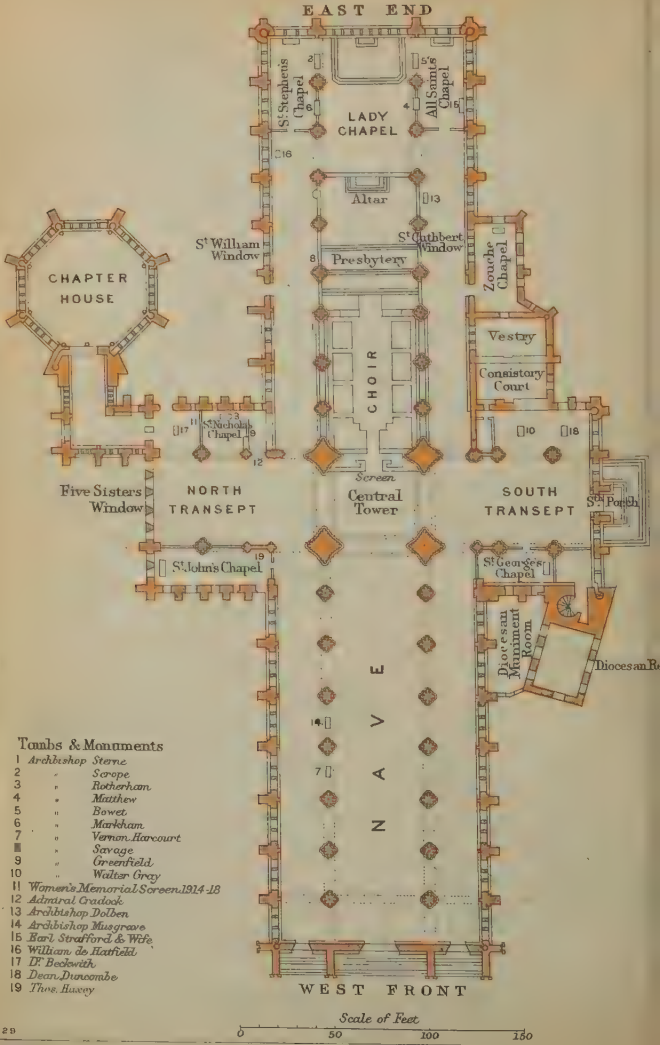
YORK MINSTER


EAST END
St. Stephens Chapel
LADY CHAPEL
All Saints Chapel
Altar
St. Cuthbert Window
St. William Window
Presbytery
Zouche Chapel
CHAPTER HOUSE
CHOIR
Vestry
Consistory Court
St. Nicholas Chapel
Screen
Central Tower
Five Sisters Window
NORTH TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
St. Porch
St. John's Chapel
St. George's Chapel
Diocesan Muniment Room
Diocesan Re
NAVE
WEST FRONT
Scale of Feet
0
50
100
150
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

Tombs & Monuments

1 *Archbishop Sterne*
2 " *Scrope*
3 " *Rotherham*
4 " *Matthew*
5 " *Bowet*
6 " *Markham*
7 " *Vernon Harcourt*
8 " *Savage*
9 " *Greenfield*
10 " *Walter Gray*
11 *Women's Memorial Screen 1914-18*
12 *Admiral Cradock*
13 *Archbishop Dolben*
14 *Archbishop Musgrave*
15 *Earl Strafford & Wife*
16 *William de Hatfield*
17 *Dr. Beckwith*
18 *Dean Duncombe*
19 *Thos. Haxey*

629

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34 m. **YORK** (84,810 inhab.), famous for its stately minster and its medieval city walls, is situated on the Ouse, at the junction of the three Ridings of Yorkshire. It is one of the most interesting of ancient English cities; many of its streets retain the narrowness, quaintness, and irregularity of medieval times; and its churches present an array of stained glass that makes it prominent even among the cities of Europe. The Archbishop of York bears the title of Primate of England, and his sway extends over the N. Midlands and the N. of England (14 dioceses). York is the headquarters of the N. military district and an important railway centre.

Hotels. Royal Station (B 2), with garden, R. & B. 14/6; **Chase**, Dringhouses (beyond D 1), R. & B. 17/, pens. 9 gs.; **Dean Court**, unlic., opposite the Minster, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Half Moon**, Blake St. (B 3), R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; **Adelphi**, commercial, Micklegate, R. & B. 15/; **Ainsty**, Boroughbridge Rd. (beyond D 1), R. & B. 14/, pens. 5½ gs.; **Young's**, unlic., High Petergate (A, B 3), R. & B. 12/6; **East Lodge**, St. Peter's Grove, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.; **Great Northern**, commercial, Railway St. (B 2).

Restaurants. *Terry's*, *Betty's*, both St. Helen's Sq. (B 3); *Feasegate*, Feasegate (B 3); *Minster Café*, Goodramgate (B 4).

Post Office (B 3), Lendal.

Motor-Buses from Rougier St. (B 2) to *Knaresborough* and *Harrogate*; *Tadcaster* and *Wetherby* or *Leeds*; *Scarborough*; *Pickering* and *Whitby*; from the Station (B 2) to *Thirsk*; from Piccadilly (C 4) to *Selby* and *Doncaster*; *Beverley* and *Hull*; *Bridlington*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES from Piccadilly to *London* (19/9), to *Durham* and *Newcastle*; etc. — MOTOR LAUNCHES ply on the Ouse.

Theatres. *Royal*, repertory, St. Leonard's Place (A 3); *Empire*, Clifford St. (C 3).

Racecourse on the Knavesmire, 1 m. S.

History. York, the British *Caer Ebrauc*, attained to great importance as the *Eboracum* of the Romans, under whom it ultimately became the capital of the province of Britain and the headquarters of the 6th Legion. The first emperor to visit York was Hadrian (A.D. 120), the first stone wall was built c. 180, and Severus and Constantius Chlorus both died here (211 and 306). Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor here on the death of the last, but was probably born elsewhere. Under the Saxons *Eoforwic* played a prominent part in the spread of Christianity through N. England, and when Alcuin (735–804) was 'Magister Scholarum' here it was one of the chief centres of European learning. For some time York was an important settlement of the Danes, who gave it the name of *Jorvik*. William the Conqueror built two castles here. Alexander of Scotland married the daughter of Henry III at York in 1251 and here in 1328 Edward III married Philippa of Hainault. In 1644, after the battle of Marston Moor, York surrendered to the Parliamentarians. Guy Fawkes (1570–1606), John Flaxman (1755–1826), and William Etty (1787–1849) were natives of York. Robinson Crusoe, "of York, mariner," was "born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family, though not of that country." Isaac of York, in 'Ivanhoe,' dwelt in the Castlegate.

****York Minster** (A 3), the *Cathedral Church of St. Peter*, the largest of English medieval cathedrals (60,952 sq. ft.) and correspondingly stately in effect, affords a coherent and typical view of architectural development during three periods: E.E. (transepts), Dec. (nave and chapter-house), and early and late Perp. (choir and towers). It lies in the N. corner of the old city and the best view of it is from the city walls. It is open all day (conducted parties c. every ½ hr. from 10–3.30; adm. to chapter-house *6d.*; to the central tower 1/). Services on weekdays at 8 & 4, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, & 4.

HISTORY. The building covers the site of a wooden chapel put up for the baptism of Edwin, King of Northumbria, and his court by Paulinus, first Bishop of York, on Easter Day, 627. This was soon replaced by a stone church, which served as the basis for reconstruction until burned down in c. 741. A second stone church, begun by Abp. Albert (767–80), was ruined, with the city, in the troubles following the Norman Conquest. Thomas of Bayeux, first Norman archbishop, began rebuilding (c. 1080). His church, the choir of which had been rebuilt by Abp. Roger of Pont-l'Evêque (1154–81), was gradually replaced by the present edifice. The S. transept was first rebuilt by Abp. de Gray (c. 1220–41); then the N. transept (1241–60). The new nave was founded in 1291, and, together with the chapter-house and vestibule, was in process until c. 1345. Roger's Norman choir was displaced by the present one between 1361 and 1405. The erection of the central tower (1400–23) and of the W. towers (1433–74; 202 ft. high) completed a labour of nearly 250 years.

The finest parts of the **Exterior** are the **West Façade*, particularly the great window and finely sculptured portal; the *North Transept*, especially the façade; the octagonal *Chapter-House*; and the **Central Tower*.

Interior. The glory of York Minster is the extensive series of stained-glass windows, mainly the product of a well-defined local school. It includes some of the earliest glass in England, a masterpiece of E.E. grisaille glass, a great range of splendid Dec. windows, and superb Perp. glass. The most valuable glass was removed during the Second World War and it is now being replaced and carefully restored under the direction of the dean, Dr. Eric Milner-White.

The entrances are by the W. door and the S. transept door. The latter reveals an unequalled aspect of the interior, culminating in the perfect five-lighted lancet window in the N. transept. The visitor should, however, begin his detailed inspection at the W. end.

The effect of the NAVE is less impressive than we should expect from its exceptional height and breadth, but defects in proportion, such as the over-wide spacing of the piers and the practical suppression of the triforium, are due perhaps to the aim of giving the utmost space for stained glass. The design, moreover, presupposed a stone vaulting which was never built. The present wooden roof, painted to resemble stone, perpetuates an earlier sham, destroyed in the fire of 1840. The detail throughout the nave is good, if timid, and the tracery of the large clerestory windows and the flamboyant tracery of the famous *West Window (glazed 1338) are admirable. The unusually wide aisles (30 ft.), stone-vaulted, achieve the lofty effect missed in the nave. The three W. windows have fine glass, and, besides the 14th cent. glass in the nave, the remains of 12–13th cent. glass in the clerestories should be noted. All round the nave and choir, below the triforium, are painted stone shields of Edward II and the barons who met in parliament at York in 1309–10. An oak pulpit to the memory of Archbishops Lang and Temple was dedicated in 1948.

The *TRANSEPTS are most important, having aisles on the W. side as well as on the E. The lantern is the largest medieval lantern in England, and the impression of magnitude in this part of the church is hardly marred by the obtrusive triforium, and consequent meanness of the clerestory, or by the unsatisfactory wooden vault. All the detail is worth notice. The terminal wall of the N. Transept, incorporating the lancet lights of the *'Five Sisters,' with their wonderful 13th cent. grisaille glass, is far finer than that of the S. Transept, with its over-large rose-window. The 'Five Sisters' window was restored in 1925 as a memorial to the women who gave their lives in 1914–18; a wooden screen in the E. aisle of the N. transept bears their names. Here also is the fine brass of Abp. Greenfield (Pl. 9; d. 1316) and near it is a memorial (by F. W. Pomeroy) to Admiral Cradock, who perished in the sea-fight of Coronel (Chili) in 1914. The tomb (restored) of Abp. de Gray (Pl. 10; 1215–55) is in the E. aisle of the S. transept, which he built.

The *Choir is separated from the nave by an elaborate late-Gothic *Rood Screen* (c. 1475–1505) with life-size statues of English kings, from William I to Henry VI (the last modern). The *Glass in the great E. Window (78 ft. × 31 ft.), by John Thornton of Coventry (1405), at present being restored, forms the largest sheet of medieval glazing in England, and probably in the world. The soaring windows of the **East Transepts* (properly transeptal bays), N. and S. of the Presbytery, contain 15th cent. glass depicting the lives of SS. William and Cuthbert. In 1829 the roof, the altar-screen, and all the other woodwork in the choir were destroyed in a fire started by a madman; but they have been replaced by more or less faithful copies. The miracle-working shrine of St. William of York, canonised in 1230, is believed to have stood behind the high altar. In the N. choir aisle is the damaged but finely wrought effigy tomb of William of Hatfield (Pl. 16; d. 1344), the little son of Edward III. In the *Lady Chapel* is the splendid tomb of Abp. Bowet (Pl. 5; 1407–23). Opposite is the plain (restored) monument of Abp. Scrope (Pl. 2), beheaded in 1405 ('Henry IV,' Part II). On the S. side of the choir is the *Zouche Chapel* (1352), reserved for private prayer.

The late-Norman CRYPT, entered from the choir-aisles, has archæological as well as architectural interest. The structure shows the extent of Roger's choir and includes foundations of the work of Abp. Thomas; and the base of a pillar of the Roman Prætorium has been revealed. The herring-bone masonry laid bare in the wall enclosing the W. portion is a fragment most probably of Abp. Albert's 8th cent. church. In the crypt are carvings (Virgin & Child, Cauldron of Hell) from Roger's choir.

A **Vestibule* leads from the E. aisle of the N. transept to the *CHAPTER-HOUSE. Both are among the supreme examples of Dec. work, and both preserve in traceries of inventive beauty contemporary glass of rare quality. The chapter-house suffered renovation in 1845, but little damage was done to the beautiful and spirited details, which enrich a building not unduly vaunted in the inscription on the doorway, "Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum." The windows are at present under restoration.

Among the relics preserved here are the Saxon 'Horn of Ulphus,' Saxon Gospels (c. 1000), a 15th cent. missal of the York use, a 14th cent. cope-chest, and Abp. Scrope's indulgence cup. The arcade above the seats is richly carved. In the vestibule are two cope-chests of c. 1300.

Despite its designation, the minster was a foundation of the secular clergy, and has, therefore, no monastic outbuildings. In the Dean's Park (open daily, 11–4), on the N., is a fragment of a cloister belonging to the Norman *Archiepiscopal Palace* of Abp. Roger; the building now used as the *Chapter Library* (adm. Mon. & Thurs., 11–1) was probably built by Abp. de Gray (13th cent.). This contains about 8000 vols. (some of great rarity and interest), valuable MSS., and the Hailstone collection of Yorkshire books and prints.

Immediately E. of the Minster is *St. William's College* (A 4; adm. weekdays, 6*d*.), a Jacobean building with a Perp. gateway. Founded in the 15th cent. by Warwick the King-maker to house the chantry priests attached to the minster, it is now used as the House of Convocation for the province of York. To the left is the **Treasurer's House* (A 3; N.T.), a 17th cent. building on 12–13th cent. foundations (adm. weekdays, exc. Wed. morning, 10–1, 2–5; 1/), containing an interesting collection of furniture, portraits, etc. *Holy Trinity* (B 3, 4), in Goodramgate, is York's quaintest church, with 15th cent. glass and wooden box-pews. — The church of *St. Michael-le-Belfry* (A 3), on the S. side of the cathedral, has some magnificent stained glass (13–16th cent.), and its registers contain the entry of the birth of 'Guye fauxe' (1570), who was probably born in his father's house in Stonegate near by, where also is the oldest house in York.

The ***City Walls** (c. 3 m. in circuit), with their frowning 'bars' or gates, are among the finest surviving examples in Europe of medieval city-fortification. As they now stand they date mainly from the reign of Edward III (1327–77), and at their N.W. angle follow the line of the Roman wall. The visitor should walk along at least part of their circuit.

Goodramgate (see above) leads N.E. to *Monk Bar* (A 4), probably so called from an adjoining monastic house. This is the tallest of the four main gates, and, like the others, has a Norman core, encased later in the Dec. period, when the portcullises were added. We here mount the wall and follow it (l.) round its N.W. angle, enjoying fine *Views of the minster, to *Bootham Bar* (A 3). Here we quit the wall, cross *Lendal Bridge* (B 2), and regain the wall beyond the river (good retrospect of the minster). Farther on is *Micklegate Bar* (C 2), the chief of the four original gates, where the Duke of York's head was exposed in 1460–1 and those of Jacobite rebels in 1746. Beyond the modern *Victoria Bar* (D 2) we skirt (l.) the old *Baile Hill* (D 3), site of William the Conqueror's first castle. We cross the river by the iron *Skeldergate Bridge* (C, D 3), pass the massive modern wall enclosing the *Castle* (C 4; see below), cross the Foss or canal, and regain the wall at *Fishergate Bar* (D 4). Thence we follow the top of the wall to *Walmgate Bar* (C 5), which still retains its barbican or outwork. The stretch between (3 min.) the *Red Tower* (C 5), built of brick in the 16th cent., and (5 min.) *Layerthorpe Bridge* (B 5) was never walled, as the city was protected here by a marsh. At the bridge we remount the walls; on the left, beyond the old *Merchant Taylors' Hall* (A 4) is seen the foundation of the Roman E. bastion. A little beyond it is Monk Bar.

In Museum St., close to Lendal Bridge, are the MUSEUM GARDENS (A, B 2; adm. 9–dusk, Sun. from 1; 6*d.*) of the *Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, containing the ruins of **St. Mary's Abbey**, a Benedictine foundation of 1089, and some other interesting buildings.

On the right, as we enter the grounds, are the remains of *St. Leonard's Hospital*, built by Abp. Thomas (d. 1114) to replace St. Peter's Hospital, founded on an adjacent site by King Athelstan c. 940. The ruins (ambulatory and chapel) probably date from the 13th century. Beyond it, at the corner of the City Wall, is the *Multangular Tower*, the lower part of which is Roman. To the W. of this is the *Museum* (open weekdays, 9–5), with natural history and antiquarian collections, and below the adjoining lecture-hall is the *Chapter-House Vestibule* (pillars still in situ) of St. Mary's Abbey, containing a museum of medieval architecture. Next come the picturesque ruins of the *ABBEY CHURCH, begun c. 1271, consisting chiefly of the N. wall of the nave and part of the W. front. The foundations of the E. end of the original Norman church, with seven apses, have been partly excavated (plan in the vestibule of the museum). Through the N. door of the nave we see (in St. Olave's churchyard) the grave of William Etty. The *Abbey Gatehouse*, S.W. of St. Olave's church, is now a private residence. The *Antiquarian Museum*, occupying the old *Hospitium* or *Guest House* (open weekdays, 2–5), contains a notable collection of Roman antiquities and medieval pottery.

To the N.E. of the gardens is the *King's Manor* (A 2), originally the abbot's house, but after the Dissolution assigned to the Lord President of the Great Council of the North and much altered in the 16th century. It is now occupied in part by a school for the blind. Next door is the *City Art Gallery* (open 10–5, Sun. from 2.30), with a collection of paintings by William Etty. — *St. Peter's School*, in Clifton, the N.W. extension of Bootham (beyond A 2), claims a continuous history from its foundation as a choir-school by Alcuin in 718.

In Lendal (B 3), beginning opposite the Museum Gardens entrance, is the *Mansion House* (1724), behind which, on the river, is the *Guildhall*, built 1447–53, but largely gutted by bombing in 1942. — Coney St., passing the late-Perp. *St. Martin-le-Grand* (B 3; also gutted), is continued by Spurriergate, where is the church of *St. Michael* (C 3), with fine medieval glass, and Castlegate, in which the church of *St. Mary* (C 3, 4) has a Saxon dedication-stone (within, W. of the organ) and a fine Perp. tower and spire. The **Castle** (C 4), William I's second fortification, is now mainly replaced by the Assize Courts and the Museum. *Clifford's Tower* (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d.*), with its remarkable quatrefoil groundplan, was built in 1245–59 and stands on the mound thrown up for the Conqueror's wooden keep, which was the scene in 1190 of a massacre of 500 Jews. The CASTLE MUSEUM (adm. weekdays 9.30–5, Sun. 2–4.30; 6*d.*), housed in the former Female Prison, a dignified building by John Carr (1780), is notable principally for the **Kirk Collection of Bygones*. The most conspicuous part is a reconstructed street of old shops, etc., but the galleries also contain an interesting assortment of mainly local antiquities, from Bronze Age finds (from Ampleforth) to mid-Victorian interiors. The old Debtors' Prison (the centre block) is to be made an extension of the museum.

To the N., at the E. end of High Ousegate, is the 15th cent. church of *All Saints* (B 3), partly rebuilt, with an elegant octagonal lantern on its square tower and a sanctuary knocker on the N. door. In the Pavement (B 4) is the half-timbered Jacobean house of Sir Thomas Herbert (1606–1682), who was born here. From the Pavement diverge, on the left (N.), Parliament St., the only wide street in York, and the Shambles, one of the narrowest and quaintest. The former leads to St. Sampson's Sq., where, in the basement of the *Mail Coach Inn* (always open), a Roman bath may be seen. Fossgate leads to the right (S.E.) from the E. end of the Pavement. At No. 40 is the entrance to the *MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' HALL (C 4; adm. Mon. to Fri. 10–12.30 & 2.30–4.30, and Wed. to Fri. 5–7; 6*d.*), with its fine 14th cent. hall (restored 1939), containing interesting mementoes of the guild (founded in 1357), under which is a hospital or almshouse, and a 15th cent. chapel in which a service is annually held (Fri. after Michaelmas). — In Walmgate, the continuation of Fossgate, are the churches of *St. Denis* (C 4), with good 14th cent. glass and a Norman S. doorway, and *St. Margaret* (C 5), with an elaborate Norman *Porch.

Some of the churches on the W. side of the Ouse are likewise interesting. Another **All Saints* (B 3; 13–15th cent.), in North St., has windows (in the N. aisle) depicting the Fifteen Last Days, in illustration of Richard Rolle's 14th cent. poem 'The Pricke of Conscience,' and the Seven Corporal Acts of Mercy, besides other glass of great beauty. *St. Martin's-cum-Gregory* (C 3), Micklegate, has 14th and 15th cent. glass. *St. Mary's Younger* (C 2), Bishophill Junior, has a very ancient tower showing Saxon herring-bone masonry, and in the old Friends' Burial Ground, near *St. Mary's Elder* (C 3), is buried John Woolman (1720–72), the Quaker diarist and opponent of slavery. — The *Railway Museum* (adm. weekdays 10–5; free), illustrating railway history in Britain, is in two sections, the smaller opposite the offices (B 2), the larger, with locomotives, signals, etc., off Queen St. (C 1).

Bishopthorpe, the residence of the archbishop since 1226 (rebuilt c. 1769), with a 13th cent. chapel, is 2¾ m. S. (shown on written application to the chaplain or secretary). Longer excursions (all within a day's compass by motor or rail; motor-buses, see p. 501) may be made to *Bolton Abbey*, *Ripon*, *Fountains Abbey*, *Rievaulx Abbey*, *Byland Abbey*, *Selby*, *Kirkham Abbey*, *Beverley*, etc

FROM YORK TO HARROGATE, 21½ m. (A 59). Railway in 35–50 min. To the S. of (8 m.) the Nidd bridge stretches *Marston Moor*, the battlefield on which Cromwell won his decisive victory over the Royalists in 1644. To the left, just beyond the river, is *Kirk Hammerton*, the church of which is almost wholly Saxon. About 3 m. N.E. is the beautiful little Norman and E.E. conventual church of *Nun Monkton.* — At (10 m.) *Green Hammerton* we bear left, then turn r. and then l. to cross A 1. — 15½ m. *Goldsborough House*, to the left, was the first home of Viscount Lascelles (later Earl of Harewood) and Princess Mary. *Ribston Hall*, 2 m. S., gave its name to the Ribston pippin, introduced from Normandy in 1709. — 18 m. *Knaresborough*, and thence to *Harrogate*, see Rte. 58.

From York to Leeds, 24 m. (A 64). Railway viâ Church Fenton, 25½ m. in 30–40 min. — 9¾ m. *Tadcaster* (Londesborough, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 23/6) is a market town on the Wharfe, 3 m. N. of the bloody battlefield of *Towton*, where the Lancastrian cause was defeated in 1461. *Bolton Percy*, 3½ m. S.E., has a good church (1411–23). — At (13½ m.) *Bramham Moor* we cross A 1. — At (17 m.; l.) *Barwick-in-Elmet* are some remarkable mounds (probably early Norman), including the *Hall Tower Hill* (30 ft. high; 200 ft. in diameter). — 24 m. *Leeds*, see Rte. 52H.

From York to *Bridlington*, *Beverley*, and *Hull*, see Rte. 61; to *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, see Rte. 60; to *London*, see above and Rte. 49; to *Durham*, *Newcastle*, and *Berwick*, see Rte. 62.

60. FROM YORK TO SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY

A. To Scarborough

Road, 41 m. (A 64). — Railway, 42 m. in 60–70 min. Principal Stations: 21¾ m. *Malton.* — 39¼ m. *Seamer.* — 42 m. Scarborough.

We leave York by Monkgate (A 4) and Heworth Green. About 1 m. N.W. of (10 m.) *Barton Hill* is *Foston-le-Clay*, of which Sydney Smith was rector from 1808 to 1828.

The picturesque ruins of *Sheriff Hutton Castle* (c. 1381), a stronghold of the Nevilles, are 4 m. W. of Foston. The church here (Dec.) has a peculiar W. tower and unusual window-tracery in the N. aisle; it contains effigies of the 14th and 15th cent., one of which is possibly that of Edward, only son of Richard III (if so, the only monument of a Prince of Wales in a parish church).

11½ m. *Whitwell-on-the-Hill.* Attractively situated (r.) on the opposite bank of the Derwent appear the scanty ruins of *Kirkham Priory* (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d.*), an Augustinian house founded in 1122 by Walter l'Espec. The chief remains are the exquisite *Lavatorium (14th cent.) in the cloister, and the sculptured gatehouse (late 13th cent.). — To the left farther on is the road to Castle Howard (see below).

18 m. **Malton** (*Talbot*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.), an old town of 4418 inhab. on the Derwent, probably the Roman *Derventio*, has an important corn trade. At *Old Malton*, 1 m. N.E., are the W. front and part of the nave of a Gilbertine priory church (founded c. 1150; late-Norman and E.E.).

About 6 m. W. is the mansion of **Castle Howard**, a magnificent seat of the Howard family, designed by Vanbrugh and built in 1702–32 (but damaged by fire in 1940), with a fine art collection. The beautiful park contains a lake of 65 acres. From the main York road (see above) we ascend to (1 m.) *Welburn* (Inns), beyond which we reach the avenue, 4 m. long (with a Grecian column 100 ft. high at its S. end). Visitors may drive or walk through this, and return to Malton by the Hovingham road (Rte. 60B).

From Malton to *Helmsley*, and to *Pickering* and *Whitby*, see Rte. 60B.

Beyond Malton the escarpment of the chalk Wolds appears on the right. — The church of (28 m.) *East Heslerton* has statues of SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome, rejected as un-Protestant from the N. porch of Bristol Cathedral (1876). — 32 m. *Ganton* has a noted golf course. — At (34½ m.) *Staxton* the direct road to Filey and Bridlington diverges on the right; the Scarborough road turns N. to *Seamer*, then r. and l., passing Seamer Mere.

41 m. **SCARBOROUGH** (41,791 inhab.), the most popular seaside resort in the N.E. of England, is charmingly situated on the steep shores and the background of two fine sandy bays, which are separated by a bold rocky bluff crowned with the picturesque ruins of the castle. At its S. end the South Bay is divided by an attractive valley, spanned by two bridges, from the South Cliff, the fashionable residential quarter. The sea-front is laid out with pleasant irregularity, and the cliffs of both bays are covered with delightful gardens. The bathing is good.

Railway Stations. *Central*, for all services except certain summer excursion trains, which use *Londesborough Road* station, ¼ m. S.W.

Hotels. Crown, Esplanade, S. Cliff, R. & B. 21/6, pens. 12 gs.; **Royal**, St. Nicholas St., R. & B. 21/, pens. 9 gs.; **Grand**, St. Nicholas Cliff, R. & B. 21/, pens. 7 gs.; **Balmoral**, Westborough, **Pavilion**, opposite the station, at both, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Cambridge**, Ramshill Rd., R. & B. 18/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Clifton**, N. Cliff, **Manor**, St. Nicholas Cliff, at both, pens. 8 gs.; **Prince of Wales**, Esplanade, S. Cliff, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Salisbury**, Huntriss Row, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs.; **Victoria**, opposite the station, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 27/6; **Cumberland**, unlic., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Esplanade**, unlic., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Southlands**, West St., **Zylpha**, Albion Rd., both S. Cliff, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Weydale**, N. Cliff, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; and many others, especially on the North and South Cliffs.

Post Office, Aberdeen Walk, off Westborough.

Motor-Buses from Valley Bridge or Northway to *Filey*, *Bridlington* and *Hull*; *Malton*, *York*, and *Leeds*; *Whitby* and *Middlesbrough*; *Pickering*, *Helmsley*, and *Ripon*; *Ravenscar*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES to *Bradford* and *Liverpool*; viâ Whitby to *Durham* and *Newcastle*; etc. — MOTOR BOATS and ROWING BOATS in both North and South Bays.

Cliff Railways at St. Nicholas Cliff and the South Cliff (see below).

Amusements. *The Spa*, see below; *Opera House* (repertory drama), St. Thomas St.; *Open Air Theatre*, Northstead Manor Gardens; *Floral Hall*, Alexandra Gardens, North Side, *Arcadia*, South Bay, for concert-parties; *Olympia*, South Bay, dancing. — BATHING POOLS on N. and S. sides. — GOLF COURSES on the N. Cliff and S. Cliff and at Ganton (see above). — CRICKET GROUND (festival at the beginning of Sept.), North Marine Rd.

Scarborough's early history centres in its castle. As a watering-place it dates from the discovery of mineral springs in 1620, and it was frequented for sea-bathing as early as 1767 (comp. Smollett's 'Humphry Clinker' and Sheridan's 'A Trip to Scarborough'). — On Dec. 16th, 1914, it was bombarded by a German battle-cruiser squadron.

The chief business street, known as Westborough, Newborough, and Eastborough, descends N.E. from the *Central Station* to the *Harbour*, which is most characteristically busy when the Scottish herring-fleet visits the town in August. To the S. stretches the wide *South Bay*, its sands crowded by holiday-makers in summer, while to the N. the broad *Marine Drive* (car 6*d*., motor-cycle 3*d*.) sweeps round the base of the castle hill, to be continued by the *Royal Albert Drive* to (1½ m.) the quieter North Bay, with *Northstead Manor Gardens*, a pleasure park with open-air theatre, miniature railway, etc. Above is *Peasholm Park*, with a boating lake. Facing the harbour is a house, built c. 1350, where Richard III is reputed to have stayed (adm. daily 10.30–12.45, weekdays 2–5; 6*d*.). Immediately above the harbour, on the S. slopes of the castle hill, is crowded the quaint 'old town' of Scarborough, with narrow and steep but clean streets climbing up towards Castle Rd. Here stands the old church of *St. Mary* (Trans. Norman and E.E.), with an interesting series of four chapels opening off the S. aisle. The choir and N. transept were destroyed during the siege of the castle in 1645 (see below). Anne Brontë (1820–49) is buried in the detached part of the churchyard, E. of the church. Of the ruined 12th cent. **Castle** (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 3*d*.), the chief remains are the Norman Keep and the *Barbican* by which it is approached across the moat. On the cliff-edge are the foundations of a Roman signal-station.

Piers Gaveston was besieged and captured in this castle by the Earl of Pembroke in 1312. It suffered two sieges during the Civil War and was twice captured by the Parliamentarians (in 1645 and 1648). George Fox, the Quaker, was confined here in 1665.

On the South Bay, N. of the too conspicuous Grand Hotel, are the pretty *St. Nicholas Gardens*, at the top of which (cliff railway; 1*d*. down, 2*d*. up), in St. Nicholas St., are the *Municipal Offices*, in a converted mansion. Farther S. the *Ramshill Valley*, with its attractive park, opens on the right (lift; 1*d*. up or down). Near its beginning is (r.) the rotunda containing the *Museum* (adm. weekdays, 10–1 and 2.30–5; free), the chief treasures of which are a great auk's egg and the skeleton and coffin of an early Briton. Near the sea the valley is spanned by the *Spa Bridge* (toll 1*d*.; with an entrance to the Spa), and farther up is the much loftier *Valley Bridge*, leading from the station to the South Cliff. Just beyond the valley begins the roadway leading to the Spa (adm. 1/–2/), the favourite resort of visitors, which is situated on a terrace close to the sea at the foot of the South Cliff (cliff railway, 2*d*. each way) and includes a large concert-hall, a theatre, a restaurant, and a ballroom. Farther S. is a fine *Bathing Pool* (9*d*.; adm. to enclosure 6*d*.), reached viâ the South Cliff or the sands.

The South Cliff is reached direct from Westborough by the Valley Bridge. The well laid out *Holbeck Gardens* and **South Cliff Gardens* (views) occupy the face of the cliffs. The church of *St. Martin-on-the-Hill* (1863) has a reredos by Burne-Jones, pulpit panels by Rossetti, and windows by Morris.

Oliver's Mount (500 ft.), 1½ m. S. of the station, surmounted by the Scarborough War Memorial (an obelisk 75 ft. high), commands wide views.

Fine walks may be taken from Scarborough along the cliffs or sands (beware of the tide); S. to *Cornelian Bay* (pebbles), *Cayton Bay*, *Gristhorpe Bay* (fossils), and (8 m.) *Filey* (see below); and N. to (4½ m.) *Cloughton Wyke* and (6½ m.) *Hayburn Wyke* (see below).

Inland the favourite short drive is as follows (14 m.). We ascend Stepney Brow (B 1262), pass to the S. of the airfield on the moor, and descend to (4 m.) *Ayton* (see below) which may be reached also by the less interesting lower road viâ *Seamer* (A 170). We now ascend the wooded *Forge Valley*, watered by the Derwent (trout-fishing), from (6 m.) the end of which 'Lady Edith's Drive,' diverging on the right, leads back to Scarborough (4½ m.). We continue along the Derwent, past (7¼ m.) the pleasant inn of *Everley*, to (8 m.) *Hackness*, beautifully situated at the junction of several valleys. [The left-hand road leads through charming country to (2¼ m.) *Langdale End.*] Farther on we pass Hackness Church (r.; Norman and E.E.), containing some ancient crosses (partly of the 8th cent.; one with unique runic inscription) and a monument by Chantrey, and the Hall (Earl of Listowel). This was the site of a Saxon monastery between 680 and 869. The road now ascends to (9½ m.) *Suffield* (534 ft.) and then descends, with a superb view, to (11½ m.) *Scalby*, whence we return to (14 m.) Scarborough viâ *Newby* (A 171).

From Ayton (see above) A 170 goes on W. to (18 m.) *Pickering* (Rte. 60B) viâ (7½ m.) *Brompton* (Brompton Hall, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs.), where Wordsworth was married to Mary Hutchinson in 1802. The Hall was the home of Sir George Cayley (1773–1857), the 'father of the aeroplane.' From (15½ m.) *Thornton-le-Dale* (Thornton Hall, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8½ gs.) a walk may be taken up the pretty valley viâ *Ellerburn* (1 m.), with a primitive church, to the *Bridestones* (7 m.; N.T.), six great gritstone rocks.

From Scarborough to Hull, 44½ m. (A 165). Railway, viâ Bridlington, Driffield, and Beverley, 53¾ m. in 1¾–2 hrs. [The more direct road viâ (15 m.) *Langtoft* and (21 m.) *Driffield* is 43 m.] The Filey road affords good sea views on the left. — 7¼ m. Filey (*Royal Crescent*, R. & B. 23/6, pens. 9½ gs.: *Linkfield*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *White Lodge*, unlic.) is a bathing and golfing resort (3730 inhab.) on *Filey Bay*, with a good sandy beach extending N.E., below the cliffs, to (1 m.) *Filey Brig*, a curious low rocky spit, c. ¼ m. long. At one time the boundary between the East and the North Riding separated the town from its interesting church (St. Oswald's; Norman and E.E.), now both in the East Riding. The small rude figure on the wall of the S. aisle is probably not St. Oswald (who was a king, not a cleric). Charlotte Brontë stayed in 1845 in the house at the corner of Belle Vue St. — Above (11¼ m.) *Reighton*, with its small Norman church, the road to Flamborough Head (8½ m.; Rte. 61A) diverges, viâ *Speeton* and *Bempton*, both noted for their lofty chalk cliffs, the breeding places of innumerable sea-birds, the eggs of which are collected by hardy fowlers let down over the sheer precipices on ropes (late May and early June). The fine cliffs may be followed S.E. for 3½ m. to the North Landing (p. 516). — 17½ m. *Bridlington*, and thence to Hull, see Rte. 61B.

From Scarborough to Whitby, 20 m. (A 171; very hilly). Railway, 21¾ m. in c. 70 min.; one of the prettiest coast lines in England (best views to the right). — 5 m. *Cloughton* (Blacksmiths' Arms, P.R., D., R. & B. 21/, pens. 17/6). Here a road on the right leads viâ (6¼ m.) *Hayburn Wyke* (Hotel, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 7½ gs.), a wooded dell laid out with a labyrinth of walks (adm. 3*d*., free to hotel guests), and over *Staintondale Moor* to (10 m.) *Ravenscar* (600 ft.; Raven Hall, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10 gs.), a seaside resort at the N. end of a fine range of cliffs.

From Cloughton the Whitby road ascends over *Fylingdales Moor*, now largely requisitioned as a military training ground. — From (17½ m.) *Hawsker* a road on the right (B 1447) leads in 2 m., by a steep descent, to Robin Hood's Bay (*Victoria*, R. & B. 11/, pens. 7 gs.), a quaint irregular fishing-village on a steep slope. — 20 m. *Whitby*, see Rte. 60B.

B. To Whitby

DIRECT ROAD, 47 m. (A 64, A 169) viâ (18 m.) *Malton* (see Rte. 60A) and (26 m.) *Pickering*. The longer and more interesting route (54 m.) viâ (20 m.) *Helmsley*, (25¾ m.) *Kirby Moorside*, and (33 m.) *Pickering* is described below.

RAILWAY, 56¼ m. in c. 2 hrs. Principal Stations: 21 m. *Malton*. — 32 m. **Pickering**. — 46½ m. *Goathland*. — 50 m. *Grosmont*, junction for *Glaisdale* (3¼ m.), *Battersby* (17¾ m.), etc. — 56¼ m. **Whitby**. The scenery between Pickering and Whitby is delightful.

Leaving York by Gillygate (A 3), B 1363 leads due N. to (8 m.) *Sutton-on-the-Forest*, where Laurence Sterne was vicar from 1738. In 1743 he acquired also the living of (10 m.) *Stillington*. — We ascend to (14¾ m.) *Grimston Grange*.

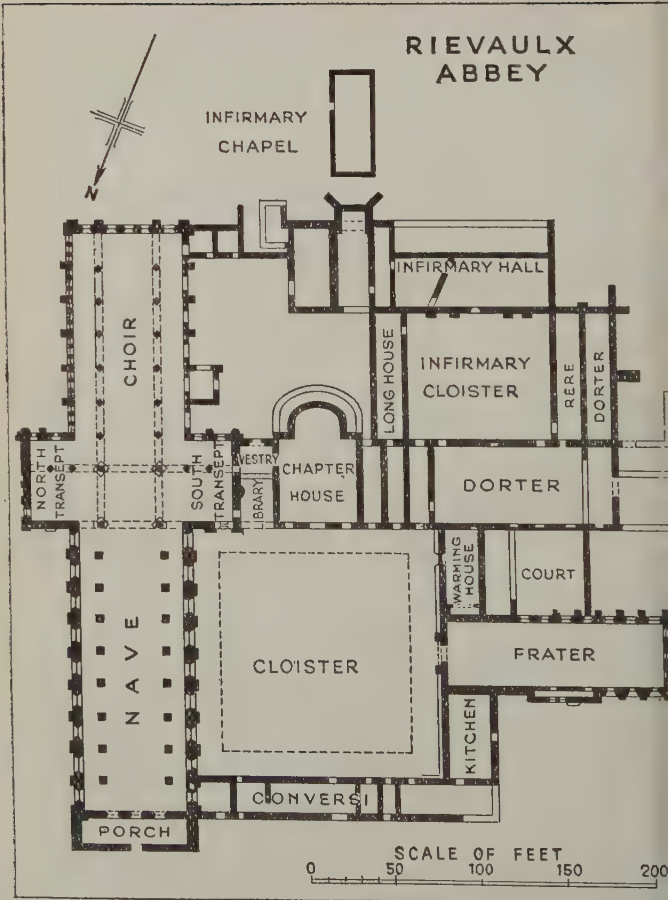
The by-road on the left here leads to (4¾ m.) *Coxwold* (Fauconberg Arms, R. & B. 12/, pens. 20/), where Sterne was perpetual curate in 1760–68, writing part of 'Tristram Shandy' and 'A Sentimental Journey' in the house now called *Shandy Hall*. About 1½ m. N.E. are the remains of **Byland Abbey** (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), a Cistercian foundation transferred from Old Byland, 5 m. N., in 1177; the chief features are the façade, and S. transept of the church, which contains fine 12–13th cent. floor-tiles, and a small museum with some beautifully carved capitals.

17 m. *Gilling* has a castle with an Edwardian keep. A path leads N.W. to *Ampleforth* (1½ m.) where there is a modern Benedictine priory with an important boys' school, approached by road from (18½ m.) *Oswaldkirk*.

The road on the right here leads to (12 m.) *Malton* (Rte. 60A) viâ (3¾ m.) *Hovingham Spa* (Worsley Arms) where the Hall (Sir Wm. Worsley) has good pictures and a bust of Cromwell (adm. by permission only). — Farther on are (5¾ m.) *Slingsby*, with a fine ruined Caroline country house, and (7¼ m.) *Barton-le-Street*, where the church has some Norman carving.

20 m. **Helmsley** (*Black Swan*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Crown*, 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), with a ruined castle (Norman and 16th cent.; adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), stands at the foot of the S. slopes of the Cleveland Hills. Beautifully situated in *Rye Dale*, 2½ m. N.W. (walkers may approach through *Duncombe Park*, a detour of ¾ m.), is ***Rievaulx Abbey** (pron. 'Reevo'), the earliest Cistercian house in Yorkshire (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), founded by Walter l'Espec in 1131. The mainly E.E. ruins include the lower walls of the nave with its chapels, the *Choir and transepts of the church; the chapter-house with its apse, a unique feature in an English Cistercian house, and remains of the shrine of the first abbot (1148); the sub-vault of the dorter (c. 1175); and the refectory (13th cent.). Rievaulx Terrace (1/), above the abbey to the E., commands a magnificent *View of the dale and the ruins.

Beyond Rievaulx the very fine road skirting Rye Dale on the E. and continuing up *Bilsdale* leads over the Cleveland Hills to (20 m.) Stokesley (p. 515). At 1¾ m. a side road (l.) descends across the valley to (4½ m.) *Hawnby* (Hotel, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), at the E. foot of the Hambleton Hills.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VESTRY
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WARMING
HOUSE
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NAVE
CLOISTER
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KITCHEN
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PORCH
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100
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200

At Helmsley we turn sharp right (E.) for (22½ m.) *Nawton* and (26¼ m.; l.) *Kirby Moorside* (King's Head, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), where the 2nd Duke of Buckingham died in 1687.

On a by-road to the left (½ m.) between these two villages is the church of *Kirkdale* (l.) with a noted Saxon sundial, recording the rebuilding of the church in the days of Edward the Confessor, and two Saxon crosses built into the walls. On the edge of the moors, to the N.E. of Kirby Moorside, are the charming villages of (3 m.) *Hutton-le-Hole* and (5 m.) *Lastingham* (Grange, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.), the interesting church of which has a unique Norman crypt (c. 1080), forming practically a lower church. — To *Castleton*, see p. 515.

32 m. *Middleton* church has a 10th cent. cross. — 33½ m. **Pickering** (*Black Swan*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.), a plain little town (3668 inhab.), has a castle and an interesting church. The *Castle* (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d.*), in which Richard II was confined for a time after his abdication, had two wards and a shell keep, recast in the 14th cent. but probably with a Norman core. The *Church of SS. Peter & Paul* (Norman & Dec.) contains a Norman font and two knightly effigies, but its chief interest is the series of *Mural Paintings (c. 1450) in the nave (restored 1889).

On the N. wall (beginning at the W. end): St. George; St. Christopher; Herod's Feast; Coronation of the Virgin (above); St. Thomas of Canterbury; St. Edmund (above). On the S. wall (as we return): St. Catherine of Alexandria; Seven Corporal Acts of Mercy; Scenes from the Life of Christ; Descent into Hell; Resurrection; above, Death (almost defaced), Burial, and Assumption of the Virgin. — On the N. choir wall is a monument to Nicholas and Robert King (d. 1812 and 1817), surveyors of the city of Washington, and beneath it are brasses commemorating the Anglo-American alliance and W. H. Page (1855–1918), U.S. ambassador in London. The choir panelling (1929) is a memorial also to Anglo-American friendship and to J. H. Choate (1832–1917), likewise ambassador.

From Pickering to *Scarborough*, see Rte. 60A.

The Whitby railway ascends the narrow and wooded Newton Dale, but the road ascends on to the open moor, passing 1½ m. W. of the Bridestones (p. 510). — 41½ m. *Saltersgate Inn.* — Beyond (44 m.) *Eller Beck Bridge* a road on the left leads in 2¾ m. to *Goathland* (Mallyan Spout, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; Hydro, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), in a charming moorland situation. On Wheeldale Moor, 3 m. S.W., part of a Roman Road has been exposed. — From (49¾ m.) *Sleights* (Station), where we cross the Esk, which descends from the Cleveland moorlands (see below), a pleasant walk of 4 m. may be taken S. past the little church of *Ugglebarnby* to *Falling Force*, a waterfall 40 ft. high, in a fine setting.

54 m. **WHITBY** (11,441 inhab.) consists of the picturesque old red-tiled fishing town on both banks of the Esk (which here makes its way to the sea between tall cliffs) and the seaside resort on the West Cliff, quieter than Scarborough and in less conventional surroundings. 'Whitby jet' ornaments are

still made here, though the jet is mainly brought from elsewhere. Capt. Cook (1728–79) made his first voyage round the world in Whitby-built ships; and William Scoresby (1789–1857), another famous navigator, was a native of Whitby. Whitby is the 'Monkshaven' of Mrs. Gaskell's 'Sylvia's Lovers.'

Railway Stations. *Town Station*, in the old town, for all parts; *West Cliff*, ¾ m. distant, on the W. Cliff, on the Scarborough, and Saltburn and Middlesbrough line.

Hotels. On the West Cliff: **Metropole**, R. & B. 20/, pens. 10 gs.; **Royal**, R. & B. 20/, pens. 8½ gs.; **Princess Royal**, unlic., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.; **Kirby's**, unlic., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; **West Cliff**, unlic., Royal Cres., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; **Sterling House**, unlic., Normanby Terrace, pens. 15/. — By the golf links: **White Point**, unlic., pens. 21/; **White House**, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 18/6. — In the town: **Crown**, Flowergate, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 10 gs.; **Angel**, New Quay Road; **Custom House**, E. of the bridge.

Post Office, Baxtergate.

Motor-Buses to *Sandsend*; *Sleights*; *Egton*; *Robin Hood's Bay*; *Goathland*; *York* and *Leeds*; *Middlesbrough* viâ Sandsend or Aislaby; *Saltburn*; *Redcar*; *Scarborough*; *Durham* and *Newcastle*; etc.

The road from York passes *Pannett Park*, in which is a *Museum* (adm. 9 or 10.30–1 and, May–Sept., 2–5.30; Sun. 2–4 or 5; 6*d*.), containing a good local fossil collection, a curious Anglian comb (with runes), ship models, etc. Thence Baxtergate descends to the swing-bridge spanning the Esk, the mouth of which is protected by two stone piers, forming a small harbour. We cross the bridge to the quaint old fishermen's quarter. To the right opens Grape Lane, in which stands a house (No. 16; dated 1688) where Capt. Cook served as an apprentice. From the N. end of Church St., the main thoroughfare, a flight of 199 steps ascends to *St. Mary's Church*, quite unrestored and containing a curious array of Georgian galleries, box-pews, and some portions of Norman work (chancel and S. doorway). An imposing cross (1898) in the churchyard commemorates the poet Cædmon (d. c. 680), who was a monk of Whitby Abbey. Close by are the beautiful ruins of ***Whitby Abbey** (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), which was founded in 657 by St. Hilda for monks and nuns, and was long the chief school of learning in the North.

Destroyed in 867 by the Danes, the abbey was refounded for the Benedictines by William de Percy, a Norman baron. The ruined church, in a commanding situation on the exposed cliff 200 ft. above the sea, dates for the most part from the E.E. period (12–13th cent.), with Dec. work towards the W. end. The W. front was battered by a German naval bombardment in 1914, but was restored in 1922. The S. side of the nave and the central tower have disappeared. The N. front and the E. end, with its three tiers of triple lancets, are especially fine. The axis of the choir is deflected 9 ft. from the line of the nave. The plan of an earlier Norman church is marked out within the existing walls. No domestic buildings remain. The curious old mansion S. of the Abbey was originally built by Sir Hugh Cholmley, temp. Charles II.

The West Cliff, with the so-called *Spa* (adm. 3*d*.; concert-hall, restaurant, etc.), and the modern visitors' quarter, is laid out as a promenade (lift to beach, 2*d.*). The statue of Captain Cook, at the E. end, is by Tweed.

Among the numerous pleasant excursions from Whitby are the walks to *Cock Mill*, in a pretty glen, 2 m. inland; N. to (3 m.) *Sandsend* and (4 m.) *Mulgrave Castle and Woods* (see below); S. to (7 m.) *Robin Hood's Bay* along the cliffs, etc. The routes to *Scarborough* (60A), *Pickering*, *Saltburn*, and *Stokesley* provide opportunities for many fine walks along the coast and among the moors and Cleveland dales.

From Whitby to Stockton, 43¾ m. Railway in 2¼ hrs. Both railway and road (rough, hilly, and meandering) ascend the Esk valley and give access to the wild moorland scenery of *Cleveland*. — To (4¼ m.) *Sleights*, see above. — Near (9 m.) *Egton Bridge* (St. Mary's, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 17/6) is an ornate Rom. Cath. church. We cross the defile of *Arncliffe Woods* near the 'Beggar's Bridge' at the W. end of it. — 10½ m. *Glaisdale*, at the mouth of a beautiful side-valley. — 16 m. *Danby*. To the N.E. rises *Danby Beacon* (988 ft.); to the S. lies the ruined *Danby Castle* (c. 1300), once the home of the Latimers. — 17½ m. *Castleton* (Moorlands, private, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.), a good centre for moorland walks. Fine roads lead S. across the moor to Kirby Moorside or Pickering viâ (4¼ m.) *Ralph's Cross* and either Blakey House or (9¾ m.) *Rosedale*. — We then proceed W. viâ (23¾ m.) *Kildale* to (29¼ m.) *Stokesley* (Golden Lion, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), a little market-town with a fine wide street. On the Guisborough road, 2½ m. N.E., is *Great Ayton* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.), the base for the ascent of (¾ hr.) the conical *Roseberry Topping* (1057 ft.). Capt. Cook attended the old village school here and his cottage, removed to Melbourne, Australia, in 1934, is replaced by an obelisk of Australian granite. — We turn N. away from the moors. — 39 m. *Stockton*, see Rte. 62.

From Whitby to Saltburn and Middlesbrough, 32 m. Railway, 36¼ m. in 1¾ hr. There is another road route (30½ m.) across the moors viâ Guisborough, missing the cliff-scenery, but avoiding the iron works near Loftus. — 3 m. *Sandsend* (Sandsend, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; Beach, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 7 gs.) is a small seaside resort. *Mulgrave Castle* (Marquis of Normanby), in a wooded valley 1 m. W., has beautiful grounds and woods (adm. on Mon., Wed. and Sat.; tickets, 6*d.*, at Sandsend station or the lodges), and the scanty ruins of an 11th cent. castle. — 9 m. *Hinderwell*, for (1 m. S.E.) *Runswick* (Greystones, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.), a fishing-village, on the small *Runswick Bay* (good bathing). — 10½ m. *Staithes*, another primitive fishing-village, at the bottom of a deep ravine reached by a precipitous descent. Captain Cook served here as a lad in a huckster's shop. To the W. rises *Boulby Cliff* (666 ft.), said to be the highest cliff on the English coast. — 14½ m. *Loftus* is a beautifully situated but grimy town (7631 inhab.) with iron works. — At (17 m.) *Brotton*, where we leave the ironworking district, the road and railway to Saltburn diverge r. from those to Middlesbrough. — 19 m. *Saltburn* and thence to *Middlesbrough*, see Rte. 62.

61. FROM YORK TO BRIDLINGTON AND HULL

A. To Bridlington

Road, 41½ m. (A 166) viâ (29½ m.) *Driffield*. — Railway, 48½ m. in c. 70 min. Principal Stations: 9¼ m. *Stamford Bridge*. — 16¼ m. *Pocklington*. — 22½ m. *Market Weighton*. — 29¼ m. *Middleton-on-the-Wolds*. — 36¼ m. *Driffield*. — 47¾ m. Bridlington. Some trains run viâ Beverley.

Leaving York by Walmgate (C 5) and Hull Rd., we bear to the left at (2¾ m.) *Grimston*. — 8 m. *Stamford Bridge*, over the Derwent, was the scene of the victory of Harold of England over Harald Hardrada of Norway on Sept. 25th, 1066. — We next ascend the escarpment of the undulating chalk Wolds. The roads N. and S. to Malton and Pocklington run through out-of-the-way country, with old-fashioned villages. There is a fine Norman doorway at *Bishop Wilton*, 1 m. S., at the foot of the slope, and another at (18 m.) *Fridaythorpe*. — 29½ m. *Driffield* (Bell, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), an agricultural town (5916 inhab.), has a fine 15th cent. church tower.

About 3 m. S.W. is the fine Norman *Church of *Kirkburn*, with rich carvings, a Norman font, and a curious, and perhaps unique, tower staircase; and 4 m. S., on the Beverley road, is *Watton Priory*, an Elizabethan farmhouse incorporating the remains of the largest Gilbertine priory in England (12th cent.), including an exquisite oriel window. The priory was dual, the canons and canonesses each having a church of their own.

At (35¼ m.) *Burton Agnes* are a very fine Elizabethan manor-house (c. 1600) and an interesting church, containing the extraordinary monument of Sir Henry Griffith (first half of 17th cent.). — 41½ m. **Bridlington** (*Alexandra*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 10 gs.; *Grosvenor*, unlic., N. Shore, pens. 18/6–22/6; *Manchester*, unlic., pens. 15/6–20/; *Londesborough*, commercial), a popular summer resort (19,704 inhab.) with fine sands, and two piers enclosing a small harbour, is situated on the wide sweep of *Bridlington Bay*. In the old town, to the N., is the nave of the old **Priory Church* (E.E. to Perp.; restored 1850–80), founded for Augustinian canons in the reign of Henry I. The fine *Bayle Gate* dates from c. 1388. — The chief excursion from Bridlington is that to (6 m. N.E.) *Flamborough Head* (motor-bus).

The road to the head crosses (3 m.) the misnamed *Danes' Dyke*, the best example in England of a late-Neolithic (or early Bronze Age) 'promontory fort.' — 4 m. *Flamborough* church has one of the only two rood-lofts in Yorkshire. — 6 m. **Flamborough Head**, a bold chalk headland with sheer cliffs (c. 400 ft. high) descending to the sea, is a great sanctuary for sea-birds during the breeding season. The finest scenery (stack rocks, caves, etc.) is on the N. side, in the direction of the *North Landing* (p. 510; Thornwick Hotel; boats for hire). It was off Flamborough Head that in 1779 Paul Jones, the American privateer, in the 'Bonhomme Richard' captured the British ship 'Serapis' after a bloody fight; the 'Bonhomme Richard' sank next day.

Another excursion may be made W. viâ (3 m.) *Boynton Hall*, where Queen Henrietta Maria took refuge in 1643 when bombarded in Bridlington by the Parliamentarian Admiral Batten, to (6 m.) *Rudston*, with fine Roman pavements (adm. 6*d*.), an early Norman church tower, and, in the churchyard, a huge menhir, 25 ft. high.

From Bridlington or Flamborough to *Filey* and *Scarborough*, see Rte. 60A.

B. To Hull

ROAD, 37½ m. (A 166 and A 1079) viâ (29¼ m.) *Beverley*. — RAILWAY, 42¼ m. in 65–90 min. Principal Stations: To (22½ m.) *Market Weighton*, see above. — 34 m. **Beverley**. — 38¼ m. *Cottingham*. — 42¼ m. **Hull** (Paragon). Some trains run viâ Selby.

We quit York by Walmgate (C 5) and A 166, and at (2¾ m.) Grimston bear r. into A 1079. — At (10¾ m.) *Barmby* B 1246 diverges l. for *Pocklington* (2 m.; Feathers, T.H., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.), a small town with a boys' school where Wm. Wilberforce was a pupil, and a 13–14th cent. church. — 19¼ m. *Market Weighton* (pron. 'Weeton'; Londesborough, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.), at the foot of the Wolds, is on the road and railway from Selby to Bridlington.

About 1 m. N.E. is *Goodmanham*, the 'Godmundingaham' of Bede, the site of the heathen temple destroyed by the high priest Coifi after the Great Council of 626. — *Nunburnholme*, 4½ m. N., has an interesting mid-10th cent. churchyard-cross. *Kipling Cotes*, 3½ m. E., is noted as the starting-point of the oldest and longest horse-race in England, run yearly since 1519 on the morning of the first Thurs. in March. The present course, extending 4 m. N.W., has been used since 1664.

29¼ m. **BEVERLEY** (*Beverley Arms*, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.), a staid, old-fashioned market-town (14,011 inhab.), and the county town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, was incorporated in 1129 by Abp. Thurstan of York, and possesses two splendid churches. ****Beverley Minster** (interior length 334 ft., width 64 ft., across the transepts 168 ft.), dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is one of the few great English churches with a double set of transepts, and in size and splendour it is more than the equal of some English cathedrals. It is especially noteworthy for the singular purity and loveliness of the E.E. work (13th cent.). Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30 and 6.30; and on Mon. and Thurs. at 7.30.

John of Beverley (d. 721), Bishop of Hexham and York, died and was buried at the monastery founded by him at Beverley on the site of a chapel of St. John the Evangelist. Miracles supposedly wrought at his tomb led to his canonisation in 1037, and kings, from Athelstan to Henry V, conferred benefits on the church, in gratitude for victories won after pilgrimages to his shrine. The minster, rebuilt after its destruction by the Danes in 866, was much disfigured by fire in 1188; and though much of the Norman core was preserved, its restoration during the next two centuries was mainly on Gothic lines. The Choir and *Transepts are E.E., the Nave Dec. and Perp., the *West Façade (with its slender twin towers, 163 ft. high), the finest of its kind in England, and the N.W. porch are Perpendicular. In the 18th cent. the church was saved from ruin by restoration under Nicholas Hawksmoor, and further restorations were begun in 1867 under Sir Gilbert Scott.

Interior. The usual entrance is by the N. Transept door. We note at once the blending of styles that makes the church, the work of centuries, appear of single design. In the NAVE E.E. (two E. bays) and Perp. (W. bay) are combined with fine Dec. work of the first half of the 14th century. In the S. aisle, which is the earlier and better in detail, are the massive late-Norman font and the canopied 'Maiden Tomb' (Dec.). St. John of Beverley is buried at the E. end of the nave. — The GREAT TRANSEPT (E.E.) is notable (like the transepts at York) for having both E. and W. aisles. In the S. arm is a painting (temp. James I) of Athelstan making a grant of sanctuary to the minster (938), and in the E. aisle of the N. arm is a remarkable 14th cent. tomb with the effigy of a priest. — Beyond a screen of 1880, by Sir G. Scott, is the *Chancel* (adm. 6*d*. exc. Tues. and Sun.). The *CHOIR, a perfect example of E.E., has a wealth of 15th and 16th cent. wood-carving in the *Stalls. The collection of misericords (68 in all) is the largest in England. The front of the Dec. altar-screen was renewed in 1826 and adorned in 1897 with statues and mosaics. On the N. side of the altar is the magnificent *Percy Tomb (c. 1350), the master-work of an English school of sculptors whose skill need fear no comparison with contemporary Continental work. On the S. side is the 'Fridstool,' or peace chair (temp. Athelstan), which afforded inviolable sanctuary until the Reformation. — The lovely RETRO-CHOIR, or *Lady Chapel*, has an E. window (inserted in 1416) containing fine glass (E.E. to Perp.), some collected from other windows. In the small *Percy Chapel* (15th cent.), to the N., is the mutilated tomb of the fourth Earl of Northumberland (d. 1489). — The beautiful double staircase in the N. choir-aisle (c. 1547; a very rare feature) formerly communicated with the chapter-house (destroyed).

*ST. MARY'S CHURCH, about ¾ m. N.W. of the minster by the winding main street, has a Dec. chancel and Perp. nave, is little inferior in interest to the minster, and is superior in possessing a fine central tower.

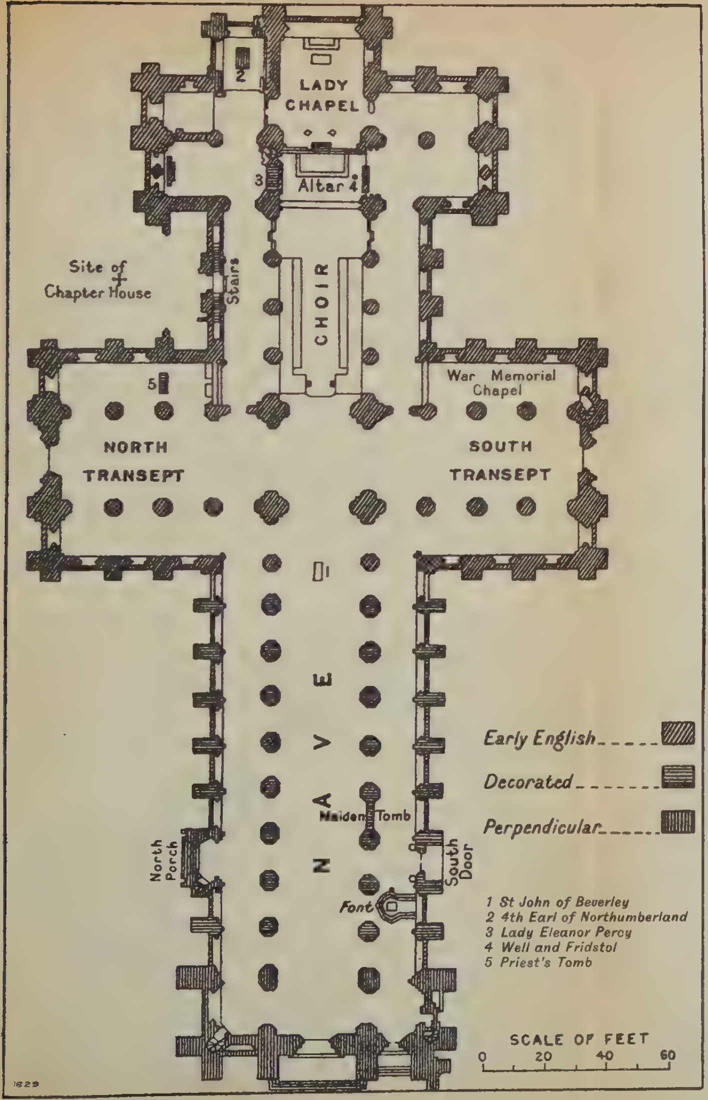
Among the most striking features of the exterior are the W. front, a notable example of the transition from Dec. to Perp.; and the great S. porch, with an inner Norman arch (surmounted by a Dec. canopy), an outer E.E. arch, and Perp. windows. The panelled ceiling of the chancel, the earliest part of the interior, is adorned with painted figures of English kings (1445; restored 1939, when that of George VI was inserted). The N. choir-aisle is elaborately vaulted, and its adjoining chapel has flowing window-tracery. The choir-screen and misericords deserve attention. The nave was carefully restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and its roof was renewed in 1936–37. The N. aisle arcade was destroyed in 1520, when the tower collapsed, and on its N. pillars are angels with shields recording the names of those who contributed to the rebuilding in 1524. The rich sculpture throughout should be compared with that in the minster.

Beyond St. Mary's is the red-brick *North Bar* (1409; restored in 1867), the sole survivor of the five town-gates.

34½ m. *Cottingham* (6182 inhab.) is now practically a suburb of Hull. The fine Perp. church, in the old village W. of the main road, contains the good brass (over-restored) of Rector de Lude (d. 1383), who built the chancel.

37½ m. **HULL**, officially *Kingston-upon-Hull* (313,366 inhab.), ranking third among English seaports, is situated on the N. bank of the Humber (here 3 m. wide), 20 m. from the sea, at the confluence of the little river Hull. Hull is the largest vegetable oil-extracting centre in the world, and is an important flour-milling centre. Its fishing fleet, with c. 160 steam trawlers, lands a greater quantity of fish than any other port. Hull suffered more than most cities from the attentions of enemy aircraft during the Second World War.

BEVERLEY MINSTER


LADY CHAPEL
2
3
Altar 4
Site of Chapter House
Stairs
CHOIR
War Memorial Chapel
5
NORTH TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
NAVE
Maidens Tomb
North Porch
South Door
Font
Early English
Decorated
Perpendicular
1 St John of Beverley
2 4th Earl of Northumberland
3 Lady Eleanor Percy
4 Well and Fridstol
5 Priest's Tomb
SCALE OF FEET
0
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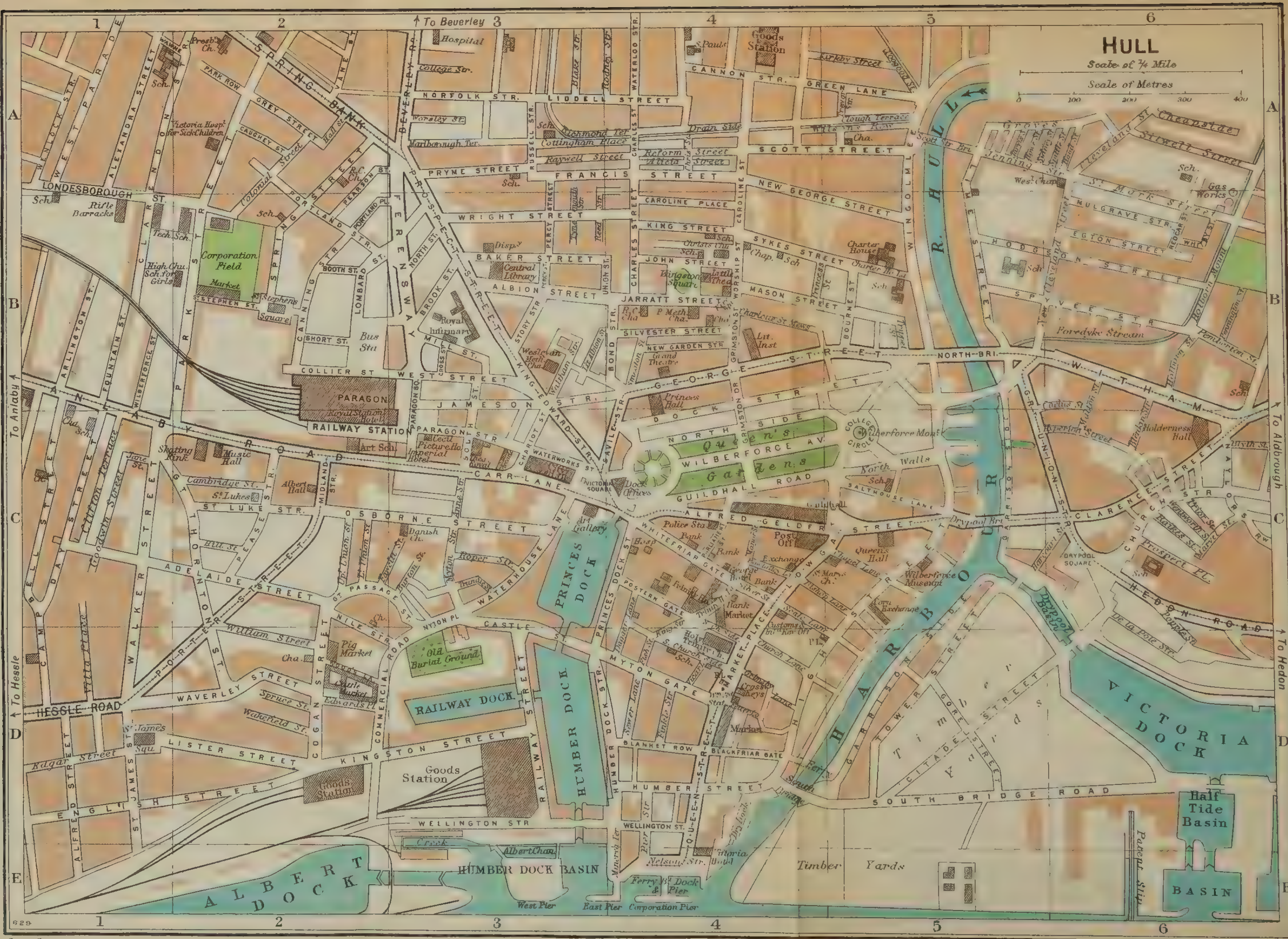
HULL
Scale of ¼ Mile
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100
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A
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E
To Beverley
To Anlaby
To Hessle
To Aldbrough
To Hedon
SPRING BANK
PARK ROW
GREY STREET
LONDESBOROUGH ST.
Rifle Barracks
Tech. Sch.
High Chu. Sch. for Girls
Victoria Hospl. for Sick Children
Corporation Field
Market
ST. STEPHEN ST.
St. Stephens Square
BEVERLEY RD.
PROSPECT STREET
FERENSWAY
NORFOLK STR.
LIDDELL STREET
College Str.
Hospital
Worsley St.
Marlborough Ter.
PRYNE STREET
Richmond Ter.
Cottingham Place
Raywell Street
FRANCIS STREET
WRIGHT STREET
BAKER STREET
Central Library
ALBION STREET
JARRATT STREET
KING STREET
JOHN STREET
CAROLINE PLACE
Kingston Square
Little Theatre
SILVESTER STREET
NEW GARDEN STR.
Grand Theatre
Royal Infirmary
Bus Sta.
BOOTH ST.
SHORT ST.
COLLIER ST.
WEST STREET
PARAGON
Royal Station Hotel
RAILWAY STATION
JAMESON STR.
Art Sch.
PARAGON STR.
Cecil Picture Ho.
Imperial Hotel
KING EDWARD STR.
WATERWORKS ST.
CARR LANE
VICTORIA SQUARE
Dock Offices
ANLABY ROAD
Skating Rink
Music Hall
Cambridge St.
St. Lukes
Albert Hall
ST. LUKE STR.
OSBORNE STREET
Danish Ch.
Roper St.
ADELAIDE STREET
Clifton Terrace
Goodwin Street
CAMPBELL STREET
WALKER STREET
PORTER STREET
William Street
Pig Market
Cha.
NILE STR.
COMMERCIAL ROAD
Old Burial Ground
CASTLE ST.
RAILWAY DOCK
WAVERLEY STREET
Spruce St.
Wakefield St.
HESSLE ROAD
St. James Squ.
LISTER STREET
Edgar Street
ENGLISH STREET
KINGSTON STREET
Goods Station
WELLINGTON STR.
Creek
Albert Chan.
HUMBER DOCK BASIN
ALBERT DOCK
West Pier
East Pier
Corporation Pier
Ferry Bt. Dock & Pier
PRINCES DOCK
HUMBER DOCK
WATERHOUSE LANE
Art Gallery
GEORGE STREET
Princes Hall
DOCK STR.
NORTH SIDE
Queen's Gardens
WILBERFORCE AV.
GUILDHALL ROAD
Guildhall
ALFRED GELDER STREET
Wilberforce Monument
COLLEGE CIRCLE
North Walls
SALTHOUSE LANE
Police Sta.
Bank
Post Off.
Exchange
WHITEFRIAR GATE
POSTERN GATE
MYTON GATE
Holy Trinity Ch.
Market
MARKET PLACE
Cross Keys
Customs Ho.
LOWGATE
HIGH STREET
Queens Hall
St. Marys Ch.
Wilberforce Museum
Corn Exchange
Church Lane
BLANKET ROW
BLACKFRIAR GATE
HUMBER STREET
QUEEN STREET
Nelson Str.
Victoria Hotel
Minerva Ter.
Pier St.
South Bridge
Ferry
SOUTH BRIDGE ROAD
GARRISON SIDE
CITADEL STREET
Timber Yards
Patent Slip
Half Tide Basin
BASIN
VICTORIA DOCK
HARBOUR
R. HULL
Drypool Basin
Drypool Bri.
DRYPOOL SQUARE
CLARENCE STREET
CHURCH STREET
Prospect Pl.
HEDON ROAD
De la Pole Str.
Holderness Hall
WITHAM
NORTH BRI.
Foredyke Stream
GREAT UNION ST.
CANNON STR.
GREEN LANE
Goods Station
St. Pauls
Kirkby Street
SCOTT STREET
Reform Street
NEW GEORGE STREET
SYKES STREET
Charter House
MASON STREET
Lit. Inst.
WINCOLMLEE
Cleveland St.
Cheapside
Stillwell Street
St. Mark Street
Gas Works
MULGRAVE STR.
EGTON STREET
HODGSON STREET
SPYVEE STR.
Holborn Street
Pemberton St.
Sch.

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Railway Stations. *Paragon* (B 2; Rfmts.), main station of the E.R.; *Corporation Pier* (E 4), for the steam-ferry (see below) to *New Holland*, whence trains run to Grimsby, Lincoln, etc.

Hotels. Royal Station (C 2), R. & B. 13/6–18/; White Horse (C 3), Jameson St., R. & B. 16/, pens. 5 gs.; New York (C 2), Anlaby Rd., unlic., R. & B. 16/, pens. 4 gs.; Imperial (C 3), Paragon St., R. & B. 15/; New Manchester (B 4), George St., commercial, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.

Restaurants. *Jackson's* and *Tudor*, both Paragon St.; *Kardomah*, Whitefriargate; *City*, opposite the Post Office.

Post Office (C 4), Lowgate.

Motor-Buses from Ferensway (B 2) to *Beverley*, *Driffield*, *Bridlington*, and *Scarborough*; *York* and *Leeds*; *Howden* and *Selby*; *Withernsea*; *Hornsea*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES to *London* in 11 hrs. (21/); to *Newcastle* in 5 hrs. (11/9). — STEAM FERRIES from Corporation Pier (E 4) c. every hr. to *New Holland* (1/5, 10½*d.*; cycle 8*d.*; motor-cycle 1/7; car 5/8–10/7, plus 1/ pier toll).

Steamers ply regularly from the Landing Stage to *Rotterdam*, *Hamburg*, and other ports.

Theatres. *New*, Kingston Sq. (B 4). — MUSIC HALL, *Tivoli*, Paragon St. (C 3). — CONCERTS, etc., at the City Hall (C 3).

History. Hull was deliberately selected and laid out as a seaport by Edward I (c. 1293)—an origin different from that of any other town in England. The port contributed ships to fight the Armada and was noted for its warships in the 18th century; the Lord Mayor ranks as 'Admiral of the Humber.' The refusal of Sir Charles Hotham, the governor, to admit Charles I to the town in 1642 (though he had been hospitably entertained in 1639) was the first overt act of rebellion in the Civil War; and in 1643 and 1644 the town resisted sieges by the Royalists. Andrew Marvell, who was member of Parliament for Hull from 1658 till his death, received 6/8 a day during session for his services, and is often cited (perhaps erroneously) as the last paid borough member before the resolution of 1911 established the present payment of members. William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a native of Hull. — Some of the streets preserve their quaint old names, e.g.: 'Land of Green Ginger' and 'Rottenherring Staithe.'

The centre of Hull is City Square, officially Queen Victoria Square (C 3), with the *City Hall* and *Dock Offices*. On the S. side is the *Ferens Art Gallery* (adm. free 10–5, Sun. 2.30–4.30). Carr Lane (C 3), in which is the *Mortimer Museum* (adm. as above), containing prehistoric, Roman, and Saxon antiquities (including the important Roman finds from Brough-on-Humber), leads W. towards the *Paragon Station* (B, C 2), opposite which is the *City War Memorial*.

From City Square, Whitefriargate (C 4) leads S.E. to the oldest part of the town, and farther to the left the broad WILBERFORCE AVENUE (C 4) with the attractive Queen's Gardens and the Wilberforce Monument (1834), runs E. towards the North Bridge (rebuilt 1928–31). The new boulevard occupies the site of the Queen's Dock (1778; filled in 1929–32), the oldest of the *Town Docks*.

From Whitefriargate we follow Trinity House Lane (on the right), past *Trinity House* (rebuilt 1753), a 14th cent. foundation for the relief of distressed mariners (interesting plate, paintings, and curiosities), to ***Holy Trinity Church** (D 4), one of the largest parish churches in England, chiefly Dec. (chancel, transepts) and Perp. (nave).

This church is noteworthy for the early use of brick (introduced from the Low Countries) in the chancel and transepts, for its fine central tower, and for its variety of window-tracery. — The interior effect is marred by the extreme attenuation of the capitals of the nave arcades. A tomb in the S. aisle is supposed to be that of Sir William de la Pole (d. 1366), first mayor of Hull and ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Suffolk. The 15th cent. font and the modern glass of the S. window of the S. transept are noteworthy.

To the S.W. of the church is the old *Grammar School*, rebuilt in 1583, where Marvell and Wilberforce were educated. The E. end of the church gives upon the Market Place (with a gilt statue of William III), which is continued on the N. by Lowgate to the Guildhall (see below) and on the S. by Queen St. to *Corporation* or *Victoria Pier* (E 4), where the ferry boats start, near which is a statue of Sir William de la Pole (see above). Parallel with the Market Place on the E. is *High Street* (D 4, C 5), now a mere back-lane, towards the N.E. end of which is the ***Wilberforce Museum** (No. 25; adm. free 10–5, Sun. 2.30–4.30), in the Elizabethan house where the great abolitionist was born in 1759 and where Charles I was entertained in 1639. It contains various antiquities and collections referring to the abolition of the colonial slave-trade, and period rooms (Elizabethan to Victorian). — Chapel Lane, a little S.W. of the museum, leads to *St. Mary's Church* (C 4), in Lowgate, a handsome Perp. building, restored and enlarged in 1860–63. — Thence we may return viâ Alfred Gelder St. (C 4), passing the imposing *Guildhall* and *Law Courts*, on the right.

In the East Park is the watch-tower of the old *Citadel*, moved to this point from its original site at the mouth of the river Hull. — The *Pickering Museum* (adm. free 10–5, Sun. 2.30–4.30), in Pickering Park (3 m. W.), illustrates the shipping and fisheries of Hull, including the Greenland whale-fishery, for which Hull was until 1865 an important centre. — In Cottingham Rd., N.W. of the centre, are the buildings of the *University College*, founded in 1927 by T. R. Ferens (1847–1930).

Apart from the older Town Docks, the Docks at Hull extend along the river frontage for nearly 7 m. and have an aggregate water-area of about 200 acres. The *King George Dock* (53 acres; 1914) is the largest dock on the N.E. coast and from that and from the *Alexandra Dock* ocean-going steamers maintain services to all parts of the world.

To the E. of Hull lies the flat corn-growing district of Holderness, noted for its churches and for the bathing resorts of *Hornsea* (Alexandra, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), 17 m. N.E., with a large mere, and *Withernsea* (Queens, R. & B. 12/6), 20 m. E. On the main road to the latter are (6 m.) *Hedon*, a famous port before Hull was dreamt of, and now the airport of Hull, and (16 m.) *Patrington*, each with an unusually striking church. *Hedon Church, known as the 'King of Holderness,' has a Dec. nave, E.E. choir and transepts, and a noble Perp. tower. The tracery in the windows of the four E. bays of the nave is exceptionally fine. *Patrington Church, the 'Queen of Holderness,' with a central spire 180 ft. high, is a beautiful example of the Dec. style; the W. window, the doorway in the N. transept, and the Easter Sepulchre should be noted. Andrew Marvell (1621–78) was born in the rectory of *Winestead*, 1½ m. N.W. of Patrington. — From Patrington a road goes on to (6 m.) *Easington*, with the Tithe Barn Museum of Farming, beyond which the Yorkshire coast ends (c. 13 m. from Patrington or Withernsea) in *Spurn Head*, a causeway of sand and pebbles overgrown with sharp-pointed rushes and marked by two lighthouses. A bird observatory has been set up here. No trace has survived of the ancient port of *Ravenspur*, where Bolingbroke landed in 1399 ("upon the naked shore at Ravenspurg") and Edward IV in 1471 on his return from exile. — The most interesting road from Hull to *Bridlington* (33 m.) runs viâ Aldbrough and Hornsea (B 1238, B 1242) and is only 2 m. longer than the direct road by Catfoss airfield (A 165).

From Hull to *Selby*, see p. 500; to *Doncaster*, see p. 400; to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65.

62. FROM YORK AND DONCASTER TO BERWICK

A. From York

ROAD, 145½ m. — A 19. 23 m. *Thirsk*. — A 168. 32 m. *Northallerton*. — A 167. 50 m. Darlington. Thence to Berwick, see Rte. 62B.

RAILWAY, 147½ m. To Darlington in ¾–1 hr.; to Newcastle in 1½–2 hrs.; to Berwick in 3–3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 11¼ m. *Alne*, for Easingwold (2½ m.). — 22¼ m. *Thirsk*. — 30 m. *Northallerton*. — 44 m. Darlington, junction for *Stockton*, *Middlesbrough*, *Hartlepool*, etc., for *Richmond* (Rte. 63B), for *Barnard Castle* (Rte. 63C), and for *Bishop Auckland* (Rte. 63D). — 66¼ m. Durham, junction for *Sunderland* (15 m.). — 72 m. *Chester-le-Street*. — 80½ m. Newcastle, for *South Shields*, *Tynemouth*, etc., and for *Hexham* (Rte. 64). — 97 m. *Morpeth*. — 115¼ m. *Alnmouth*, junction for Alnwick (3 m.). — 126½ m. *Chathill*, junction for *Seahouses* (4 m.). — 132¼ m. *Belford* (for Bamburgh). — 139 m. *Beal* (for Holy Island). — 147½ m. Berwick.

York, see Rte. 59. From Bootham Bar (A 3) the road runs N.W. to (4 m.) *Skelton*, with a small but interesting E.E. church. — 13 m. *Easingwold* (George, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 4 gs.). In the church is the old parish coffin, used in former days to convey the bodies of the poor to the grave, where they were interred without coffins. The 'Sterne Country' lies to the E. (see Rte. 60B). — 23 m. **Thirsk** (2658 inhab.; *Fleece*, T.H., R. & B. 13/, pens. 6½ gs.), 1¼ m. E. of its station, has a good Perp. church and a racecourse.

Thirsk is the starting-point for a visit to the picturesque cliff-scenery of the **Hambleton Hills.** One of the chief points is (5½ m. E. by A 170) *Whitestone Cliff* (pron. 'Whisson'; 1053 ft.; *View), at the foot of which is the little lake of *Gormire*, without visible outlet or feeder. The White Horse, 1 m. S. of (6 m.) the Hambleton Hotel (R. & B. 10/6, pens. 15/), was cut in 1857. A fine road goes on to (10½ m.; l.) Rievaulx Abbey (Rte. 60B). — To *Ripon* and to *Stockton*, see Rte. 58.

32 m. **Northallerton** (4787 inhab.; *Golden Lion*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), the county town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, has a fine church (mostly 12–13th cent.) with a striking Perp. tower. About 3 m. N.W. was fought the *Battle of the Standard* (1138).

From Northallerton to *Wensleydale*, *Hawes*, and *Kendal*, see Rte. 63A.

At (46½ m.) *Croft* (Spa, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7 gs.) we cross the Tees and enter County Durham. — 50 m. **Darlington,** and thence to Berwick, see Rte. 62B.

B. From Doncaster

ROAD, 175 m. A 1. — 16 m. *Brotherton.* — 32 m. *Wetherby.* — 44 m. **Boroughbridge.** — 71½ m. *Scotch Corner.* — 79½ m. **Darlington.** — 98 m. **Durham.** — 112½ m. **Newcastle.** — 127 m. *Morpeth.* — 146 m. *Alnwick.* — 175 m. **Berwick.**

RAILWAY, see Rtes. 59 and 62A.

Doncaster, see Rte. 49. A 1 leads N.W. across the Don. — 4¾ m. *Adwick-le-Street*, ½ m. r., has a good church with a Washington Chapel and tombs.

At *Hampole*, 3 m. N.W. on the Wakefield road, is buried Richard Rolle or de Hampole (d. 1349), the hermit-author of 'The Pricke of Conscience' and other works for the 'unlered and lewed.'

Robin Hood's Well (rebuilt by Vanbrugh), 1 m. S. of (8½ m.) *Barnsdale Bar*, marks the centre of the former forest of Barnsdale, once a favourite haunt of the famous outlaw. — 12½ m. *Darrington* church has a remarkable Lady Chapel with a small gallery above its entrance and 15th cent. stained glass. — 15 m. *Ferrybridge* (Golden Lion, R. & B. 10/6), on the Aire. — At (16 m.) *Brotherton* we bear left from A 162, which keeps straight on for Tadcaster viâ (20 m.) *South Milford*, 1 m. W. of which is *Steeton Hall*, with a late 14th cent. gatehouse.

The *Church of *Birkin*, 2¼ m. E., is an unspoilt little late-Norman building of c. 1140, with a remarkable doorway and capitals, and a vaulted apse. — To the left, 2¾ m. N.W. of Brotherton, a road leads to (¾ m.) *Ledsham* and (3½ m.) *Kippax*, both possessing churches of the early 11th century.

Beyond (24½ m.) *Aberford* (Swan) we cross the Leeds–York road at (26¾ m.) *Bramham Moor.* — 32 m. *Wetherby* (Angel, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a market-town on the Wharfe.

Bardsey, 4 m. S.W. on the Leeds road, was the birthplace of Congreve (1670–1729) and has an 11th cent. church. For the road to Spofforth and Harrogate, see p. 494.

44 m. **Boroughbridge** (*Three Arrows*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 9½ gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Three Greyhounds*) stands at a very important bridge, where the traffic of six roads crosses the Ure. Here the Duke of Lancaster was defeated by Edward II in 1322. About ¼ m. W. of the Wetherby road (and ½ m. from the bridge) are the *Devil's Arrows*, three gritstone monoliths c. 20 ft. high. *Aldborough*, ¾ m. E., and l. of the York road, with an interesting museum of relics (adm. 6*d*.), was the Roman walled city of *Isurium*. In the garden of the Aldeburgh Arms Inn can be seen two tessellated pavements (adm. 3*d*.). — Leaving the Old North Road on the right and (in 1¼ m.) the Ripon road on the left we keep on the Roman LEEMING LANE. — 60¼ m. *Leeming Bar*, for Wensleydale (Rte. 63A). — 66½ m. *Catterick* (Angel, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.) has a good 15th cent. church. — 67½ m. *Catterick Bridge* (Bridge House, R. &

B. 14/, pens. 9 gs.), on the Swale, has a racecourse and a large military camp, 'the Aldershot of the North' (3 m. E.). The bridge dates from 1425 and some traces of the Roman *Cataractonium* are visible on the left of the road leading to the camp.

Kiplin Hall, 4 m. S.E. of Catterick Bridge, built in 1616 by Lord Baltimore, founder of the state of Maryland, has a collection of pictures and furniture.

For *Richmond* and *Swaledale*, see Rte. 63B.

At (71½ m.) *Scotch Corner* (Scotch Corner Hotel, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 11½ gs.; Kirklands, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) A 66 diverges N.W. for Greta Bridge (10 m.), Teesdale, Appleby, etc. (see Rte. 63C). About 1 m. farther N. we turn right. Then, crossing the Tees, we enter County Durham.

Durham, lying between the Tees and the Tyne, is one of the most thickly populated and industrial counties of England, noted for its coal mines, its shipyards, and its iron works. The valleys of the Derwent, Wear, and Tees, however, are full of picturesque charm, and in the W. is a wild region of mountainous moors. The county is conterminous with the diocese, 'the patrimony of St. Cuthbert.' Like Cheshire and Lancashire, Durham is a county palatine, and until the death of Bp. Van Mildert in 1836, when the palatine rights were vested in the Crown, the bishops, as counts palatine, exercised rights of sovereignty within its limits, like the king in his palace.

79½ m. **Darlington** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Imperial*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 30/3; *North Eastern*, at Bank Top station, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Fleece*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7 gs.), a manufacturing town (72,093 inhab.) on the Skerne, once noted for textiles, is the seat of large iron works as well as being an important road and railway centre. The church of **St. Cuthbert* (formerly collegiate) is a fine E.E. structure of 1180–1200. The spire was added in the 14th century. Inside are the curious stone rood-screen (added to strengthen the central tower) and the stall-work of the time of Card. Langley (1406–37).

Darlington has grown immensely since the opening in 1825, through the joint exertions of George Stephenson and Edward Pease, of the 'Stockton & Darlington Railway,' the pioneer passenger line in England. The No. 1 Locomotive, which drew the first train at a rate of 10–13 m. per hour, is exhibited at the S. end of the main line station.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Stockton*, *Middlesbrough*, and *Redcar*; *W. Hartlepool*; *Durham* and *Newcastle*; *Northallerton*.

From Darlington to *Swaledale*, see Rte. 63B; to *Teesdale*, Rte. 63C; to *Weardale*, Rte. 63D.

FROM DARLINGTON TO STOCKTON, MIDDLESBROUGH, AND SALTBURN, 28½ m. Railway to Stockton in c. ½ hr.; to Middlesbrough in ½ hr. and Saltburn in 1–1¼ hr. — A 67 runs E. to (11 m.) Stockton-on-Tees (*Queen's*, at the station, R. & B. 14/6; *Vane Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Metropole*, R. & B. 12/), a seaport (67,724 inhab.), with shipbuilding yards and iron works. The principal *Church* (18th cent.) has a three-decker pulpit. The *High Street* is 180 ft. wide.

To the N.E., on the Hartlepool road, are *Norton* (2 m.), with the mother-church of Stockton (partly Saxon), and *Billingham* (3 m.), where the church, enlarged in 1938, has a fine 10th cent. tower. Billingham (17,972 inhab.), an industrial town of modern growth, is the seat of the huge works of Imperial Chemical Industries, including a big plant for the extraction of petrol from coal. About 6½ m. N. of Stockton is *Wynyard Park* (Marquis of Londonderry), with large gardens (no adm.).

A 19 and A 689 (r.) lead N.E. from Stockton to (11 m.) **West Hartlepool** (*Grand*, R. & B. from 13/6; *Staincliffe*, at the bathing resort of Seaton Carew, 1½ m. S., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), one of the chief exporting centres (68,134 inhab.) of the Durham coalfield, sprung into existence since 1845. It was shelled by German cruisers in 1914. It is connected by rail and bus with **Hartlepool** (20,545 inhab.), 1½ m. N.E., the original and much more interesting settlement, dating from the foundation of a Saxon convent by St. Heiu c. 640. St. Hilda became abbess in 649 and raised the house to great eminence, but it was destroyed by the Danes in 800; her headstone is preserved in the museum. The parish church of **St. Hilda* (late Norman and E.E.; 1188–91) has a heavily buttressed tower. Towards the sea there remains a section of the 13th cent. *Town Walls*, including the *Sandwell Gate*. — From Stockton to *Sunderland* and *Newcastle*, see p. 532.

Leaving Stockton we cross the Tees to (12 m.) *Thornaby* (21,233 inhab.). — 15 m. **Middlesbrough** (*Corporation*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Highfield*, Marton Rd., R. & B. 16/, pens. 7½ gs.), on the S. side of the Tees estuary, is the chief place in the Cleveland steel and iron and chemicals district and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Founded in 1830, it grew with enormous rapidity and now contains 138,489 inhab. and produces 2½ million tons of pig-iron and 3 million tons of steel annually, largely from the famous blast-furnaces of Dorman, Long & Co. Two transporter bridges cross the Tees; one, opened in 1911 (1*d*.; motor-cycle 2*d*.; car 6*d*.), N.E. to *Port Clarence* (for Hartlepool); the other, the **Newport Bridge*, N.W. to Billingham, opened in 1934, has a vertically lifting roadway between steel towers 182 ft. high, and a main span of 270 ft. — *Marton*, 4 m. S., was the birthplace of Capt. James Cook (1728–79). — 23½ m. **Redcar** (*Clarendon*, R. & B. 15/, *Coatham*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) is a popular seaside resort (20,160 inhab.). At *Kirkleatham*, 3 m. S., is an almshouse of 1676 with a museum containing a boxwood *Carving of St. George and the Dragon (15th cent.). — The road skirts the dunes to (25 m.) *Marske*, then turns inland. — 28½ m. **Saltburn** (*Zetland*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Alexandra*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Queens*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.) is a pleasant seaside resort (3911 inhab.), with good sea-bathing, pretty public gardens, and golf links. To the E. rises the prominent *Huntcliff* (549 ft.). — The return to Middlesbrough may be made viâ (2 m.) *Skelton*, where the 18th cent. castle was a favourite haunt of Laurence Sterne and the 'Demoniac' club, and (5½ m.) *Guisborough* (pron. 'Giz-'; Fox, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.), a pleasant town (6306 inhab.), with the scanty but charming ruins of an Augustinian priory, founded by Robert de Bruce in 1119 (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), at the foot of the Cleveland Hills.

Motor-Buses from Saltburn to *Redcar*, *Middlesbrough*, *Stockton*, *W. Hartlepool*, and *Whitby*. — To *Whitby*, see Rte. 60B.

84½ m. *Aycliffe*, on the Skerne, has a 13th cent. church and two Saxon crosses (one with St. Peter, head downwards). — 91 m. *Ferryhill*, on the S.E. edge of a coalfield, the centre of which is *Spennymoor*. — Beyond (94 m.) *Croxdale* (Bridge, P.R., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 4½ gs.) we cross the Wear (view). We then bear r. on A 1050 to enter Durham by New Elvet.

98 m. **DURHAM** (16,223 inhab.) is built on a bold peninsula almost surrounded by the Wear and, despite its unfortunate position in the centre of a smoky colliery district, is probably the most romantic city in the N. of England. Side by side, on the summit of a richly wooded bank that rises abruptly from the river, tower the great Norman cathedral and the castle of the prince-bishops.

Hotels. **Royal County**, Old Elvet, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 9 gs.; **Three Tuns**, New Elvet, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Waterloo**, Old Elvet, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Dunelm**, Old Elvet, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.

Post Office, Claypath.

Motor-Buses from North Rd. to *Newcastle*; *Bishop Auckland*; *Sunderland*; *Stockton*, *Middlesbrough*, *Whitby*, and *Scarborough*; *Darlington*; *W. Hartlepool*; *York*. — ROWING BOATS on the Wear.

History. Durham grew up, somewhat like St. Albans, round the nucleus of a cathedral that arose on virgin soil in 995 (see below). As count palatine the bishop held his own courts of law and ruled with the powers of a petty sovereign, in return for defending the N. marches of the kingdom, so that the city had, almost from the first, a curiously complex aspect—"half church of God, half castle 'gainst the Scot."

There is a magnificent view of the city from the railway station, which stands high above the town. Descending thence to the Wear, which is crossed at *Framwelgate Bridge* (rebuilt by Bp. Skirlaw, 1388–1405; famous *View to the right), we climb rapidly to the triangular MARKET PLACE, with the rebuilt church of *St. Nicholas* (1858), a vigorous equestrian statue of the third *Lord Londonderry* (d. 1854), and the *Town Hall* (1851). We turn right into the narrow Saddler St. Hence the shortest ascent to the cathedral is to bear always to the right; but those with leisure will do well to descend (l.) to *Elvet Bridge*, completed c. 1160 and widened in 1805, but still retaining a few old bridge-houses at its S.E. corner. On the farther side is the quiet suburb of *Elvet*. By turning to the right here and traversing New Elvet, we strike (6 min.) a path, near the end of Church St., which passes through the churchyard of *St. Oswald's* (late 12–15th cent.; badly restored) and affords a magnificent *View of the cathedral. The path winds gradually through the delightfully laid-out 'Banks' and descends to (9 min.) *Prebends' Bridge* (1778; fine view), from the farther end of which a track (l.) mounts steeply to the cathedral cloister and (4 min.) the S.W. door of the nave (fine ironwork of 1133–40). Those who ascend directly from Saddler St. cross Palace Green and enter by the N.W. door.

The ****Cathedral**, dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, is one of the largest and most important of English churches and has few rivals in situation. The Sun. services are at 8, 11, & 3.30, the weekday services at 7.30 or 8, 10, & 3. Ascent of tower, 6*d.* (closed Sun.).

HISTORY. The see of Bernicia, originally founded at Lindisfarne by St. Aidan in 635, followed the body of St. Cuthbert to Chester-le-Street in 883, and thence, under Bp. Aldhun, to Durham in 995. Of the Saxon cathedral then erected there is now no trace. The present great Norman church was begun by Bp. William of St. Carileph in 1093, the choir and transepts being first put in hand, and the nave being completed by Bp. Flambard (1099–1128). The Galilee, at the W. end, was added as a Lady Chapel by Bp. Puiset (1176), whilst the two W. towers (144½ ft.) were probably built between 1100 and 1226. The original church terminated in three apses to the E.; but the present Chapel of the Nine Altars, in the shape of an E. transept and paralleled only at Fountains Abbey, was substituted (1242–78) by Bp. Farnham and his successors. The great central tower (218 ft.) was rebuilt in the latter half of the 15th century. The interior was ruthlessly pillaged at the Reformation, and again damaged by the Scottish prisoners confined in the church after the battle of Dunbar (1650). Much of the Renaissance woodwork, misguidedly 'cleared up' in 1845–47, has recently been recovered and replaced.

The **Exterior** has been marred (N. side, E. end, W. towers) through its barbarous treatment by Wyatt (c. 1795), who pared down the wall for a depth of 4 inches, thus ruining the proportion of the detail. The N.W. porch was spoilt by the removal of its upper story, and by recasting in its present form. The famous closing ring or knocker (late 12th cent.) is often called a 'sanctuary knocker,' possibly in error, though Durham had extensive rights of sanctuary. The figure of a cow at the N.E. perpetuates the legend that a dun cow acted as guide to Bp. Aldhun in choosing the site for his church.

Interior. The uninterrupted view up the church produces an impression well described by Dr. Johnson as one of "rocky solidity and indeterminate duration." No other great English church, save perhaps Peterborough and Norwich, retains its original Romanesque bulk so comparatively untouched; no Norman work elsewhere is so strongly individualised (an effect due largely to the great circular columns, with their remarkable incised ornament, and to the profusion of zigzag moulding); and none is on the whole so admirably proportioned.

The *NAVE is built on the system of alternate single circular columns and clustered piers. The quadripartite vaulting is illogical, being designed for single bays, but it is the earliest existing example of a 'high vault' in Europe, the N. transept vault dating from before 1096, the nave vault from before 1126. In the pavement between the second pair of piers from the W. is a cross of Frosterley marble beyond which, in accordance with the supposed views of St. Cuthbert, no woman was permitted to advance. The Renaissance font, removed as 'inappropriate' in 1845, has been recovered; its towering tabernacle is part of the magnificent woodwork with which Bp. Cosin (1660–72) endowed his cathedral. The existing W. window is an insertion of c. 1346. Part of the S. aisle was formerly screened off as the *Neville Chantry*, and two battered Neville effigies remain in the S. arcade.

The *GALILEE, entered from the W. end of the nave, is a remarkable example of Trans. work and contains the simple 16th cent. tomb of the 'Venerable Bede' (Pl. 9; d. 735 at Jarrow; remains transferred hither in 1370). The inscription ('Hâc sunt in fossâ Bædæ venerabilis ossa') was cut in 1831. To the E. is the tomb of Card. Langley (Pl. 8; d. 1437). Above the arcade of the inner N. aisle are 13th cent. wall-paintings of the Passion; those in the recess in the E. wall (St. Cuthbert and St. Oswald) date from the late 12th century.

The original Norman ends of the GREAT TRANSEPTS were altered respectively in the 14th (N.) and 15th (S.) cent. by the insertion of the present windows. The crossing is surmounted by an open lantern of unusual height and dignity. At the end of the S. transept is Prior Castell's Clock (c. 1500), the case of which, dismantled in 1845, was reassembled and restored in 1938.

The *CHOIR is separated from the crossing by a light, open screen of coloured marbles by Sir Gilbert Scott, replacing the former screen of Bp. Cosin, removed in 1845. Cosin's fine stalls, however, survive. On the S. is the *Bishop's Throne*, the "highest in Christendom," the lower part of which, with a fine recumbent effigy, serves also for the monument of Bp. Hatfield (1345–81), who erected it. The magnificent stone *Altar Screen*, with its lofty open pinnacles, dates from 1372–80. The *CHAPEL OF THE NINE ALTARS (1242–78) harmonises admirably, though wholly different in style, with the massively Romanesque choir; but the tracery of the great E. rose window is neo-Gothic tampering by Wyatt (1795). The slender polished shafts are of Weardale marble. The rich *Bede Altar*, in the central chapel, was designed by S. E. Dykes Bower (1935). The fine 13th cent. stone cross, to the S., came from the vanished abbey of Neasham, near Darlington. On the W. side are the remains of the *Shrine of St. Cuthbert*, destroyed in 1538; the wooden screen around it preserves part of the 17th cent. work that was removed in 1845. The saint's body still rests below, notwithstanding the tradition, quoted in 'Marmion,' that its secret burial-place is known to none "save of his holiest servants three." Part of the paving here has been removed to reveal the original Norman apse.

Durham, as re-established in 995, was a secular church; but Bp. St. Carileph made it monastic in 1083, by transferring hither the monks from the revived Benedictine houses of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth. The **Monastic Buildings** are clustered round the CLOISTER (c. 1388–1418), S. of the nave. The Norman CHAPTER-HOUSE, partly destroyed in 1796, was restored in 1895. The *Prior's House* is now the *Deanery*. On the opposite (W.) side of the cloister garth is the *Dormitory* of the monks, now used as the *Chapter Library* (adm. 6*d*.), in which are preserved a number of Roman altars and Saxon crosses from the N. of England; a fine collection of seals, including early seals of the Washington family; the wooden *Coffin of St. Cuthbert, made before 698 and recently restored, in which his body was carried on its famous wanderings, and the relics and vestments found within it in 1827. The *Refectory*, on the S. side, has been rebuilt, but the *Kitchen*, at the S.E. angle of the dormitory, is a fine octagonal example of the Glastonbury type (1368). The *Gateway*, to the N.W., dates from c. 1500.

To the N. of the cathedral, on the opposite side of Palace Green, and placed so as to guard the exact neck of the peninsula, is the stately ***Castle** of the prince-bishops (adm. weekdays, 9.30–12.30 & 2–4 or 5.30; 1/), used by Durham University since 1836. Founded by the Conqueror in 1072, it was probably originally a mere system of defensive earthworks of the 'motte-and-bailey' type, and this plan has been retained through all subsequent mutations. In 1928 the foundations were found to be in danger, and a thorough restoration was completed in 1938.

Visitors are usually conducted first to the *Kitchen*, with its huge fireplaces, recast by Bp. Fox in 1499, and thence through *Bp. Bek's Great Hall* (late 13th cent., but altered in 1499) to *Bp. Tunstall's Gallery* (1530–59; old Flemish tapestry), at the end of which is *Bp. Tunstall's Chapel*, containing good woodwork. A *Doorway "which may fairly be called the most magnificent example of late-Norman Romanesque art in England" leads from the gallery to the *State Rooms* (16th cent. Flemish tapestries), converted from the Lower Hall of Bp. Puiset (1153–95), temp. Henry VII. We next ascend the splendid Renaissance staircase, which was added by Bp. Cosin (1660–72), to the rooms reserved for the Bishop, and again to the *Norman Gallery* of Bp. Puiset, once the upper or 'Constable's Hall,' remarkable for its open wall-arcades. We finally descend a second, spiral, staircase to the striking *Norman Chapel*, on the ground floor, the earliest existing portion of the castle (c. 1072). The 14th cent. *Keep*, on the ancient motte, on the E. side of the courtyard, rebuilt in 1840, is not shown.

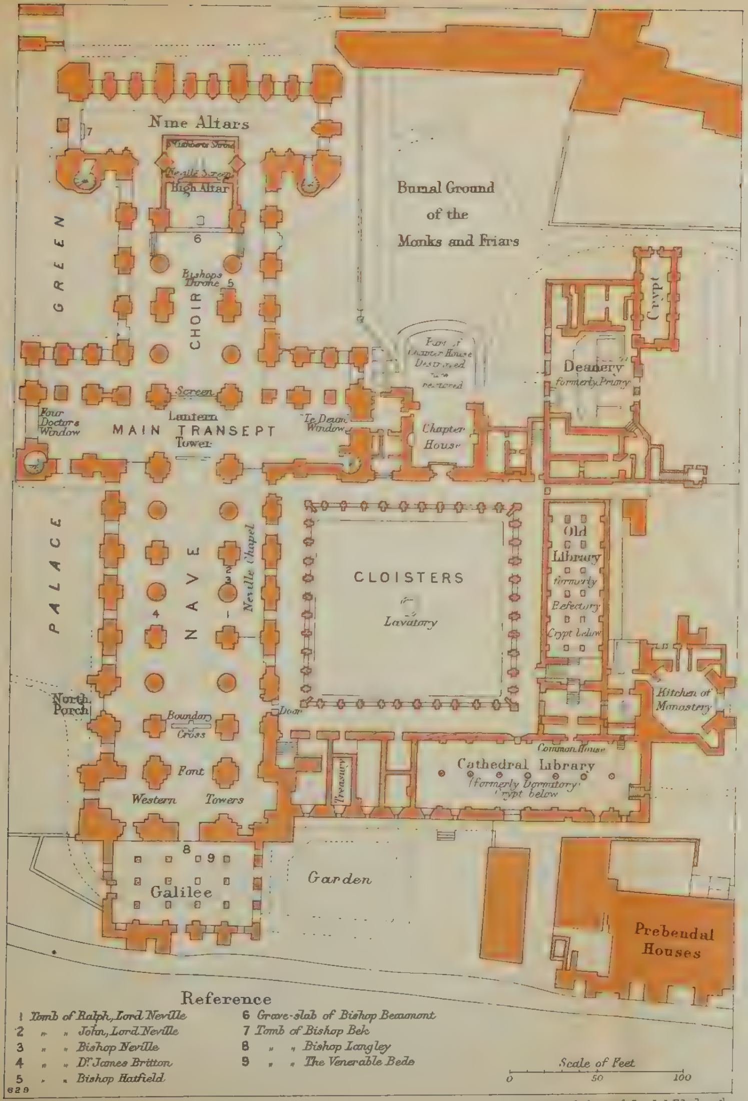
Durham University, as it now exists, was founded in 1832 by Bp. Van Mildert, the last episcopal count palatine, who gave up the castle and part of his princely revenue for the purpose. It now includes *University College* (occupying the castle), *Hatfield College* (in the North Bailey), *St. Chad's College*, and *St. John's College*, for men; and *St. Mary's College*, for women. It has faculties of theology, arts, pure science, and education (the last three common to Durham and Newcastle), and of medicine, applied science, commerce, law, and agriculture (at King's College, Newcastle). There are 1050 students at Durham. *Bede College* (men) and *St. Hild's* and *Neville's Cross Colleges* (women) are training colleges for teachers.

The views of the cathedral and castle from the W. end of the weir below Prebends' Bridge, from the upper end of South St. (W. bank), and (more distant) from the University Observatory are worth seeking out. The most interesting of the parish churches of Durham are *St. Margaret's*, Crossgate, partly late Norman, and *St. Giles's*, Gilesgate, partly of the 12th century.

***Finchale Priory** (pron. 'Finkle'; adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), 4 m. N. by lane and footpath, is charmingly situated on the bank of the rocky Wear. It was founded as a cell to Durham Priory by a natural son of Bp. Puiset in 1196 on the site of the hermitage of St. Godric, whose stone coffin was unearthed here in 1928. The picturesque buildings were erected in the 13th century. — Of *Kepier Hospital*, ½ m. N., on the right bank of the Wear, originally founded in 1112 by Bp. Flambard, nothing remains save a 14th cent. gatehouse. — *Neville's Cross*, 1 m. S.W., on the road to Brancepeth, commemorates the battle of 1346, in which the Scots were decisively defeated and King David II taken prisoner. — *Sherburn Hospital*, 2½ m. E., retains the contemporary gatehouse of the picturesque hospital founded by Bp. Puiset in 1181. — *Pittington Church*, 3¾ m. N.E., has an interesting N. arcade of c. 1175. — *Coxhoe Hall*, 6¼ m. S.E., was the birthplace of Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806–61). — *Ushaw College*, 4 m. W., founded in 1808, in direct succession to the dispossessed seminary for Rom. Cath. priests at Douai, contains a small collection of Italian and Flemish pictures; the chasuble used by Tunstall, last pre-Reformation bishop of Durham; a ring (12th cent. ?) said to have been taken from the coffin of St. Cuthbert; and medieval illuminated manuscripts.

The road (A 690) to *Sunderland* (13 m. N.E.: see below) passes (7 m.) *Houghton-le-Spring*, with the monument of Bernard Gilpin, 'the Apostle of the North' (d. 1583), in the fine 13th cent. church. — A 690 also leads S.W. towards (11 m.) *Bishop Auckland* (Rte. 63D) viâ (4¼ m.) Brancepeth, where the *Castle* (no adm.), mostly rebuilt, was the seat, prior to 1569, of the princely house of Neville. The adjacent church of *St. Brandon* (13–14th cent.) is remarkable for its Neville monuments and mid-17th cent. woodwork.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL


Nine Altars
7
St Cuthberts Shrine
Neville Screen
High Altar
6
Burial Ground
of the
Monks and Friars
GREEN
Bishops Throne 5
CHOIR
Crypt
Part of Chapter House Destroyed now restored
Deanery
formerly Priory
Screen
Four Doctors Window
Lantern
MAIN TRANSEPT
Tower
Te Deum Window
Chapter House
PALACE
NAVE
Neville Chapel
1
2
3
4
CLOISTERS
Lavatory
Old Library
formerly
Refectory
Crypt below
Kitchen of Monastery
North Porch
Door
Boundary Cross
Font
Western
Towers
Treasury
Common House
Cathedral Library
(formerly Dormitory)
Crypt below
8
9
Galilee
Garden
Prebendal Houses
Scale of Feet
0
50
100
629

Reference

1 Tomb of Ralph, Lord Neville
2 „ „ John, Lord Neville
3 „ „ Bishop Neville
4 „ „ Dr. James Britton
5 „ „ Bishop Hatfield
6 Grave-slab of Bishop Beaumont
7 Tomb of Bishop Bek
8 „ „ Bishop Langley
9 „ „ The Venerable Bede

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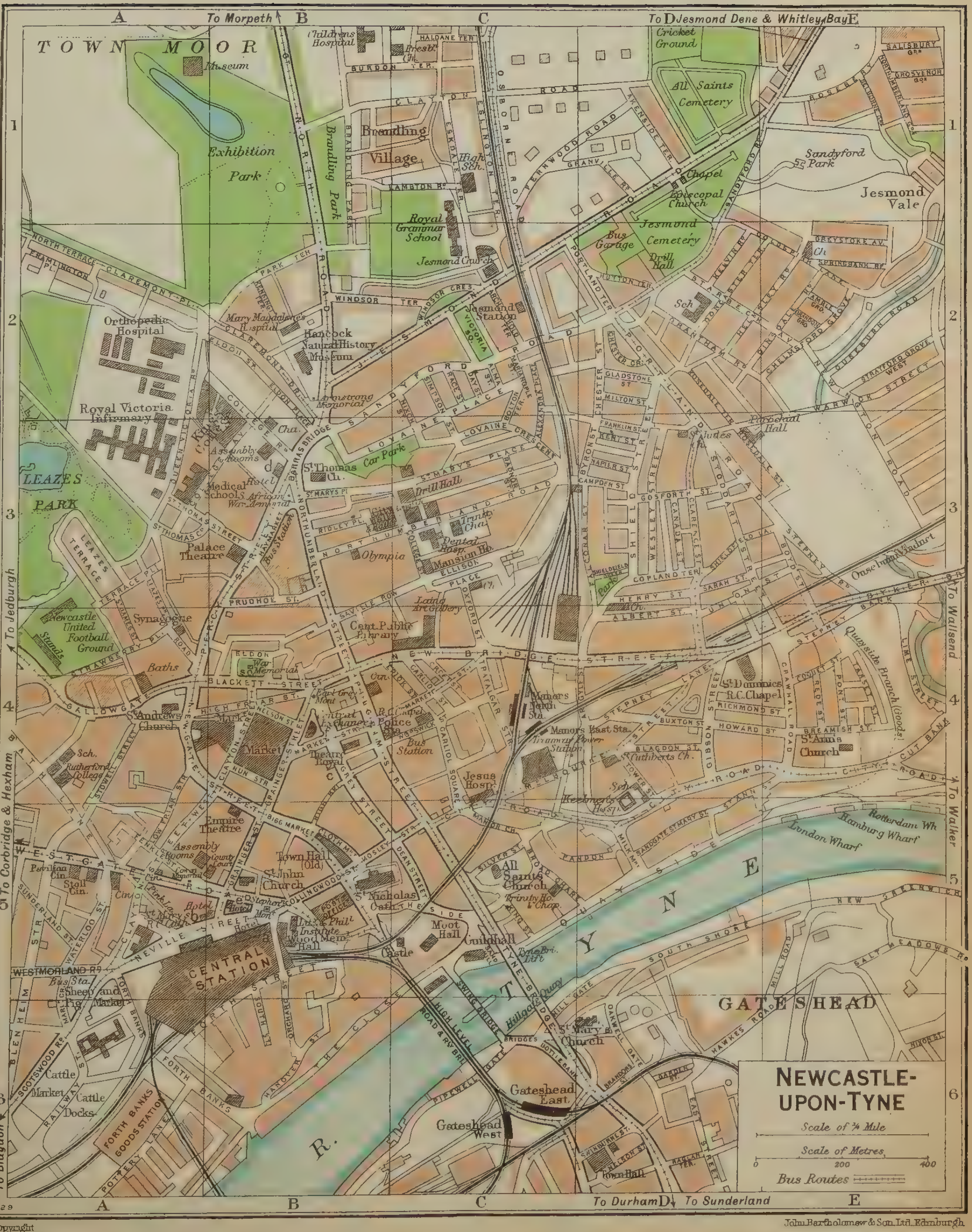
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
Bus Routes
To Morpeth
To D Jesmond Dene & Whitley Bay E
To Wallsend
To Walker
To Durham
To Sunderland
To Blaydon
To Corbridge & Hexham
To Jedburgh
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
5
6
TOWN MOOR
Museum
Exhibition Park
Childrens Hospital
Presb. Ch.
Haldane Ter.
Burdon Ter.
Clayton Rd.
Brandling Village
Brandling Park
High Sch.
Lambton Rd.
Eskdale Ter.
Eslington Ter.
Osborne Road
Royal Grammar School
Jesmond Church
North Road
Cricket Ground
All Saints Cemetery
Akenside Ter.
Fernwood Road
Granville Rd.
Chapel
Episcopal Church
Jesmond Cemetery
Bus Garage
Drill Hall
Sandyford Rd.
Sandyford Park
Jesmond Vale
Salisbury Gro.
Grosvenor Gro.
Northumberland Gro.
Rosebery
Selborne Gro.
Greystoke Av.
Springbank Rd.
Kelvin Rd.
Sch.
Portland Ter.
Sutton Ter.
North Terrace
Framlington Pl.
Claremont Pl.
Park Ter.
Kensington Ter.
Windsor Ter.
Windsor Cres.
Orthopædic Hospital
Mary Magdalene Hospital
Hancock Natural History Museum
Jesmond Station
Victoria Sq.
Jesmond Road
Claremont Rd.
Eldon St.
Eldon Place
Armstrong Memorial
Sandyford Road
Portland Road
Chester St.
Chester Cr.
Gladstone St.
Milton St.
Franklin St.
Kent St.
Napier St.
Campden St.
Simpson St.
Race St.
Day St.
Alma St.
Mariarople Ter.
Bolton Ter.
Alexandra Place
Royal Victoria Infirmary
Queen Victoria Rd.
College Rd.
King's Coll.
Cha.
Assembly Rooms
Medical Schools
S. African War Memorial
Hotel
Barras Bridge
Loraine Cres.
Loraine Place
Car Park
St. Thomas Ch.
St. Mary's Place
St. Mary's Pl.
Drill Hall
Ridley Pl.
Northumberland Road
Trinity Cha.
Dental Hosp.
Mansion Ho.
Olympia
Ellison Place
Leazes Park
Leazes Terrace
St. Thomas St.
St. Thomas Cr.
Palace Theatre
Haymarket
Bus Station
Percy Street
Northumberland Street
Saville Row
Oxford St.
Laing Art Gallery
Cent. Public Library
Prudhoe St.
Terrace Pl.
Leazes Pl.
St. James St.
Synagogue
Newcastle United Football Ground
Stands
Strawberry Pl.
Baths
Eldon Sq.
War Memorial
Blackett Street
New Bridge Street
Gallowgate
St. Andrews Church
Newgate Street
High Friar St.
Nelson St.
Market
Clayton Street
Grainger Street
Earl Grey Mont.
Central Exchange
R.C. Chapel
Police Sta.
Market St.
Brunswick
Theatre Royal
Pilgrim Street
Carliol St.
Bus Station
Carliol Square
Trafalgar St.
Manors North Sta.
Manors East Sta.
Tramway Power Station
Argyle St.
Jesus Hosp.
Melbourne St.
Keelmen's Hosp.
Manor Ch.
Sch.
Rutherford College
Stowell Street
Bath Lane
Westgate Rd.
Hun Str.
Empire Theatre
Bigg Market
Cloth Mt.
Assembly Rooms
County Court
Town Hall (Old)
St. John Church
Collingwood St.
Mosley St.
Dean Street
St. Nicholas Cath.
The Side
Post Office
Lit. & Phil. Institute
Wood Mem. Hall
Moot Hall
Castle
Guildhall
Tyne Bri. Lift
Pavilion Cin.
Stoll Cin.
Cin.
Pink Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Cath.
Hotel
Neville Street
Central Station
Westmorland Rd.
Bus Sta.
Sheep and Pig Market
Forth Banks
Forth Street
South St.
Orchard St.
Hanover St.
The Close
Blenheim
Scotswood Rd.
Marlboro' St.
Railway St.
Cattle Market
Cattle Docks
Forth Banks Goods Station
Pottery Lane
High Level Road & Ry. Bri.
Swing Bridge
Tyne Bridge
Hillgate Quay
Quayside
Sandgate
St. Mary St.
St. Ann's St.
Milk Mt.
Pandon
Broad Chare
All Saints Church
Trinity Ho. & Chap.
King St.
Silver St.
R. TYNE
Rotterdam Wh.
Hamburg Wharf
London Wharf
City Road
Cut Bank
Quayside Branch (Goods)
Byker Br.
Ouseburn Viaduct
Stepney Bank
Lime Street
St. Dominic's R.C. Chapel
Richmond St.
Howard St.
Crawhall Road
Buxton St.
Blagdon St.
St. Cuthberts Ch.
Tower St.
Gibson Street
Stepney Lane
Conduit St.
Tarset St.
Pont St.
Rede St.
Breamish St.
St. Ann's Church
Shieldfield Park
Shieldfield Ln.
Coplandter.
Henry St.
Albert St.
Ch.
Sarah St.
Union St.
Boyd St.
Stepney Rd.
Shields Street
Wesley St.
Canada St.
Clarence St.
Gosforth St.
Stoddart Street
Byron St.
Falconar St.
Rosedale Ter.
St. Jude's Ch.
Portland Road
Rosedale St.
Pochlad Hall
Grantham Rd.
Doncaster Rd.
Hemsley Rd.
Kingsley Rd.
Chelmsford Grove
Ouseburn Road
Stratford Grove West
Warwick Street
Newington Road
Gateshead East
Gateshead West
Pipewell Gate
Bottle Bank
Bridges
Hill Gate
Oakwell Gate
St. Mary's Church
Brandon St.
Hawkes Road
South Shore
Mill Road
New Greenwich
Salt Meadows Rd.
GATESHEAD
Nixon St.
Garden St.
East Street
Swinburne St.
Nelson St.
Raglan Ter.
Town Hall
829

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From Durham to Newcastle by the Derwent Valley, 28 m. A 691, 694. — 8 m. *Lanchester* has a good 12–13th cent. church with Roman columns in the N. arcade, and (½ m. S.W.) remains of the Roman *Longovicium.* — We traverse the mining community of *Blackhill* and descend to the attractive valley of the Derwent at (14½ m.) *Shotley Bridge.* [Here A 691 crosses the river for (5 m. S.W.) *Edmundbyers* (Punchbowl Inn) and Blanchland (Rte. 64) or Stanhope (Rte. 63D).] A 694 descends the Derwent. — 16½ m. *Ebchester* has a restored church incorporating carved stones from the Roman *Vindomora.* — At (17¾ m.) *Hamsterley Hall* (17th cent.) R. S. Surtees (1803–64), creator of 'Jorrocks,' spent his youth. He was born at *Milkwell Burn*, 2 m. N.W. beyond the Derwent. — 28 m. *Newcastle* (see below).

For excursions in *Weardale* and *Teesdale*, see Rte. 63D, C.

We leave Durham by A 177, and at (99½ m.) *Framwellgate Moor* rejoin A 1. — 104¼ m. *Chester-le-Street* (I.), a colliery town (16,639 inhab.), lies on the site of a Roman station. Hither in 883, after eight years of wandering, the monks of Lindisfarne brought the body of St. Cuthbert, and here it rested until the see was removed to Durham in 995. The church is remarkable for its spire (156 ft.), its 'anchorage' (or anchorite's cell), and the fourteen Lumley monuments in its 'Aisle of Tombs' (mostly Elizabethan forgeries).

About 1 m. E. is ***Lumley Castle** (Earl of Scarbrough; adm. normally Mon., Wed., and Sat., 2–4; 6*d*.), a fine example of the local type of 14th cent. castle (courtyard with angle-towers). — 5½ m. N.E., beyond the 18th cent. *Lambton Castle* (Earl of Durham), is the colliery village of *Washington*, where the old hall embodies fragments of the original manor house of the Washington family. Across the Wear is *Penshaw Monument* (N.T.), a Doric temple erected to Lord Durham in 1844.

The road passes through (112 m.) *Gateshead* (122,379 inhab.; Springfield, at Low Fell, 2 m. S., R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.), where the parish church has fine 17th cent. pews, crosses the Tyne by the Tyne Bridge (see below), and enters Northumberland.

Northumberland, the most northerly county in England, is one of the most sparsely populated, except in the busy Tyneside district in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle. Towards the coast, off which lie the *Farne Islands* and *Holy Island*, the county tends to be flat, but its W. side is covered with wild, mountainous moors. The desolate Middle Marches at the head of the Coquet and Rede valleys are characteristic. Northumberland, which, owing to its proximity to the Scots, is rich also in remains of medieval fortifications, is crossed in its S. part by the *Roman Wall.*

112½ m. **NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE** (283,145 inhab.), the county town of Northumberland and the chief city of N.E. England, stands on a steeply sloping site on the left bank of the Tyne, about 9 m. from its mouth. It has been the see of a bishop since 1882. The sarcasm, 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' is a tribute to the magnitude of its principal industry, the export of coal, for which it has been famed for generations. Shipbuilding, cannon-founding, locomotive building, etc., are likewise carried on on a very large scale.

Hotels. **Royal Station** (a; B 5), Neville St., R. & B. from 15/6; **County** (b; B 5), Neville St., **Royal Turk's Head** (c; B 4), Grey St., at both, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8½ gs.; **Grand** (d; B 3), Barras Bridge, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Douglas** (e; B 5), Grainger St. West, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Embassy** and **Imperial**, Jesmond Rd. (D 1), both unlic., R. & B. 16/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Crown**, Clayton St. West (A 5), R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.

Restaurants. *Tilley's*, 22 Blackett St.; *Eldon*, 118 Grey St.; *Criterion*, 3a Market St.; *Carrick's*, Grainger St., Grey St., Market St., and Northumberland St.

Post Office (B 5), St. Nicholas St. — **United States Consulate**, 10–12 Pilgrim St. (B 4).

Tramways and Trolley-Buses from the Central Station to all parts of the city and suburbs. — **Motor-Buses** from Haymarket (B 3) to *Whitley Bay*; *Rothbury*; *Alnwick* and *Berwick*; *Alnmouth* and *Bamburgh*; from Worswick St. (C 4) to *Durham*; *Sunderland*; *Darlington*; etc.; and from Marlborough Crescent (A 5) to *Hexham* viâ Corbridge; *Allendale*; *Carlisle*; etc. — MOTOR COACHES to *London* in 12½ hrs. (23/3), and to all the principal towns of the N. and Midlands; to *Edinburgh* (10/) viâ Jedburgh, Coldstream, or Berwick; to *Glasgow* (12/) viâ Jedburgh; etc.

Steamers to N. European ports (*Oslo*, *Bergen*, etc.).

Airport at *Woolsington*, 6 m. N.W. Service to Isle of Man.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (B 4), Grey St.; *Playhouse* (repertory; beyond E 1), Benton Bank. — MUSIC HALLS, *Empire* (B 5), Newgate St.; *Palace* (B 3), Percy St.

History. Newcastle, under the name of *Pons Ælius*, was a station on the Roman Wall, the line of which through the city has been traced. The foundation of the present city is due to the building here of a castle by Robert Curthose (eldest son of the Conqueror) on his return from his incursion into Scotland in 1080. The city suffered more than once (e.g. in 1342 and 1388) from the unfriendly proximity of the Scots, and it held out against them for ten weeks in 1644 on behalf of Charles I. Two years later Charles was here surrendered to the English Parliament by the Scots. — Duns Scotus (d. 1308 ?) is said to have become a Franciscan monk at Newcastle. Mark Akenside (1721–70), the poet, Lord Eldon (1751–1838), Admiral Collingwood (1750–1810), and Lord Armstrong (1810–1900) were natives of Newcastle.

The Tyne Bridge approach ends at Mosley St., where we turn left to reach the *Town Hall* (r.) and the cathedral (l.). Collingwood St. goes on thence, past Lough's statue of George Stephenson, to the *Central Station* (B 5).

The **Cathedral** (*St. Nicholas*; B 5), which was one of the largest parish churches in England, was raised to its present dignity in 1882. Externally the main feature of note is the W. tower, surmounted by a remarkable *Spire (194 ft.) supported in the air by flying buttresses. This is the earliest (c. 1442) and best example of its kind in Britain, and almost certainly served as a pattern for the later examples that are found in Scotland (e.g. St. Giles's, Edinburgh). Services on weekdays at 7.30 (exc. Wed., 10.30), on Sun. at 8, 9, 11, & 6.

The interior (mostly 14th cent.) is pleasing. We notice the bust of Admiral Collingwood, the Trafalgar hero (N.W. entrance), the canopy of the font (15th cent.), which stands in the striking vaulted basement of the tower, and (N. aisle) a grisaille panel of St. George by Louis Raemakers in memory of Gen. Riddell, who fell at the second battle of Ypres. Under the N. transept is a singular crypt. The eagle lectern dates from the early 16th cent. In the S. choir aisle is an effigy of J. C. Bruce (1805–92), the antiquary, and in St. Margaret's Chapel, on the S., is a good medallion of 15th cent. glass. In the vestry is shown the fine 13th cent. 'Hexham' Bible.

From the W. end of the cathedral St. Nicholas St. leads S. to the interesting remains of the ***Castle** (C 5), the site of which is intersected by the railway.

The *Black Gate*, the original entrance to the castle, dates from the 13th cent. and is one of the most remarkable examples of its kind in England. The upper part (rebuilt in the 17th cent.) contains a fine collection of *Roman antiquities (adm. weekdays 10–5; 6*d*.). The noble though not very large *Keep*, on the other side of the railway, was built by Henry II in 1172–77 and now contains the medieval collections of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries (adm. as above). It is entered on the E. face at the second floor level, the stairway being contained in an external fore-building. From the *Hall*, which occupies the whole interior space of the keep, stairways descend to the beautiful Norman *Chapel*, and the *Garrison Room*, with its central pillar; and ascend to the *Battlements* (restored in 1809), which command an interesting view. Chambers and passages in the thickness of the walls can also be explored.

From the N. side of the Black Gate we descend abruptly by the Side (C 5) to the *Sandhill*, an open space adjoining the *Quayside* and containing three or four picturesque 18th cent. houses. A tablet on No. 41 marks the window through which Bessy Surtees eloped in 1772 to marry the future Lord Chancellor Eldon. On the S. is the classical *Guildhall*, erected by Robert Trollop in 1658, with the later *Merchants' Court* (containing a remarkable chimney-piece of 1630) attached to it on the E. The quay in front of the Guildhall commands a good view of the **Tyne Bridge* (C 5; 1928), an imposing steel structure by Burns Dick, crossing the river by a single arch 531 ft. in span and 193 ft. above high water (road level 94 ft.), and the *High Level Bridge* (C 6), erected by Robert Stephenson in 1846–49, by which the railway crosses the Tyne from Gateshead, with a roadway at a lower level. The *Swing Bridge* (1876), between the two, also for road traffic, occupies the site of the Roman bridge. From the Quayside, farther down the river, Broad Chare, one of the narrow lanes on the left, leads to the *Trinity House*, with its interesting chapel and hall, dating partly from the early 18th century. Diverging left beyond the institution, then bearing right from Akenside Hill (formerly Butcher Bank), in which Mark Akenside was born, we climb to the conspicuous *All Saints' Church* (C 5), rebuilt in a classical style in 1789, with the magnificent German brass of Roger Thornton (d. 1429) and his wife. From the church we make our way N.W. by Pilgrim St. and Mosley St. to the broad Grey St. (B 4, 5), at the top of which is a column to the second Earl Grey (1764–1845).

Blackett St. leads r. to New Bridge St., in which is the *Central Public Library* (C 4), with a notable *Bewick Collection* (adm. weekdays, 9.30–9), comprising drawings, blocks, and prints by Thomas Bewick (1753–1828), besides personal relics. The adjoining *Laing Art Gallery* (adm. weekdays, 10–6; Sun. 3–5) contains loan collections, and exhibits illustrating the history and antiquities of Newcastle.

From the Grey monument Grainger Street (B 4, 5), the busiest and brightest thoroughfare in Newcastle, leads S.W. to the Central Station, passing (l.) the battered-looking church of *St. John's* (14th cent.), which has old glass in its chancel. Blackett St. leads W. from the Grey monument, passing Eldon Sq. with the *City War Memorial* (1923), to Newgate St. (l.), with *St. Andrew's Church* (A 4; 12–15th cent.). Behind, in West Walls, are remains of the 14th cent. *City Walls*. From Blackett St., Percy St. (r.) leads N. to the Haymarket and Barras Bridge (B 3). To the left here, in College Rd., is *King's College* (3300 students), the Newcastle division of Durham University (see p. 528). Close by, in the pleasant and old-fashioned Eldon Place, is the house (No. 17) in which George and Robert Stephenson lived in 1824–25 (tablet). Beyond are the *Hancock Museum* (B 2; adm. weekdays 1–5; 6*d*.), with collections of birds and of fossils from the coal-measures, as well as an important series of pencil drawings and prints by Bewick (see above); and the extensive *Town Moor* (A, B 1), with Exhibition Park and the *Museum of Science and Industry* (adm. weekdays 11–4 or 8; 3*d*.), an interesting collection of models, drawings, etc., illustrating the mining, engineering, and shipping and other marine industries of N.E. England. Noteworthy are Stephenson's locomotive (built 1826), Armstrong's first breech-loading gun and first hydraulic engine, the model of the 'Turbinia,' Sir Charles Parsons's first turbine vessel, and a large-scale model of industrial Tyneside.

About 1½ m. N.E. of Newcastle is ***Jesmond Dene** (beyond E 1), a pretty dell laid out in ornamental grounds, presented to the city by Lord Armstrong (trolley-bus in 10 min.). Visitors should ascend as far as the old mill and cascade. On the lip of the glen, to the W., are the slight ruins of the Norman pilgrimage chapel of *St. Mary of Jesmond*.

From Newcastle to South Shields, 10½ m. (A 184, A 185). Railway, 11 m. in 27 min. — From Gateshead the road skirts the S. side of the Tyne. — 7 m. **Jarrow** (32,018 inhab.) suffered much from the pre-war depression in the shipbuilding industry. The basilica founded here by Abbot Ceolfrid in 685, with its contemporary dedication stone, survives in the chancel of the *Parish Church*, at the E. end of the town. The Venerable Bede was an inmate of the adjacent monastery between 682 and 735, and a chair reputed to be his is shown. A tunnel undert heTyne to Howdon was completed in March, 1950. — 10½ m. **South Shields** (*New Crown*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.) is a seaport (113,452 inhab.) on the site of a Roman station. There are excavated remains on the *Lawe*, and a fort on the coast road S. towards *Marsden*. The principle of the lifeboat, first conceived by Lionel Lukin in 1785, was perfected by Henry Greathead of South Shields in 1790. Ernest Thompson Seton (1860–1946), author and naturalist and the first chief scout of America, was born here, but went to Canada at the age of five.

From Newcastle to Stockton, 38 m. Railway, 41¾ m. in 1¼ hr. A 184 leads nearly due E. from Gateshead to (7 m.) *East Boldon*, beyond which it joins A 19. — 10½ m. *Monkwearmouth*, an unattractive suburb of Sunderland. *St. Peter's Church* here preserves a porch, the tower, and the west wall of a monastery founded by Benedict Biscop in 674. The iron bridge (236 ft. in span) crossing the Wear to Sunderland was the boldest structure of its kind at the date of its erection (1796). To the N.E. of Monkwearmouth are the seaside residential quarters of *Roker* (Roker Hotel, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.), with a pleasant park, and *Seaburn* (Seaburn Hotel, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.). — 11½ m. **Sunderland** (*Palatine*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Grand*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Manor*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a busy but grimy town (185,870 inhab.) at the mouth of the Wear (S. bank), has shipyards and exports coal. An aluminium alloy bridge here (1948) is the first of its kind in the world. Sir Henry Havelock (1795–1857) was born in Sunderland, and here Henry Irving made his first stage appearance in 1856. To *Durham*, see above. — At (14½ m.) *Ryhope* we leave on the left the road to *Seaham Harbour* (3½ m.), a modern coal-port (19,304 inhab.); at *Seaham Hall* (to the N.) Byron and Miss Milbanke were married in 1815; the church near by has traces of Saxon work. — At (20¾ m.) *Easington*, with a 13th cent. church, the Hartlepool road bears to the left. — 35 m. *Billingham* and thence to *Stockton*, see p. 523.

From Newcastle to Tynemouth and Whitley Bay, 11 m. Railway, 10 m. in 25 min. — The best route is by A 1058. The route below (A 695) links up the industrial towns on the N. bank of the Tyne. — 3¾ m. *Wallsend* (44,582 inhab.), so called from the E. end of the Roman Wall, which here rested on the Tyne. — 7½ m. *North Shields*, a coal-port, is connected by ferry (every ¼ hr., on Sun. every ½ hr.; 3*d*., motor-cycle 3*d*., car 1/–2/) with South Shields. — 8½ m. **Tynemouth** (64,913 inhab. with N. Shields; *Grand*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9½ gs.; *Park*, R. & B. 13/) is a sea-bathing resort and residential suburb of Newcastle. The ruins of the *Priory* (adm. 9 or 9.30–dusk, Sun. from 2; 3*d*.), a foundation of perhaps the 8th cent., re-established c. 1083, on a prominent cliff at the mouth of the Tyne, consist chiefly of the 14th cent. fortified gatehouse, the E.E. presbytery, and the 15th cent. Percy Chapel at the E. end. — 10 m. *Cullercoats* (Bay, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), once a fishing village. — 11 m. **Whitley Bay** (*Rex*, R. & B. 15/–20/, pens. 8–10 gs.; *Esplanade*, R. & B. 16/–, pens. 8 gs.; *Royal*, unlic.), a popular seaside resort (24,210 inhab., including the adjoining residential suburb of *Monkseaton*).

From Newcastle to Carter Bar, 45½ m., a fine motor-route (A 696 and A 68). — 7½ m. *Ponteland*, with an interesting church (late 12–14th cent.). — 17 m. *Shaftoe Crags* (r.), where Lord Derwentwater lay hid before the Jacobite rising of 1715. — 17½ m. To the right (2 m.) is **Wallington** (Sir Charles Trevelyan; adm. free, Sat. & Sun., 2–4.30, Easter–Oct.). In the house (built in 1688) are pictures by Reynolds and Gainsborough, and one of the best private collections of china in England; the woods and gardens are among the finest in the north. — 21 m. *Kirkwhelpington*, on the edge of the wild Northumbrian moors. — 30 m. **Otterburn** (*Percy Arms*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.; *Otterburn Hall*, pens. 17/6 or 5 gs.) was in 1388 the scene of the defeat of the English under Hotspur (who was captured) by the Scots under Douglas (who was slain). The battle is the subject of the English ballad of 'Chevy Chase' and of the Scottish ballad of 'The Battle of Otterburn.' — At (32½ m.) *Elishaw* we join A 68. — We ascend the wild green valley of *Redesdale*, past (35 m.) *Rochester* (Redesdale Arms Inn), with the Roman station of *Bremenium* (½ m. r.) and (41 m.) the *Catcleugh* reservoirs of the Newcastle waterworks, to (45½ m.) *Carter Bar* (1371 ft.) between England and Scotland on the site of the 'Raid of the Reidswire' (1575), the last Border battle. — To (105 m.) Edinburgh or (143 m.) Glasgow, see the *Blue Guide to Scotland*.

From Newcastle to the *Roman Wall* and to *Carlisle*, see Rte. 64.

Beyond Newcastle we skirt the Northumberland coalfield. — At *Killingworth*, to the E. of (117 m.) *Gosforth Park* racecourse, George Stephenson constructed his first locomotive in 1814. — 127 m. **Morpeth** (7390 inhab.; *Queen's Head*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 9 gs.; *George and Dragon*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), on the Wansbeck, with a curious clock-tower facing the market-place, has a 14th cent. church (½ m. S.) and the remains of a castle (14th cent. gatehouse). At *Mitford*, c. 2 m. up the pleasant Wansbeck, and at *Bothal*, c. 3 m. downstream, are ruined castles and interesting churches.

A road runs S.E. from Morpeth to (5½ m.) *Bedlington*, famous for its terriers, and (9½ m.) the colliery and shipbuilding port of *Blyth* (31,808 inhab.; Star & Garter, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.).

FROM MORPETH TO COLDSTREAM, 45½ m. About 2¼ m. N. of Morpeth we turn left on A 697. — At (9 m.) *Weldon Bridge* we cross the Coquet (B 6344 on the left for Rothbury, see below) and beyond (11 m.) *Longframlington* ascend over the moors of Rothbury Forest. — 19 m. *Bridge of Aln Hotel*. The church of *Whittingham* (pron. 'Whittinjam'), 1½ m. W., has traces of Saxon work. — From (22½ m.) *Powburn* we may ascend the valley of the Breamish to (7 m.) the ancient British village of *Greaves Ash* and (8 m.) the fall of *Linhope Spout*, in the heart of the desolate Cheviots. — 31 m. **Wooler** (*Cottage*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Black Bull*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.) is a small, grey market-town on the N.E. edge of the Cheviots. About 6½ m. S.E. is *Chillingham Castle* (Earl of Tankerville) built in the 14th cent. In the beautiful park are shown the last wild *Cattle in England (weekdays 10–5, Sun. 2–5; 1/). In the small church is the elaborate table-tomb of Sir Ralph Grey (d. 1443). Above rises *Ros Castle* (N.T.), on the Great Whin Sill. *Humbleton Hill*, where the Scots were defeated in 1402, rises 1½ m. W. of Wooler. *The Cheviot* (2676 ft.; wild desolate view), the highest point of its group, is ascended in c. 2 hrs. from *Langleeford*, 5½ m. S.W. (rough road). The descent may be made by the wild gorge of *Henhole* and the fine *College Valley* to (c. 9 m.) Kirknewton (see below). — From (33½ m.) *Akeld* a road (l.) ascends the valley of the Glen, passing *Yeavering Bell* (l.; 1182 ft.; *View), with a remarkable British camp. — Beyond (36¼ m.) *Kirknewton* it crosses the College Burn and goes on up the Bowmont Water to (44½ m.) *Yetholm*, in Scotland. — The main road descends the valley of the Till with *Ford Castle* (Lord Joicey), partly 14th cent., on the opposite bank. — 40 m. *Crookham*. About 1½ m. W. is the battlefield of *Flodden*, where the Scots under James IV were disastrously defeated in 1513 by the English under the Earl of Surrey. A monument 'To the Brave of Both Nations' stands near *Branxton* church on the spot where James is supposed to have fallen. — 44 m. *Cornhill* (Collingwood Arms), with the station of Coldstream. — We cross the Tweed to (45½ m.) **Coldstream** (*Newcastle Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) in Scotland. Like Gretna Green, and Lamberton Toll (3 m. N. of Berwick), it was once noted for irregular marriages, and here Lord Brougham was married in 1819. The Coldstream Guards were originally raised here by Gen. Monk in 1660.

After Morpeth we quit the coalfield, and cross the Coquet at (137 m.) *Felton* (Northumberland Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.). About 7½ m. E. by B 6345 is *Warkworth* (Sun, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8½ gs.), with a partly Norman church and a 14th cent. bridge across the Coquet. ***Warkworth Castle** (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), which belonged to the Percys from 1331 to 1922, is mentioned by Shakespeare in 'Henry IV.' It is now a magnificent ruin, largely 13th cent., but with a very unusual 15th cent. keep.

Other notable features are the Lion Tower, the gatehouse, the Carrickfergus Tower, the Great Hall, and the dungeon beneath the keep. About ½ m. up the Coquet (adm. at same times as the Castle; footpath and ferry, 6*d*.), in the cliff, is a remarkable **Hermitage* (probably excavated in the 14th cent.), the subject of one of Bp. Percy's ballads. — At the mouth of the Coquet, 1½ m. S.E., is the coal-exporting town of *Amble*, and c. 1 m. offshore is *Coquet Island*, the site of a Benedictine house, with a lighthouse.

From Felton B 6345 runs W. to (4½ m.) *Longframlington* (see above), then descends into the Coquet valley. About ¼ m. E. of the junction with B 6344 is the entrance to the late 12th cent. Augustinian *Church of *Brinkburn Priory* (no adm.). — 11½ m. **Rothbury** (*County*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 9 gs.; *Station*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 10 gs.; *Queen's Head*, pens. 21/–25/), a picturesque market-town, is frequented for the beautiful moorland scenery on the Coquet. The church font incorporates part of a Northumbrian cross. To the E. are the attractive grounds of *Cragside* (Lord Armstrong; adm. daily from c. Whitsun to c. end of August; 1/), best seen in June. To the S.W. rise the heather-clad *Simonside Hills* (1447 ft.). — An interesting road ascends *COQUETDALE to (9 m.) *Harbottle*, with the remnants of a late 12th cent. castle, and (10¼ m.) *Alwinton*, beyond which it reaches the boundary of the vast Redesdale Artillery Range. The road (closed during firing practice) continues to (19½ m.) *Blindburn*, 3 m. from the Roman Camp of *Chew Green*, on Dere Street, near the Scottish border. Another road (B 6341), diverging S. from this in 4 m., runs to (15 m.) *Otterburn* (see above), passing (12 m.) the curious motte-hills and the fortified parsonage at *Elsdon*.

146 m. **Alnwick** (pron. 'Annick'; 6882 inhab.; *White Swan*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Summerhill Court*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), pleasantly placed near the Aln, is entered by the 15th cent. *Hotspur Gate*, the only relic of the medieval walls. *St. Michael's Church* (15th cent.) is one of the finest parish churches in the county. *ALNWICK CASTLE (Duke of Northumberland; no adm.), the principal seat of the Percys, though much restored, is one of the most imposing examples in England of medieval fortification. The enceinte walls, strengthened c. 1309, when the towers were added, were probably erected by Eustace Fitzjohn (d. 1157). The entrance to the outer ward is by a striking 14th cent. gateway, preceded by a barbican. The middle and smallest of the wards is bounded by the keep, which is mostly reconstruction (1854), and by its 14th cent. gatehouse, enshrining an earlier Norman doorway, and retains its original well and dungeon.

Of *Alnwick Abbey*, founded in 1147 beyond the Aln for Premonstratensian canons, nothing remains save a late 14th cent. gatehouse. — **Hulne Priory*, situated above the Aln, 3 m. N.W. of Alnwick, is reached by a beautiful walk through *Hulne Park* (no motors; adm. pass for Park and Priory, and for Brizlee Tower, obtained at the Estate Office in Alnwick Castle). Hulne Priory is possibly the earliest example of a Carmelite friary in England (c. 1240), and the ruins are the most perfect of their kind. *Brizlee Tower* (1781), 1 m. farther on, commands a fine view. — **Alnmouth** (*Schooner*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 8 gs.), 4½ m. E., on the estuary of the Aln, is a pleasant seaside resort with excellent golf links.

The direct road from Alnwick to (160½ m.) *Belford* (Blue Bell, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.) is not interesting, and the detour nearer the coast, as below, is recommended.

The road (B 1340) running N.E. from Alnwick station leads to (7½ m.) *Christon Bank*. About 2 m. E. is *Embleton* (Dunstanburgh Castle, R. & B. 10/, pens. 6 gs.), with a 14th cent. fortified vicarage. On a cliff 2 m. farther E. are the striking ruins of *Dunstanburgh Castle* (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 3*d*.), begun by the Earl of Lancaster in 1313. The *Gatehouse (afterwards the keep) and the Lilburn Tower should be noticed. Just N. of Christon Bank is *Fallodon Hall*, a red brick mansion famous as the home of Lord Grey of Fallodon (1862–1935). Descending to the sea at (13 m.) *Beadnell* (Beadnell Hall

Hotel), we follow the coast N. to (15 m.) *Seahouses* (Bamburgh Castle, R. & B. 10/, pens. 5 gs.; Dunes, unlic., R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; Ship, R. & B. 12/, pens. 6 gs.), the nearest port for the *Farne Islands* (boats leave the harbour daily at 10 and 2 from c. mid-May to c. mid-September; 6/; voyage c. 3 hrs.).

The ***Farne Islands** (N.T.; landing fee 1/6; passes must be obtained before leaving mainland), reserved as a bird-sanctuary, are a scattered archipelago of about 28 small islands, the nearest and largest of which, *Inner Farne*, is 1½ m. from the coast. Hither St. Aidan (see below) often withdrew for contemplation and prayer; and here from 676 to 684 St. Cuthbert lived in a hermitage the site of which is marked by a 14th cent. chapel, returning to die here in 687. The *Longstone Lighthouse*, on one of the remotest islands, was the scene in 1838 of the heroism of Grace Darling (1815–42) and her aged father in rescuing the survivors of the 'Forfarshire.'

16½ m. **Bamburgh** (*Lord Crewe Arms*, R. & B. 25/, pens. 8 gs.; *Victoria*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.) was the Saxon capital of Bernicia, and even (for a time) of united Northumbria. The imposing *CASTLE (adm. daily, June to Sept.; 2–8; 1/), on a precipitous basalt crag, was for generations the occasional home of English royalty, and is sometimes identified with the 'Joyous Gard' of Lancelot.

The property of Lord Armstrong, it has been too freely restored and contains accommodation for several families, though the magnificent Norman keep is a genuine structure of c. 1164. The choir of the *Church*, on the opposite side of the village, is admirable work of the 13th century. St. Aidan died in 651 in a small shelter attached to the E. end of the original building. In the churchyard is the tomb of Grace Darling, and a *Memorial Museum* opposite (adm. free, weekdays 11–12.30 & 2–5, Sun. 3–5), belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Inst., contains personal relics of her and the 21ft. boat in which she made her famous rescue (see above). Besant's 'Dorothy Forster' should be read at Bamburgh.

We rejoin the main road at (22 m.) Belford (see above).

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167 m. (by direct road) *Beal* (Plough Inn) is the starting-point for (4¾ m.) Holy Island. Motors may be hired here or by writing or telephoning beforehand to the post-office (Mr. R. Bell; Tel. No. 201) at Holy Island (8/ each way for a car holding c. 4 passengers). The journey must be arranged to suit the tides; the sands are never wholly dry, though at low tide pedestrians may cross them (2¾ m.) with caution (way-poles).

Lindisfarne, or **Holy Island** (586 inhab.; *Lindisfarne, Manor House*, both unlic.; and several inns), is separated from the mainland by a channel covered at high tide. St. Aidan (d. 651), a missionary from Iona, was consecrated first bishop in Lindisfarne in 635, and under him and his successors the island became a lamp of Christianity. St. Cuthbert (see above) was made bishop in 684, and was buried on the island. When the Danes descended on Holy Island in 875, the monks fled with his body (see p. 529). In 1083 a Benedictine **Priory* was founded here as a cell to Durham, and to this belong the existing ruins (weekdays, 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; 6*d*.), described in 'Marmion.' The ruins, mostly of red sandstone, afford an admirable example of Norman work, very like the mother-house at Durham. They are remarkable for their fortified character; the entrance to the cloister was (e.g.) protected by a barbican. A small museum preserves stones of the Anglian and Danish periods. The *Church*, adjacent, dates mainly from the late 12th and 13th cent. The little *Castle* (N.T.; adm. Thurs. 2–5, 1/) was built by Prior Castell of Durham c. 1500 and restored by Sir E. Lutyens.

At (173¾ m.) *Tweedmouth* (Royal) we cross the Tweed on a high concrete bridge (1928) with a main span of 361½ ft., supplementing the 15-arched Old Bridge (1611–34). To the left is the Royal Border Bridge of the railway, 126 ft. high and 2000 ft. in length.

175 m. **Berwick-upon-Tweed** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 9 gs.; *Castle*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Wood's*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Avenue*, unlic., R. & B. 9/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a seaport and fishing town (12,299 inhab.), lies at the mouth of the Tweed, on its N. bank.

This ancient border town led for centuries a troubled existence in the wars between England and Scotland until it was finally surrendered to England in 1482. As a bastion against the Scots it was then organised as a kind of extra-territorial community, with a government of its own, but it is now regarded as part of Northumberland.

The remains (very scanty) of the earliest walls date back to Edward I. The later Elizabethan **Walls*, which enclose a much smaller area, were begun c. 1558, and are, with those of Verona (1523), Antwerp (1545), and Lucca (1561), the earliest examples in Europe of the new military engineering that was afterwards developed by Vauban. Of the *Castle*, in the Great Hall of which Edward I delivered judgment in 1291 in favour of the claims of Baliol to the Scottish crown, there are some scanty remains just W. of the station. The *Parish Church* (1648–52) is one of the few built in England during the Commonwealth. The Town Hall (1754–61) has an impressive portico.

At *Halidon Hill* (537 ft.), 2 m. N.W., a Scottish army under the Regent Archibald Douglas, endeavouring to raise the siege of Berwick, was defeated with great slaughter by the English in 1333.

FROM BERWICK TO KELSO, 23 m. (A 698, B 6350). Railway, 23½ m. in 1 hr. — We ascend the S. bank of the Tweed. — 6½ m. **Norham** lies 1¾ m. N.W. of the main road. The ruined **Castle* (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.) was originally the Border stronghold of the prince-bishops of Durham and is celebrated in Scott's 'Marmion.' The fine Norman keep dates from Bp. Puiset (c. 1174). In the *Parish Church* (Norman chancel) Edward I opened the fateful Convention in 1290 to weigh the contesting claims of Bruce and Baliol. — At (9¾ m.) *Twizel* (pron. 'Twy-zel') we cross the deep glen of the Till by a 15th cent. bridge. — 13 m. *Cornhill* (see p. 534). A 698 crosses the Tweed to Coldstream, but we continue by B 6350. — At (15½ m.) *Wark-on-Tweed* are the scanty remains of a once formidable castle, defended against David II by the Countess of Salisbury. Edward III hastened to its relief and, according to Froissart, fell in love with its beautiful defender. Beyond (17¼ m.) *Carham* we enter Scotland. — 23 m. *Kelso*, see the *Blue Guide to Scotland.*

MOTOR-BUSES from Berwick to *Newcastle* viâ *Bamburgh* and *Warkworth* or viâ *Alnwick*; to *Wooler*; to *Norham*; to *Kelso*; to *Edinburgh*, see the *Blue Guide to Scotland.*

63. WENSLEYDALE. SWALEDALE. TEESDALE. WEARDALE

These dales, the first two in Yorkshire, the third between Yorkshire and Durham, and the last in Durham, with their picturesque and varied scenery, can be thoroughly explored by the active walker only, although their main points are accessible by motor or motor-bus. Most of the inns in the dales, commercial in type, are clean and comfortable.

A. From Northallerton to Kendal. Wensleydale

Road, 62 m. (A 684) viâ Hawes and Sedbergh. — Railway to Garsdale, 39¾ m. in c. 1¾ hr. Principal Stations: 5¾ m. *Leeming Bar*. — 7½ m. *Bedale*. — 11½ m. *Jervaulx* (4 m. from the abbey). — 17½ m. *Leyburn*. — 20 m. *Wensley*. — 22 m. *Redmire*, for Bolton Castle. — 25 m. *Aysgarth*. — 29¾ m. *Askrigg*. — 34 m. *Hawes*. — 39¾ m. *Garsdale*, on the main line from Leeds to Carlisle (Rte. 53B). — Motor-Buses from Northallerton to *Leyburn*, from Leyburn to *Hawes* viâ Askrigg or Aysgarth, and from Hawes to *Kendal* (one bus daily, summer only).

From Northallerton (Rte. 62A) A 684 runs S.W., crossing the Swale and, at (6 m.) *Leeming Bar*, the Roman road to the north (A 1; Rte. 62B). — 7¾ m. *Bedale* (Black Swan, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; King's Head) has a good church with fine Fitzalan tombs (13th cent.). About 3 m. S. are the remains of *Snape Castle* (mainly 15–16th cent.) a stronghold of the Nevilles and the Cecils. — 11¼ m. *Patrick Brompton* church has a beautiful 14th cent. chancel.

***Wensleydale**, the upper valley of the Ure, begins at Kilgram Bridge, below Jervaulx Abbey (4½ m. S.W.; Rte. 58), and extends thence to the border of Westmorland. Its scenery, mostly pastoral without any approach to grandeur, is inferior only to that of Wharfedale among the Yorkshire dales, and the passes out of it on the N. and the lateral valleys on the S. are well worth the pedestrian's attention. The cheese of Wensleydale is famous.

18¼ m. **Leyburn** (650 ft.; *Golden Lion*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.; *Bolton Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Wensleydale*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), an old market-town high up on the N. bank of the Ure (views), is the best centre for excursions in E. Wensleydale.

A footpath (views) beginning N. of the Bolton Arms leads W. to (¼ m.) the **Shawl*, a green terrace running along the N. side of the valley and commanding an exceptionally fine view of Wensleydale (Penhill, etc.). About half-way along the walk is the *Queen's Gap*, where Mary, Queen of Scots, is said to have been stopped during an attempted flight from Bolton Castle (see below). — The direct road from Leyburn to (9 m.) *Richmond* (Rte. 63B) crosses *Hipswell Moor*, on which, 1 m. beyond (3½ m.) Halfpenny House, is *Hartleap Well* (l.), the scene of Wordsworth's poem; but it is better to diverge to the left at Halfpenny House and reach Richmond viâ the attractive Swaledale (motor-bus). — Road to *Kettlewell* (Wharfedale), see Rte. 57; to *Middleham*, etc., see Rte. 58.

20 m. **Wensley** (*Three Horseshoes Inn*) has a 15th cent. bridge and an interesting church (mainly 13th cent.) containing a very fine brass of a Flemish priest (1375) and choir-stalls (1527). The Bolton pew (E. end of N. aisle) incorporates

an old parclose (1506–33), probably brought from Easby Abbey. *Bolton Hall* (Lord Bolton) lies in a lovely park (open Wed., 1.30–4.30, July & August, 1/), 1 m. W. — From Wensley roads ascend both sides of the dale. Keeping above the N. side we pass below (22½ m.) *Scarth Nick* (*View) and descend to (23½ m.) *Redmire*. About 1 m. N.W. is ***Bolton Castle** (late 14th cent.; adm. daily 9–5; 1/), the grim, well-preserved stronghold of the Scropes, Wardens of the Western Marches from the time of Richard II down to the Commonwealth. Mary, Queen of Scots, was detained here for six months after her flight to England (1568). — At (26½ m.) *Carperby* we turn left to cross to the S. bank by the picturesque *Aysgarth Bridge*, built in 1539. The Ure here falls over a very fine series of flat limestone ledges, forming the *Upper Force* (above the bridge) and the **Lower Force* (½ m. below). The church, near by, has a superb late-Dec. rood-screen. — 28¼ m. *Aysgarth* (Palmer Flatt, ½ m. E., R. & B. 12/, pens. 6½ gs.).

The road from Wensley on the S. bank passes through the pretty village of *West Witton* and under *Penhill* (1792 ft.; view). To the S. open the *Walden Valley* and the pleasant *Bishopdale*. *Buckden* in Wharfedale (Rte. 57) may be reached by a good road through Bishopdale or a rough but beautiful track from Bainbridge (see below).

32¼ m. *Bainbridge* (Rose & Crown, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a pleasant village with a Roman fort, at the foot of the flat-topped *Addlebrough* (1564 ft.). A horn was long sounded here every winter's night to guide benighted travellers on the fells. A bridge crosses the Ure to *Askrigg* (1½ m. N.E.; King's Arms) with an old market-cross and a fine hall of 1678. *Nappa Hall*, 1¼ m. farther E., was built in 1484. Fell road to *Muker*, in Swaledale, see Rte. 63B. — 36 m. **Hawes** (800 ft.; *White Hart*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Green Dragon*, see below, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Crown*), a grey little town with a butter-market, offers good quarters for excursions in Upper Wensleydale. About 1½ m. N. is **Hardraw Force* (key at the Green Dragon, 4*d*.), a fine waterfall c. 90 ft. high.

From Hawes to *Wharfedale*, see Rte. 57; to *Settle* and *Ingleton*, see Rte. 53B; to the *Buttertubs* and *Muker*, see Rte. 63B.

At (41 m.) the *Moorcock Inn* A 684 quits the Ure, which descends from Lunds Fell, to the N.

B 6259 leads N. to (10 m.) *Kirkby Stephen* (Rte. 63C) viâ *Mallerstang*, the green valley of the upper Eden, between *Wild Boar Fell* (2324 ft.; l.) and *Mallerstang Edge* (2328 ft.). Between road and river is *Pendragon Castle*, built according to tradition by Uther Pendragon, father of Arthur.

The main road descends *Garsdale*, but the rough road passing Garsdale station leads into the parallel **Dentdale*, affording a pleasant detour for walkers to Sedbergh viâ *Dent*, with narrow cobbled streets. The fine fells on the left culminate in *Whernside* (2419 ft.; *View); to the N. of Garsdale is *Baugh*

Fell (2216 ft.). — 51 m. *Sedbergh* (Bull, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7½ gs.; White Hart, same charges), in a beautiful mountain site, has a public school founded in 1525 by Roger Lupton, Provost of Eton. We cross the Lune and enter Westmorland. — 62 m. **Kendal,** see Rte. 53A.

B. From Darlington to Kirkby Stephen. Swaledale

ROAD to Kirkby Stephen, 43 m. A 1, A 6108, B 6270. — RAILWAY from Darlington to Richmond viâ Catterick Bridge, 15 m. in ½ hr.

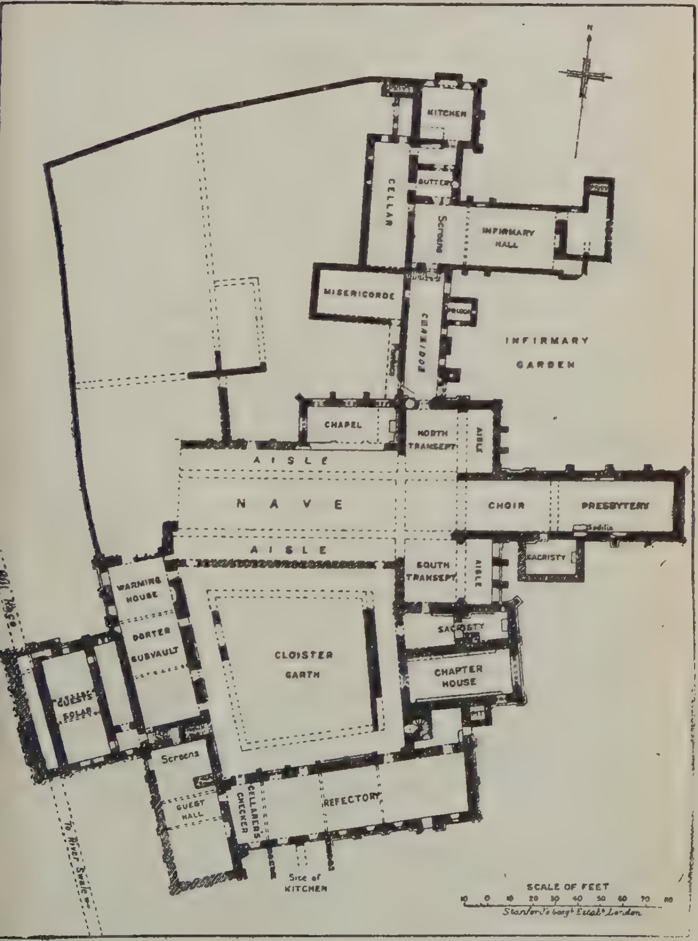
From Darlington A 1 runs S.W. to (8 m.) *Scotch Corner* (Rte. 62B), beyond which we turn r. on A 6108. — 12½ m. **Richmond** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 8½ gs.; *Fleece*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Terrace House*, unlic., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Turf*, commercial, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs.), a well-built town (4769 inhab.), is strikingly situated above the foaming Swale. At *Trinity Church*, in the large market-place, a curfew bell is rung daily at 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. The Perp. **Tower* N. of the market-place is the sole relic of the Grey Friars' monastery. On the edge of a precipice sheer above the river rises the *CASTLE (9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), originally built c. 1071 by Alan Rufus, first Norman Earl of Richmond, to whom are due Scolland's Hall, the smaller chapel, and parts of the enceinte. The magnificent keep (view) was erected over the Norman gatehouse, c. 1170. Henry VII, who derived the title of Earl of Richmond from his father Edmund Tudor, transferred the name to his new palace at Sheen in Surrey. The *Theatre Royal* (built 1788) is the second oldest theatre in the country. The restored *Parish Church* contains Perp. choir-stalls from Easby Abbey.

A delightful riverside walk leads hence (l. bank) to (1 m.) the beautifully situated ruins of ***Easby Abbey** (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), founded in 1152 for Premonstratensian canons and dedicated to St. Agatha. The ground-plan of the ruins is extremely irregular. Very little remains of the church, where the Scropes of Bolton Castle were buried, but the refectory, chapter-house, chapel, and gatehouse (to the S.E.) are interesting. The picturesque little parish church, adjacent, contains 13th cent. wall-paintings, an early Norman font (c. 1100), and a late 7th cent. Northumbrian cross.

The *Racecourse*, where horse-races have been held for over 200 years, on the hill 1½ m. N.E. of the town, commands a wide *View. — Other pleasant walks may be taken to *Hudswell*, on the Swale, 2 m. W., to *Willance's Leap*, on *Whitcliffe Scar*, 2½ m. W. (obelisk), and to *Aske Hall*, the seat of the Marquis of Zetland, 2 m. N., with fine grounds (no adm.).

Richmond is the starting-point for the exploration of ***Swaledale**, the deepest, wildest, and one of the most beautiful of the Yorkshire dales (motor-buses to Keld). The inn accommodation is limited. — 4½ m. The picturesque *Downeholme Bridge* crosses the river to (6 m.) *Marske Hall*, the seat of the Hutton family. The road to Leyburn (A 6108) now ascends on the left. We continue by B 6270, passing (7¼ m.) the scanty ruins of *Ellerton Priory* (Cistercian) and those of *Marrick Priory* (Benedictine nuns; founded between 1154 and 1181), 1 m. farther, on the opposite bank. At (9½ m.) *Grinton*, where we cross the river, is the mother-church of Upper Swaledale (Norman to Tudor), with 15th cent. parclose screens. — 10½ m. **Reeth** (650 ft.; *Black Bull*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Buck*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.)

EASBY ABBEY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SOUTH TRANSEPT
AISLE
SACRISTY
SACRISTY
CHAPTER HOUSE
WARMING HOUSE
DORTER SUBVAULT
CLOISTER GARTH
GUESTS SOLAR
Screens
GUEST HALL
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Site of KITCHEN
To River Swale
SCALE OF FEET
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Stanford's Geog! Estab! London

affords good quarters. A hilly road diverging r. here ascends the side valley of *Arkengarthdale*, with disused lead mines, and crosses the moors viâ (11 m.) *Tan Hill Inn*, the highest licensed house in England (1730 ft.), to (c. 20 m.) *Brough* (Rte. 63c). From it another road, diverging to the N.E. c. 4 m. from Reeth, leads viâ the *Stang* (1677 ft.; view) to (15 m.) *Barnard Castle* (Rte. 63c). — The valley now grows wilder and the road (on the N. bank) becomes hilly. We cross the river at (16¼ m.) *Gunnerside* (King's Head), an angler's resort. At *Ivelet*, 1 m. farther on, are pretty falls. — 19 m. *Muker* (Queen's, unlic.), a quaint village in a beautiful situation. Wensleydale (Rte. 63A) may be reached hence by a rough road across the fells (1633 ft.) to (6 m.) Askrigg, or (better) by the steep road (*Views) past the *Buttertubs* (four deep holes in the limestone) and viâ the *Buttertubs Pass* (1726 ft.) to (8 m.) Hawes. — The road quits the Swale at Muker and runs through the valley of the *Muker Beck* past (20¼ m.) *Thwaite* to (22¼ m.) *Keld* (Cat-hole Inn, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4 gs.), where it rejoins the Swale. Walkers may follow the track on the W. bank of the Swale past **Kisdon Force*, ½ m. below Keld, in a most romantic site. The head of Swaledale beyond Keld is much less impressive, but the road thence to (32½ m.) *Kirkby Stephen* (see below) commands a fine view of the Eden valley from the top of the pass at (28¼ m.) *Hollow Mill Cross* (1698 ft.).

C. From Darlington to Penrith. Teesdale

ROAD. A 67 from Darlington to (16 m.) *Barnard Castle* and (20½ m.) *Bowes*. Thence A 66 viâ *Brough* and *Appleby* to (55 m.) **Penrith.** — B 6277 from Barnard Castle through Teesdale to (30½ m.) *Alston*.

RAILWAY from Darlington to Penrith, 64¾ m. in c. 2½ hrs., or to Tebay, 51¼ m. in c. 2¼ hrs. Principal Stations: 16¾ m. **Barnard Castle**, junction for *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (8¾ m.). — 23 m. *Bowes*. — 33 m. *Barras*. — 39½ m. **Kirkby Stephen**, junction for *Ravenstonedale* and *Tebay* (11¾ m.). — 45¼ m. *Warcop*, for Brough. — 50½ m. **Appleby**. — 64¾ m. **Penrith.**

From Darlington A 67 runs W. up the valley of the Tees. — 5¼ m. *Piercebridge* (George, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.) is on the site of a Roman fort on the old road to the North. — 8 m. *Gainford* has a good 13th cent. church. — 10 m. *Winston* is 2¼ m. S. of Staindrop (see below).

16 m. **Barnard Castle** (520 ft.; *King's Head*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), c. ¾ m. from its station, is a small and very picturesque market-town (3883 inhab.) with wide streets, in a lovely situation on the N. bank of the stony Tees (here crossed by an ancient bridge). Dickens stayed at the 'King's Head' in 1838, while on a flying trip with 'Phiz' to investigate the condition of the Yorkshire schools, and a little watchmaker's shop which was nearly opposite suggested his 'Master Humphrey's Clock.' Through the yard of the 'King's Head' we reach the ruined CASTLE (8.30–dusk; adm. 3*d*.), beautifully situated on a cliff above the Tees, the view from which is described in Scott's 'Rokeby.'

The castle, founded in 1112–32 by Bernard Baliol, was confiscated in 1295 on the revolt of John Baliol. The chief features of the ruins are 'Baliol's Tower,' a circular 'Juliet' 50 ft. high (not earlier than Edward II), erected on the wall of an older shell keep which has a curious flat vault to its first story, and (l. of this) 'Richard III's Window,' bearing his crest (a boar).

In Newgate, E. of the town, is the **Bowes Museum* (adm. weekdays 10–4 or 5; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), a handsome building in the style of a French château, erected in 1869–75, by the

Countess of Montalbo and her husband, John Bowes of Streatlam. It contains a picture-gallery, especially strong in works of the Spanish school, besides French and other porcelain, furniture, tapestry, etc.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Bishop Auckland, High Force, Darlington, Bowes*, etc.

TO EGGLESTONE ABBEY, ROKEBY, AND GRETA BRIDGE, an 11-m. round. Crossing to the suburb of *Startforth*, we descend the Yorkshire bank of the Tees to (2¼ m.) the picturesque E.E. ruins of Egglestone Abbey (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 3*d*.), founded c. 1190 for Premonstratensian canons. — 2½ m. The *Abbey Bridge* (1773) commands a lovely view in both directions. 1 m. farther on a lane (l.) leads to the *Meeting of the Greta and Tees*, painted by Turner and Cotman. — The road goes on, skirting Rokeby Park, to (4¼ m.) *Greta Bridge* (Morritt Arms, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8 gs.). Opposite the hotel is the entrance to **Rokeby** (Maj. H. E. Morritt; adm. to grounds occasionally on written application), visited in 1809 and 1812 by Scott, who has celebrated the beauties of the district in his 'Rokeby'. [A pleasant walk ascends by the W. and N. side of the Greta valley viâ *Brignall Banks* to *Bowes* (7½ m.; see below).] — The return to Barnard Castle may be made viâ *Whorlton Bridge*, 2½ m. N.E. of Greta Bridge and 1 m. W. of *Wycliffe*, a village whence the family of John Wyclif may have derived its name, though the reformer himself was probably born at *Hipswell*, near Richmond.

FROM BARNARD CASTLE TO BISHOP AUCKLAND, 14 m. (A 688). 2¾ m. *Streatlam Castle* (l.), refaced c. 1710, was long a seat of the Bowes and Bowes-Lyon families (Earl of Strathmore), and was often visited by the present Queen. — At (5¾ m.) *Staindrop* the very interesting *Church (11–14th cent.) contains monuments of the Neville family. To the N. is the entrance to ***Raby Castle** (Lord Barnard; adm. Wed. & Sat., 2–4; 2/), the magnificent seat of the Nevilles and later of the Vanes, "the most perfect example of a 14th cent. fortalice." Visitors should note the Neville Gateway, the Keep, and the magnificent Barons' Hall (136 ft. long). The Octagon Drawing Room, with its fine Sèvres and other china, is not normally shown. — 14 m. *Bishop Auckland*, see Rte. 63D.

Barnard Castle is the chief centre for excursions in ***Teesdale,** which extends from the junction of the Tees and Greta, 3 m. below the town, to Caldron Snout, 20 m. above. — The best road (B 6277) ascends the Yorkshire bank of the river, with a view up *Deepdale* on the left. — 3½ m. *Cotherstone*, a Quaker village at the foot of Baldersdale, had a school of the 'Dotheboys Hall' type, at which Cobden was a pupil in 1814–19. — At (5¾ m.) *Romaldkirk* (Rose & Crown, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/) is the mother-church (12–15th cent.) of the Yorkshire side of Teesdale. — Beyond (7½ m.) *Mickleton* we cross the Lune (not the Lancaster Lune). By taking the Brough road to *Grains o' th' Beck* (6 m.) we may ascend (c. 3 hrs.) to the headwaters of the Lune and the summit of *Mickle Fell* (2591 ft.; view). — Above (9½ m.) **Middleton-in-Teesdale** (800 ft.; *Heather Brae*, unlic., pens. 16/; *Cleveland Arms*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 19/6), once a lead-mining town, the valley becomes more bare and mountainous. The motor-buses go on to (14¼ m.) High Force Hotel (R. & B. 10/6, pens. 20/), below which, at ***High Force** (adm. 3*d*.), perhaps the noblest waterfall in England, the copious Tees hurls itself over a basalt cliff, 72 ft. high, into a richly wooded glen. Beyond High Force the road, one of the highest in England, goes on over (23 m.) *Yad Moss* (1962 ft.) to (30½ m.) *Alston* (Rte. 64A). It passes (c. 2½ m.) the little *Langdon Beck Inn* (1268 ft.), whence a cart-road (2 m.) and a walk of 1½ m. bring us to *Caldron Snout*, near the junction of three counties, where the Tees descends a wild ravine in a series of cascades, c. ¼ m. long. Mickle Fell (see above) rises on the left; and in fine weather walkers may cross the fells (no track) to the W. of Caldron Snout, to (5 m.) **High Cup Nick*, a savage defile between basalt cliffs, and descend thence to (9 m.) *Dufton* or (12½ m.) *Appleby* (see below). — About ½ m. beyond the Langdon Beck Inn a rough track diverges on the right for (5 m.) *St. John's Chapel* in Weardale (Rte. 63D).

Leaving Barnard Castle by A 67 we cross the Tees into Yorkshire and join A 66 at (20½ m.) *Bowes* (950 ft.; Unicorn,

R. & B. 10/6, pens. 25/), the Roman *Lavatræ*, with a ruined Norman keep (c. 1170; adm. daily, 9–dusk; 3*d*.). The reputed original of 'Dotheboys Hall,' in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' is at the W. end of Bowes. — The road ascends the valley of the Greta and traverses the desolate waste of *Stainmore Forest* viâ (24½ m.) the Bowes Moor Hotel, attaining its summit level (1436 ft.) and entering Westmorland beyond (26 m.) the Roman camp of *Rey Cross*, on the old road from York to Carlisle. A magnificent *View now opens across the rich vale of Eden to the distant mountains of the Lake District, and the road descends rapidly. — 33½ m. *Brough-under-Stainmore* (Castle Hotel) has a ruined castle (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 3*d*.), built c. 1170 within the Roman fort of *Verteræ* and restored in the 17th century.

FROM BROUGH TO KENDAL, 28¼ m. (A 685). — 4½ m. **Kirkby Stephen** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Pennine*, 15/, pens. 6 gs.), a pleasant town on the Eden, is connected by moorland roads with Hawes, Sedbergh, and Swaledale. About 1¾ m. S. is *Wharton Hall*, the 16th cent. seat of the profligate Duke of Wharton (d. 1731). — 9½ m. *Ravenstonedale* (pron. 'Rassendale'; Black Swan, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; King's Head, unlic., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 5½ gs.). — Beyond (16½ m.) *Tebay* we cross the Lune and the main line to Carlisle. — 28¼ m. *Kendal*, see Rte. 53A.

41¾ m. **Appleby** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Tufton Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.) is the county town (1618 inhab.) of Westmorland. The castle, rebuilt in the 17th cent., retains its fine Norman keep. In the church is the monument of Anne, Countess of Pembroke (d. 1676). To High Cup Nick, see above. — We continue to descend the beautiful valley of the Eden, with High Street, Helvellyn, Saddleback, and other hills of the Lake District in the distance, on the left, and on the right the Pennine chain, with *Cross Fell* (2930 ft.), its highest summit, ascended in c. 4½ hrs. from (46½ m.) *Kirkby Thore* or (48¼ m.) *Temple Sowerby* (King's Arms, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 25/). — Beside (53½ m.) *Brougham Castle* (Rte. 53A) we cross the Eamont and enter Cumberland. — 55 m. **Penrith,** see Rte. 53A.

D. Bishop Auckland and Weardale

Bishop Auckland is reached by branch lines from Darlington, Ferryhill, Durham, or Barnard Castle; or by motor-bus from Durham, Barnard Castle, or Darlington.

Bishop Auckland (*Commercial Hotel*), a colliery town (12,269 inhab.), has been a seat of the bishops of Durham from the 12th century. *Auckland Castle* is largely of the early 16th cent., but its beautiful **Chapel* (open by permission) was built in the late 12th cent. and recast in the 17th. The park is open daily to 9 or dusk, Sun. to 5 (exc. during service).

About 1 m. S.E. is the 13th cent. mother-church of *St. Andrew Auckland*, which contains a very fine Northumbrian cross (9th cent.), reconstructed from fragments. The small and simple 7th cent. *Church of *Escomb* (3 m.

W. by road), one of the earliest in England, is said to be built partly with stones from the Roman station of *Vinovia*, at *Binchester*, 1½ m. N. of Bishop Auckland.

From Bishop Auckland to Alston, 38½ m. Railway to Wearhead, 25¾ m. in 65 min. We cross the Wear and keep as close as possible to its N. bank. — 4½ m. *Witton-le-Wear* is a picturesque village, with a striking (though altered) castle of 1410 on the S. bank of the Wear. — 12 m. *Wolsingham* (Grey Bull), on B 6293. — 15 m. *Frosterley*, noted for its marble. — 17½ m. **Stanhope** (*Newtown*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Phænix*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6 gs.), the centre of a quarrying district, is the best headquarters for walks over the moors of **Upper Weardale**, of which it is the capital. The church has a 13th cent. tower. In the rectory is a Roman altar commemorative of a wild boar 'eximiæ formæ'. Bp. Joseph Butler, author of the 'Analogy,' was rector here in 1725–40. — From (25¼ m.) *St. John's Chapel* a fell road leads S. to (5 m.) *Langdon Beck* in Teesdale. — 27¼ m. *Wearhead* (Weardale Place, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.). B 6293, surrounded by lofty bleak hills, goes on N.W. over (32½ m.) *Killhope Cross* (2056 ft., the highest road in England; fine views) and viâ (34 m.) *Nenthead* to (38½ m.) *Alston* (Rte. 64A) in Cumberland; while B 6295 leads N. viâ (4½ m.) *Allenheads* to (11¾ m.) *Allendale* (Rte. 64A) in Northumberland.

64. FROM NEWCASTLE TO CARLISLE

Road. The main road (A 69; 57½ m.) runs viâ (7¼ m.) *Heddon-on-the-Wall*, (16½ m.) *Corbridge*, and (20½ m.) *Hexham*; A 695, by the S. bank of the Tyne, is 21½ m. to Hexham. The direct route, by the old military road (55½ m.), keeps closer to the line of the Roman Wall and joins A 69 at (38 m.) *Greenhead*. The two alternatives given below take in all the points of interest.

Railway, 60¼ m. in 1½–2 hrs. Principal Stations: 4 m. *Blaydon*. — 10½ m. *Prudhoe*. — 13¼ m. *Stocksfield*. — 17¾ m. *Corbridge*. — 20¾ m. **Hexham**, junction for *Humshaugh* (Chollerford; 5 m.), *Bellingham* (17 m.), and *Riccarton* (42 m.). — 28½ m. *Haydon Bridge*. — 32½ m. *Bardon Mill*, for Housesteads (3½ m.). — 37¼ m. *Haltwhistle*. — 42½ m. *Gilsland*. — 49¼ m. *Brampton Junction*, 1¾ m. from Brampton. — 60¼ m. **Carlisle**.

A. Viâ Tynedale and Hexham

Leaving Newcastle by Marlborough St. (A 6) we follow A 695 through (1½ m.) *Elswick*, with the huge Vickers-Armstrong Ordnance and Steel Works (no adm.), and cross the Tyne at (3¼ m.) *Scotswood*. The valley here is disfigured with coal pits. — At *Wylam*, 1½ m. N.W. of (7¾ m.) *Crawcrook*, is the cottage birthplace (N.T.; tablet) of George Stephenson (1781–1848). — 10½ m. *Prudhoe* has a ruined castle on a cliff (small Norman keep). *Ovingham* (pron. 'Ovinjam'), 3¼ m. N.W., across the Tyne, has an E.E. church with a Saxon tower at the foot of which lies Thomas Bewick, the engraver (1753–1828; b. at *Cherryburn*, 1 m. S.W.). We quit the coalfield and the valley becomes attractive. — Opposite (13½ m.) *Stocksfield* is *Bywell*, with a 15th cent. gatehouse and a fine Saxon church tower (950–1066). — 18¾ m. **Corbridge** (*Angel*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Wheatsheaf*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is on the N. bank of the Tyne, to the right. The E.E. church has a Saxon 'porch-tower' and window (600–800). The tower-arch is of Roman stones from **Corstopitum*, ½ m. N.W., where important remains of a Roman supply-depôt are to be seen (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.). *Aydon Castle*, 1½ m. N.E.

(footpath), is a fortified manor house of 1305. — 20 m. The ruined *Dilston Castle* (l.) was the original seat of the Earls of Derwentwater, of whom the last was executed for participation in the Jacobite rising of 1715.

21½ m. **Hexham** (*Abbey*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/; *Royal*, commercial, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.), an ancient place (8888 inhab.), as viewed from the noble bridge across the Tyne is one of the most delightful towns in the N. of England. It is intersected from E. to W. by one long street, the different sections of which are known as Priestpopple, Battle Hill, and Hencotes. Abutting on the picturesque market-place is the magnificent *PRIORY CHURCH (*St. Andrew's*), the "text-book of E.E. architecture," and larger than some cathedrals (closed 2.30–3.30 Sun.).

Of the first church here, erected by St. Wilfrid in 674, the foundations of the apse, some fragments of the nave, and the important **Crypt* or *Confessio* (resembling that at Ripon) survive in the present building. Between 681 and 821 this church was the cathedral of a Saxon bishopric. It was succeeded by an Augustinian priory (1114–1536) and to the canons is due the erection (c. 1175–1225) of the existing beautiful choir and transept, the latter distinguished for its disproportionate length (c. 153 ft.) and for its almost unique retention (S. end) of the canons' night-stair from the dormitory. The nave, destroyed by the Scots in 1290, was rebuilt in 1908. Among features of special interest are the remarkable wooden *Pulpitum* (1491–1524); the stone Saxon **Bishop's Chair*, which afterwards served as a sanctuary-stool (comp. p. 518); the 15th cent. *Choir Stalls*; the remarkable *Leschman* and *Ogle Chantries*, respectively N. and S. of the chancel; the fine 15th cent. *Portraits* of seven bishops of Hexham; the four surviving panels of a *Dance of Death*; and (S. transept) the monument of *Flavinus*, a Roman standard-bearer, and the famous **Acca Cross* of c. 740. There are remains of priory buildings to the S., and ruins of the late 12th cent. gateway in Market St. (N.W.).

The striking 15th cent. *Moot Hall*, E. of the market-place, was the tower-house of the bailiff of the Abp. of York, lord of the Regality of Hexham prior to 1572. Still farther E. is the *Manor Office*, the medieval prison of the regality (built in 1330), perhaps the only example of its class in England.

Hexham is the best centre for the Roman Wall (Rte. 64B) for walkers, who can take the train or bus hence to various points near it.

A moorland road (B 6306), passing near (2½ m. S.E.) the site of the battle of Hexham (1464), in which the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists, leads to (10 m.) *Blanchland* (Lord Crewe Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 8 gs.), a charming village in the secluded valley of the Derwent. Parts of the Premonstratensian abbey founded here in 1165 survive in the parish church, and the unusual village square is entered through the original abbey gateway.

Allendale (780 ft.; Golden Lion, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.; Dale), 10¾ m. S.W. by another moorland road (motor-bus, going on to Allenheads), is a summer resort, whence we may explore the pastoral dales of the East and West Allen. Road by the former to *Wearhead* (12 m.), see Rte. 63D.

FROM HEXHAM TO BELLINGHAM, 17 m. (motor-bus). The road crosses the Tyne and, beyond (4 m.) *Wall* (Hadrian, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), the Roman Wall, after which we bear left across the N. Tyne for (5¼ m.) *Chollerford* (Rte. 64B). Here we take B 6320, ascending the beautiful woode vale of the N. Tyne. A mile N. of (5¾ m.) *Humshaugh* (pron. 'Humshalf') i *Haughton Castle* (in part 13th cent.), and on the opposite bank, 1½ m. S.E. o

(11¾ m.) *Wark-on-Tyne*, with its motte-hill, is *Chipchase Castle*, a 14th cent. tower-house attached to a mansion of 1621. Ascending, we have a view of the wild *Redesdale*, and then cross the N. Tyne for (17 m.) *Bellingham* (pron. 'Bellinjam'; Railway, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; Black Bull), where the church has a remarkable stone-vaulted nave (comp. p. 551). — Hence B 6320 leads N. for 9 m. to Otterburn on the Newcastle–Jedburgh road, or we may follow the roads up the lonely valley of the N. Tyne, which rises on the desolate slopes of *Peel Fell* (1975 ft.). *Kielder Forest*, at the head of the N. Tyne, together with those of *Redesdale* (N.E.) and *Warke* (S.), makes up the largest afforested area in Britain. About ½ m. beyond (36½ m.) *Deadwater* we enter Scotland, joining the Carlisle–Jedburgh road at (40¼ m.) *Saughtree.*

23½ m. *Warden* (¾ m. r.), at the meeting of the N. and S. Tynes, has a Saxon church tower with a Roman arch. — At (28½ m.) *Haydon Bridge*, where a road to Alston (see below) diverges l., we cross the S. Tyne, which is joined farther W. by the Allen, descending through a fine wooded glen (N.T.). — 32¾ m. *Bardon Mill* is 3½ m. S. of Housesteads (Rte. 64B). — 37¼ m. *Haltwhistle* (4193 inhab.) is the centre of a small detached coalfield.

Featherstone Castle (3¼ m. S.W.) should be visited for the sake of its situation by the side of the stony S. Tyne. *Unthank Hall*, 2 m. S.E., was the birthplace of Bp. Ridley (1500–55).

We quit the S. Tyne and join the military road (Rte. 64B) at (40¾ m.) *Greenhead*, c. 2 m. S.E. of Gilsland. — 49¼ m. **Brampton** (2526 inhab.; *Howard Arms*, unlic., R. & B. 10/, pens. 5 gs.; *White Lion*) is an old-fashioned market-town, with good bathing at *Talkin Tarn*, 2 m. S.E. (Blacksmith's Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 15/6).

***Lanercost Priory** (*Bridge End Inn*), 2½ m. N.E. of Brampton in the Irthing valley, was founded for Austin Canons by Robert de Vaux c. 1165. The choir and transepts (with the Dacre tombs) and the cloister are ruinous, but the E.E. nave has been restored. The W. front is particularly beautiful, and part of the gateway remains. Beyond the Irthing, 1¼ m. S., is ***Naworth Castle** (Earl of Carlisle), which passed from the Dacres to the Howards in 1577 by the marriage of the heiress to 'Belted Will Howard' (comp. 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel'). It dates from c. 1335, and is built round a central courtyard. The apartments shown (Tues. & Thurs. 11–5; adm. 1/) are the Great Hall; the Study and Bedroom of 'Belted Will'; and the Oratory, with a painting of the Passion and Resurrection dated 1514. — About 10½ m. N. of Brampton, by a moorland road, is the retired village of *Bewcastle*, with a Roman fort, an Edwardian castle, and a remarkable Anglian *Cross of the late-7th cent. (14½ ft. high).

B 6292 (motor-bus) leads S.E. from Brampton, viâ (1½ m.) *Milton* (½ m. N.E. of Brampton Junc.), to the quiet upper S. Tyne valley and (19½ m.) **Alston** (2678 inhab.; *Hillcrest*, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Blue Bell*, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 5 gs.), with the highest market-place in England (c. 950 ft.). It is a good starting-point for the ascent of (10 m.; c. 4½ hrs.) *Cross Fell* (2930 ft.), the highest hill in the Pennine range. A 686 runs S.W. to (19 m.) Penrith (Rte. 53A), viâ (5¾ m.) *Hartside Cross*, with the best distant *View of the Lake District mountains. — To *Weardale*, see Rte 63D; to *Teesdale*, Rte. 63C.

54½ m. *Warwick Bridge*, where we cross the Eden, is 1½ m. N. of Wetheral (Rte. 64B). — 58½ m. **Carlisle**, see below.

B. Along the Roman Wall

Motor-Bus from *Newcastle* (summer only) to *Carlisle* viâ Chollerford, Sewingshields, Housesteads, and Greenhead; from *Hexham* (Tues. and Sat. only) to Sewingshields and Housesteads: on foot from *Sewingshields* to *Greenhead* (12 m.) in 6–7 hrs. Motor Coach Tour of the Wall from Hexham (in summer), 3/9.

Practically the only remaining ruins of the actual Wall are between Sewingshields and Greenhead, but the Vallum is visible throughout the greater part of the distance. The points of special interest are at Chesters (near Chollerford) and Housesteads. The scenery is of interest throughout.

***Hadrian's Wall and Vallum** form a zone of fortification extending across England for 73½ miles, from Wallsend to Bowness-on-Solway. The Wall was intended to form a barrier against barbarians from the north. It lay behind a ditch c. 27 ft. wide, and was constructed of stone, being c. 15 ft. high and 7½–9 ft. thick. It was patrolled from so-called "milecastles" (c. 1620 yds. apart), between which were smaller turrets at every 540 yds., and was garrisoned by infantry and cavalry in 15 large forts. The Wall was built under the governorship of Aulus Platorius Nepos (A.D. 122–26). The portion W. of Gilsland, originally of turf, was replaced in stone later in the century; for 2 m. W. of Birdoswald (see below) the turf and the stone walls run on different lines. The Vallum lies always S. of the wall, at a short but varying distance; it is a flat-bottomed ditch 20 ft. wide, running between mounds 80 ft. apart. Of slightly earlier construction than the Wall, it was built to secure the military works from the south. Comp. 'Handbook to the Roman Wall,' by J. Collingwood Bruce (10th ed., 1947).

Leaving Newcastle by Westgate Rd. (B, A 5), we follow the military road constructed after the Jacobite rising in 1745. At (2 m.) *Benwell* (*Condercum*) are the foundations of a small apsidal temple and a causeway crossing the Vallum. — We pass fragments of the Wall, with a turret, beyond (3 m.) *Denton Burn* and just before (7¼ m.) *Heddon-on-the-Wall*, which has Norman work in its church. Here the military road (B 6318) along the Wall leaves the main road. — 8½ m. Site of *Vindobala* (*Rudchester*). — 15½ m. Site of *Hunnum* (*Halton Chesters*). To the S. is the picturesque Border stronghold of *Halton Tower*. — 16¼ m. *Stagshawbank* (Errington Arms), at the crossing of A 68, on the Roman Dere Street; extensive *Views. — 19½ m. *St. Oswald's Chapel*, where the Northumbrian king, Oswald, defeated the heathen King Cadwalla, in 635. — On the left, in the grounds of (20½ m.) *Brunton House*, is a fragment of the Wall, with an excellent example of a turret.

21 m. *Chollerford* (George, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8 gs.), where we cross the N. Tyne, adjoins Humshaugh station on the Hexham–Bellingham railway (Rte. 64A). By the river, ½ m. S.W., are the remains of a Roman bridge. The church of *Chollerton*, 1½ m. N.E., has Roman columns (S. arcade) and a Roman altar converted to a font. — In the park of (21½ m.) *Chesters* (open 9–5 exc. Sun.; 1/) are the excavated remains of **Cilurnum*, and a museum with a fine *Collection of Roman antiquities from the Wall, including a bronze corn-measure and the fac-

simile of a diploma, or discharge tablet. — 25 m. Site of *Procolitia* (*Carrawburgh*). — Before (28 m.) the farm of *Sewingshields* the military road quits the Wall, which is henceforth fairly continuous, mounting the crest of a long line of basaltic cliffs and commanding views of wide extent and beauty. — 29¾ m. **Borcovicium* (*Housesteads*) has considerable excavated remains (N.T.; adm. daily 10.30–6.30; 6*d.*) of a fort containing granaries. A small museum houses interesting finds made in the neighbourhood. A little farther on is an excellent example of a milecastle; to the N. are the small *Northumbrian Lakes*, in a moorland setting of extreme desolation. — 31¼ m. *Crag Lough*. The Roman fort of *Vindolanda* (*Chesterholm*), with a Roman milestone on the Stanegate, is 1 m. S., W. of the road to Bardon Mill (Rte. 64A). — 32½ m. *Twice Brewed Inn*, ½ m. l. on the military road. At Winshields Crag the Wall attains its greatest elevation (1230 ft.). Several milecastles and turrets are passed. — 35¾ m. Site of *Æsica* (*Great Chesters*), with slight excavated remains. We traverse the broken basalt cliffs known as the *Nine Nicks of Thirlwall* to (39 m.) the site of *Magna* (*Carvoran*). — Before (40 m.) *Greenhead* we rejoin the military road, but leave it there for B 6318 (r.). — 42 m. *Gilsland* (Station, plain, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.), in the Irthing valley, with sulphur and chalybeate springs. It was here that Walter Scott first met Miss Charpentier (comp. below), and he has celebrated the neighbourhood in 'Guy Mannering.' About 1 m. W. of the station, beyond the farm of *Willowford*, is an abutment of the bridge by which the Wall crossed the Irthing (adm. 6*d.*); 2 m. W., on the N. bank, are the remains of *Camboglanna* (*Birdoswald*; adm. 6*d.*), one of the largest forts on the Wall. Along a lane (l.), 1¼ m. farther W., can be seen a section of the turf Wall. — 47 m. *Banks*, with a good turret, is 3½ m. N.E. of Brampton (Rte. 64A). Of the remaining part of the Wall, to *Bowness*, on the Solway, there is very little to see.

CARLISLE (57,107 inhab.), celebrated as 'merrie Carlisle' in many a Border ballad, is the county town of Cumberland and has been the seat of a bishop since 1133. Notwithstanding its age and chequered history, it is, on the whole, of modern aspect, and its present importance centres in the fact that it is the meeting-place of six great railway lines.

Hotels. **Crown & Mitre**, Market Place, R. & B. 16/, pens. 9 gs.; **County & Station**, R. & B. 14/6; **Red Lion**, near the station, **Central**, Victoria Viaduct, at both R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Royal**, Lowther St., unlic., R. & B. 9/6.

Restaurants. *Silver Grill*, *Citadel*, *Birks' Emperor*, all in English St.

Post Office, Warwick Rd.

Motor-Buses to *Dalston*; *Silloth*; *Wigton*, *Maryport*, and *Whitehaven*; *Cockermouth*; *Bassenthwaite* and *Keswick*; *Penrith* and *Kendal* or *Appleby*; *Caldbeck*; *Kirkoswald*; *Wetheral*; *Brampton* and *Talkin Tarn* or *Alston*; *Gilsland*, *Hexham*, and *Newcastle*.

History. Carlisle was not exactly on the Roman Wall, which ran slightly to the N., through the suburb of *Stanwix* (*Petriana*), but it was an important military centre during the earlier Roman occupation. It later became a small town, called *Luguvallium*, which survived into Saxon times. Its re-foundation was due to William Rufus, who began the castle. Carlisle, as an important Border fortress, was repeatedly attacked by the Scots, but without any lasting success. During the Civil War it surrendered to the Scots under Gen. Leslie after a siege of nearly nine months in 1644–45. In 1745 the Young Pretender entered Carlisle, mounted on a milk-white steed and preceded by 'the hundred pipers' of the well-known Jacobite song, but a few weeks later the city was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of President Wilson, was pastor in 1820–35 of the Lowther St. Congregational Church (tablet; at that time in Annetwell St.). The 'Carlisle Experiment,' inaugurated during the first World War, is a successful essay in the system of state ownership in licensed premises.

From Court Sq., outside the *Citadel Station*, we enter the city by ENGLISH STREET, passing between the two huge drum-towers of the *County Buildings* (that to the right is old, though refaced), replacing the ancient *Citadel*, founded by Henry VIII. At the end of English St. is the spacious MARKET PLACE, with the somewhat rustic-looking *Town Hall* (1717) and the picturesque *Market Cross* (1682). Castle St. leads hence to the beautiful E. end of the cathedral, passing the house (No. 81) where Miss Charpentier stayed previous to her marriage to Walter Scott in the cathedral (1797).

The ***Cathedral,** though one of the smallest in England since the seven W. bays were destroyed by Leslie's Scots in 1645, has many points of interest. The church of an Augustinian Priory founded here in 1093 became a cathedral in 1133, and was the only Augustinian church in England, prior to the Reformation, that was also the seat of a bishop. Weekday services at 7.30 (Thurs. 8), 9.15 and 4.30, Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3, & 6.30. Ascent of tower and clerestory, 1/.

The surviving two bays of the NAVE are plain Norman work of 1123. The distortion of the arches is due to settlement at the time of building. The window over the N. door contains some old glass. The small S. TRANSEPT is of similar date, and contains a Runic inscription; but the N. TRANSEPT was rebuilt by Bp. Strickland c. 1390. The short original Norman presbytery began to be replaced by the beautiful existing CHANCEL c. 1225, and the vaulted aisles and arcade arches date from this period. The choir was completely destroyed by fire in 1292, and the triforium and clerestory were subsequently restored in the Dec. style by Bp. Halton, in 1292–1324. The E.E. arcade piers (though not the arches) were reconstructed at the same period; their interesting carved capitals represent the employments of the twelve months. The special glory of this choir is the magnificent late-Dec. **East Window*, which excels in design the W. window of York Minster. The tracery lights have glass of c. 1350 (a 'Last Judgment'). Below the window is a monument to Archdeacon Paley (1743–1805), author of 'Evidences of Christianity,' who is buried in the N. choir aisle. The *Stalls* date from 1413–33. Their backs are painted (c. 1480) with legendary scenes from the lives of SS. Anthony and Cuthbert (N.) and St. Augustine (S.). The lovely flamboyant screen-work in *St. Catherine's Chapel* (W. end of S. choir-aisle) and the Renaissance *Screen (Flemish; c. 1530) on the N. side of the chancel deserve attention; also two recumbent effigies of bishops (13th and 15th cent.) in the N. aisle, and the brass to Bp. Bell (d. 1496) in the centre of the choir.

There are some remains of the monastic buildings to the S.W. of the church, in the precincts called 'The Close,' including the *Prior's House* (now the *Deanery*), the *Gateway* (1527), and the *Refectory* (now the *Chapter Library*; rebuilt 1482), with its crypt (adm. on application).

A little farther on in Castle St. is the *Tullie House Museum*, with a fine collection of local Roman antiquities (adm. free weekdays, 10 to dusk, to 8 on Thurs. and Sat.). At the end of the street is the entrance to the **Castle** (9 or 9.30–4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6*d*.), inside the outer gates of which is an open strip of ground, bounded by the ancient *City Walls*.

The castle, commenced in 1092, includes two wards, the outer entered through the impressive *Ireby Tower*. In the inner ward, to the right, is the massive Norman **Keep*, one of the finest examples of its kind in England. It was originally entered by a doorway on the first floor, over a fore-building, the foundations of which can be seen. On the walls of the second floor are medieval carvings. Between 300 and 400 Scottish prisoners were confined here and in the cathedral after the rebellion of 1745 ('Fergus MacIvor,' in 'Waverley,' was one of these). The restored remnant of *Queen Mary's Tower* (14th cent.), also in this ward, recalls the imprisonment here of Mary, Queen of Scots, for nearly two months in 1568. The famous rescue from this stronghold of Kinmont Willie by the 'bold Buccleuch' took place in 1596. The visitor should walk round the ramparts of the inner ward, for the sake of the view.

Returning to the outer gate, we descend Finkle St. (l.), and then take the footway to the left that leads round *Castle Bank*. This completely encircles the outer N. wall of the castle (at this point identical with the city walls), and commands pleasant views (r.) of *Victoria Park*, beyond which are the Eden and the suburb of *Stanwix*. Still bending left, and crossing the head of Annetwell St. near the site of the Irish Gate, we may follow the city wall, past the deanery, to the church of *St. Cuthbert* (l.; rebuilt 1778).

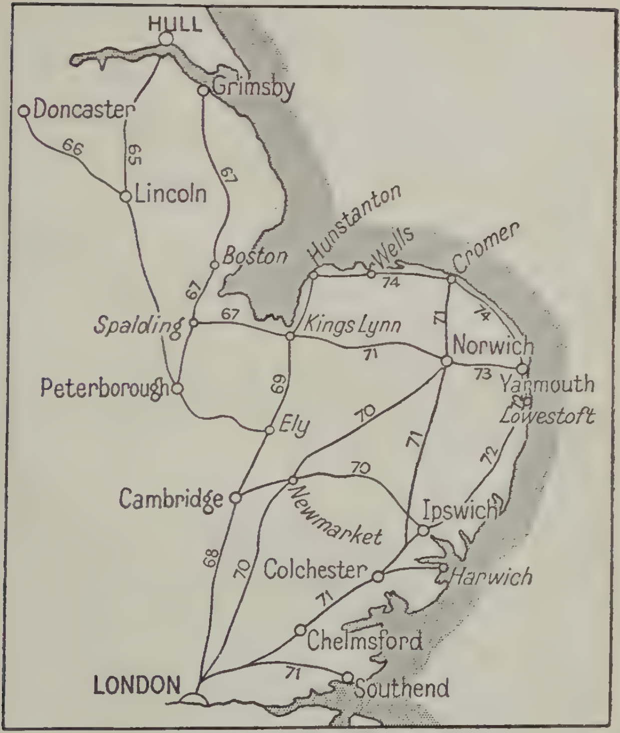
Excursions may be made from Carlisle to *Dalston Hall* (4 m. S.W.), incorporating a pele-tower, and *Rose Castle* (7 m.), the old country-seat of the bishops (13–17th cent.); *Netherby* (11 m. N.), whence young Lochinvar carried off his bride; and *Wetheral* (Crown, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 9½ gs.), 5 m. E. on the Eden (good fishing), with the gatehouse of a Benedictine priory of 1106, opposite *Corby Castle* (ferry, 2*d*.), with beautiful walks (open on Thurs., 6*d*.). About 1¼ m. N. of *Burgh-by-Sands* (pron. 'Bruff'), 5 m. W. of Carlisle, is a monument marking the spot where Edward I died in 1307, on his way to crush the rebellion of Robert Bruce. The *Lake District* (Rte. 55) is approached from Carlisle viâ *Penrith* (A 6), or viâ *Cockermouth* (A 595), an uninteresting road through (15½ m.) *Mealsgate*, 1½ m. S.E. of which is the church of *Boltons*, with a very unusual stone-vaulted nave (15th cent.).

From Carlisle to Silloth, 22½ m. (Railway viâ Burgh and Drumburgh in 50 min.). The direct road follows the Maryport road to (11½ m.) *Wigton*, beyond which it turns r. for (18 m.) *Abbey Town*, S. of which are the remains of *Holme Cultram Abbey*, a 12th cent. Cistercian house, including six bays of the nave and a fine W. door, which has served as the parish church since 1538. — 22½ m. **Silloth** (*Skinburness Marine*, 2 m. N., *Solway Golf*, *Queen's*, at all these, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.; *Silloth Hydro*) is a bathing and golfing resort on the Solway Firth. For the coast road thence to Maryport, see Rte. 54.

The **Solway Firth**, an estuary fed by the Eden, Esk, Annan, and Nith, is notorious for its dangerous tides, which sometimes rise with extraordinary rapidity, forming a bore 3 or 4 ft. high. Strangers should remember the caution given to Darsie Latimer (in 'Redgauntlet'), that "he who dreams in the bed of the Solway will wake up in the next world." Beyond its head extends *Solway Moss*, the scene of a crushing defeat of the Scots in 1542, said to have hastened the death of James V.

From Carlisle to *Penrith*, *Kendal* and the South, see Rte. 53A; to *Whitehaven*, *Barrow*, etc., see Rte. 54; to *Gretna*, *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, etc., see the *Blue Guide to Scotland*.

V. EASTERN ENGLAND


HULL
Grimsby
Doncaster
66
65
67
Lincoln
Hunstanton
Wells
Cromer
Boston
74
67
67
Spalding
Kings Lynn
71
74
71
Norwich
73
Yarmouth
Peterborough
69
Lowestoft
Ely
70
71
72
70
Cambridge
Ipswich
Newmarket
68
70
Colchester
Harwich
71
Chelmsford
71
LONDON
Southend

65. FROM HULL TO LINCOLN

Road, 38 m. Ferry from Hull to *New Holland* (see p. 519). A 15 thence viâ (14 m.) *Brigg*. — Motor-Bus in 2⅜ hrs. viâ Ferriby, Brigg, and Glentham.

Railway, 44¾ m. or 46¾ m. in 2¼–3 hrs.; one through-train daily; on other trains, change at Habrough. Principal Stations: 2¾ m. *New Holland*, junction for *Barton* (3½ m.) and *Immingham* (9¾ m.). At (9½ m.) *Ulceby* the Grimsby line diverges. — 10¾ m. *Habrough* (not on the route of through-train). — 12½ m. *Brocklesby*. — 17¼ m. *Barnetby*, junction for *Brigg* (4 m.) and for *Scunthorpe* (10½ m.). — 33 m. *Market Rasen*. — 46¾ m. Lincoln.

This and the two following routes lie wholly in Lincolnshire, the second largest county in England, more noted for agricultural wealth than for scenic beauty. The county is divided into three 'Parts' or Ridings: *Lindsey*, the N. part, contains the chalk Lincoln Wolds and has a sandy coastline of

28 m.; *Kesteven*, in the S.W., presents a wooded, mid-England aspect; *Holland*, the S.E. quarter, is entirely fenland. The distinction between marshland and fen should be noted; the marsh, a coastline strip, was once under the sea and is chiefly grazing ground, the fen has mostly been reclaimed from swamp and makes splendid cornland. Lincolnshire was described by Henry VIII, when the leaders of the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' were brought before him, as "the most brute and beastly shire" in England. It is, however, the county of Sir Isaac Newton, John Wesley, and Alfred Tennyson. Though it contains but two large towns, Lincoln and Grimsby, it is famous for its ecclesiastical architecture; churches of great beauty are to be found in nearly all the towns and in many villages, especially in Holland. The main roads are admirable for motorists, but in the marshland the roads are often narrow and winding and bordered by unprotected drains. During the Second World War the county was studded with airfields of Bomber Command, and Lincoln Cathedral served as a landmark for thousands of airmen returning to their bases.

Hull, see Rte. 61B. We start at the *Corporation Pier* and cross the Humber by ferry to (2¾ m.) *New Holland.* — 5 m. *Barrow-on-the-Humber* is 2¼ m. W. of *Goxhill*, where the church has a fine Perp. tower and contains a cross-legged effigy in chain armour of c. 1300. The so-called Goxhill Priory, ¾ m. farther E., is an old stone building with vaulted rooms.

A 160 leads S.E. to (2 m.) *Thornton Curtis*, where the Norm. and E.E. church contains a Tournai marble font. The fine remains, 2 m. W., of *Thornton Abbey* (adm. 6*d*.; 9–6 or 8, winter 9.30–4, Sun. from 2), founded in 1139, include a good Perp. gateway of 1382. At (4½ m.) *Ulceby* we may turn left for *Immingham Dock* (8 m.), served by electric railway from Grimsby. A monument (1924) at *South Killingholme Haven*, to the N., marks the site of the Pilgrim Fathers' embarkation for Holland in 1609. — Beyond (7¾ m.) *Brocklesby*, where the church has monuments of the Pelhams, Earls of Yarborough (whose seat is at Brocklesby Hall), we join A 18, the main road from Doncaster to Grimsby.

Barton-on-Humber, with 6330 inhab., a market town and decayed port, 3 m. W. of Barrow, is chiefly interesting for its two churches. *St. Peter's* possesses one of the earliest church towers in England with the characteristic Saxon arcading and panels divided by strips of stone. The narthex or W. porch is of the same date (c. 1000) and its circular lights retain fragments of the original Saxon oak shutters. The rest of the church is of the Dec. and Perp. periods. *St. Mary's*, close by, is mainly E.E., with some Transition work. It contains a fine brass to Simon Seman, Sheriff of London in 1433.

We cross the Wolds and descend to (14 m.) *Brigg* (Angel, R. & B. 12/6), a small market town (4019 inhab.). At *Broughton*, 3½ m. N.W., the church has an 11th cent. tower. *Barnetby*, 4 m. N.E., has a remarkable leaden font (late-Norman).

The road to Doncaster (A 18) runs W. passing just S. of (9½ m.) **Scunthorpe** (33,761 inhab.; *Royal*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Blue Bell*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Crosby*, P.R., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.; *Wortley*, similar charges), the centre, with *Frodingham*, of a recently developed iron-smelting district. Farther on we cross the Trent and enter the peaty levels of the 'island' of Axholme. At (23 m.) *Hatfield* (p. 400) we join the Doncaster–Hull road, 7 m. short of Doncaster.

Beyond (19½ m.) *Redbourne* we join the line of the Roman Ermine Street, which runs due N. and S. from Lincoln to the crossing of the Humber opposite Brough, passing only a few dwellings. Beyond (26 m.) *Spital-in-the-Street*, the site of a 14th cent. almshouse, it crosses the Gainsborough–Louth road.

A much more interesting route, 2 m. longer, ascends from

Redbourne to (22 m.) *Kirton-in-Lindsey*, a large village with a fine E.E. church tower, and thence follows the crest of the north part of the *Cliff*, a limestone escarpment commanding wide views across the Trent valley. Of the villages lying below it the most interesting is (29 m.) *Glentworth*, which has an 11th cent. church tower.

38 m. **LINCOLN** (66,246 inhab.), dominated by its superbly situated cathedral, lies mainly on a hill rising from the Witham, at the N.W. point of the flat fen district, but it spreads also over the lower ground and beyond the river. It is one of the most ancient towns in the realm, and it has few rivals for the interest of its antiquities.

Railway Stations. The *E.R. Station* (E 2), High St., is ¼ m. from the *L.M.R. Station* (E 1).

Hotels. **White Hart** (a; B 2), near the cathedral, R. & B. 21/, pens. 10½ gs.; **Saracen's Head** (c; D 2), High St., R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10½ gs.; **Albion** (d; E 2), opposite the E.R. station, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Great Northern** (b; E 1), T.H., near the stations, R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.; **Grand**, opposite E.R. station (E 2), R. & B. 12/6, pens. 18/; **Queen**, High St., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs., commercial.

Restaurants. *Eastgate Court*, Eastgate (B 3); *Minster Café*, Exchequer Gate (B 2); *High Bridge Café* (D 2), a 16th cent. house.

Post Office (D 1), Guildhall St.

Motor-Buses from Bus Station (E 1) to *Grantham*; *Newark*; *Gainsborough*; *Cranwell* and *Sleaford*; *Louth*; *Skegness*; *Horncastle*; *Boston*; *Retford*; *Grimsby* and *Cleethorpes*; *New Holland* (for Hull); etc.

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (C 2). — BOATING, TENNIS and SWIMMING POOL at Boultham Park, 1 m. S.W. — RACECOURSE (beyond C 1); Lincoln Handicap in March.

History. The pre-Roman settlement guarding the gap in the oolite cliff was occupied by the Romans in A.D. 47, and c. 80–86 it became a colony under the name of *Lindum Colonia*. The Saxons also have left their traces, and a little later it became one of the Danelagh towns. Christianity was re-introduced by St. Paulinus in 627; the bishopric dates from 1072, when Remigius transferred his bishop's stool from Dorchester-on-Thames to Lincoln. At the time of the Norman Conquest London, Winchester, and York alone outranked Lincoln in importance among the cities of England, and in the 13th cent. it was the fourth 'seaport' of the realm. The castle, built by William I, was captured about 1140 by Stephen, whose conflict with Matilda surged round the city. Henry II had a second coronation here in 1158. The Civil War found Lincoln loyal to Charles I, but it had to yield to the Parliamentarians in 1644, after a stout resistance. William Byrd (1543–1623), the composer, was a native of Lincoln. Peter de Wint (1784–1849), the painter, lived for many years at Hilton House, Drury Lane (B 1; tablet).

Queen Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, died at *Harby*, 8 m. W. of Lincoln, in 1290 (memorial statue on the church tower). The successive stages of the funeral procession that bore her embalmed body to Westminster Abbey were marked by the beautiful ELEANOR CROSSES, erected between 1291 and 1294. The list of these varies, but there seem to have been crosses at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, and at Cheapside and Charing in London. The only survivors are those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham.

Lincoln is important for its heavy engineering works and for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. In the First World War it was the birthplace of 'tanks.'

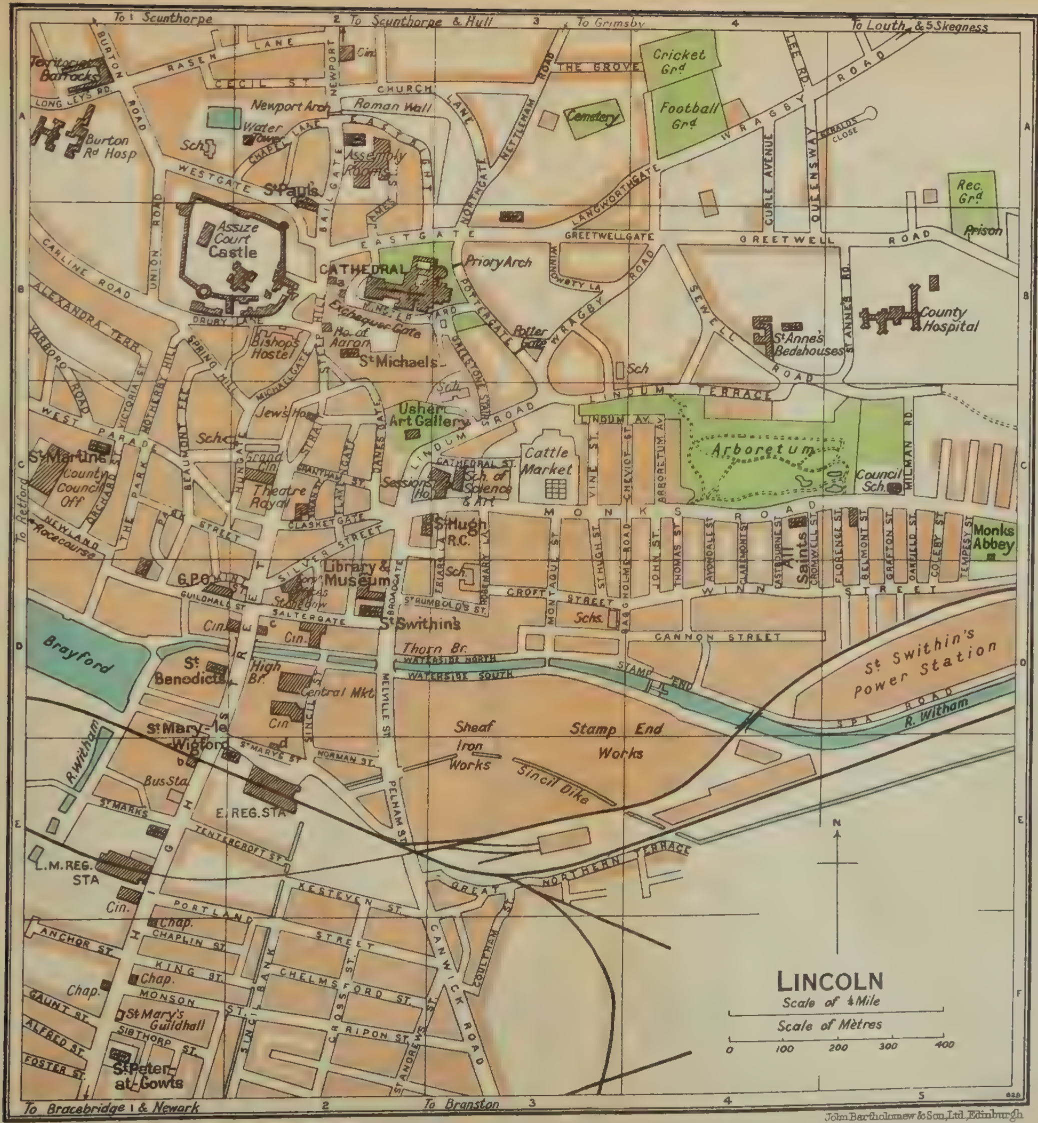
The busy HIGH STREET (F 1–C 2) is interrupted by a level-crossing, an unusual feature in a city. Close to it is the church of *St. Mary-le-Wigford* (E 1), with a Saxon tower, on the outside of which is a Roman memorial slab with a later Saxon inscription. The nave, chancel, and N. aisle are E.E. (c. 1225). *St. Mary's Conduit*, in front of the church, was built in the 16th cent. with the stones of the White Friars monastery.

In High St. to the S., in Akrill's Passage, nearly opposite the Bus Station, is a 15th cent. timbered house. Farther on (l.; F 1) is a very interesting Norman building (12th cent.), the *Hall of St. Mary's Guild* (now a storehouse). The house opposite occupies the site of the so-called 'John of Gaunt's Palace.' Just beyond is the church of *St. Peter-at-Gowts* (F 1), with a Saxon tower resembling that of St. Mary-le-Wigford. About ⅛ m. farther on stood the *Bar Gate*, the S. entrance to the medieval city, near which rose an Eleanor Cross. — The road goes on to *Bracebridge* (1½ m. S.), which has an early tower (restored) of the same type as those of St. Mary and St. Peter.

High St. leads N., passing the church of *St. Benedict* (E.E., with Dec. windows), to the *High Bridge* (D 2), one of the very few bridges in England on which houses still stand. The ribs of the medieval structure are visible from the riverside path (l.) which leads to Brayford Pool, with its old quay. A short way beyond the High Bridge is the ***Stonebow** (D 2), a fine 15th cent. town gate, the upper room of which is used as the Guildhall. About 300 yds. beyond the Stonebow High St. ends at the STRAIT, ascending to the right. At the top of this (l.) is the **Jew's House* (C 2), one of the oldest examples of domestic architecture in England (Norman; early 12th cent.). In the courtyard next door (r.) is the well into which the body of the martyred 'Little St. Hugh' (see below) was supposed to have been thrown. The space in front used to be the Bull Ring. STEEP HILL continues the ascent, and a 'step' across it forms the so-called *Mayor's Chair*. Above this (r.) is the **House of Aaron the Jew*, a late-Norman building with a round-headed window. To the left is the *Bishop's Hostel* (B 2), occupied by theological students. Farther on we reach CASTLE HILL, with the entrance to the castle on the left and the *Exchequer Gate* (B 2; 14th cent.) on the right. — We pass through the latter into the Minster Yard, and find ourselves face to face with the beautiful W. front of the Cathedral.

****Lincoln Cathedral** (B 2), has many claims to rank as the foremost church in England, especially if its fine situation be taken into account as well as its beautiful design. The choir, cloisters, and chapter-house are opened for a small fee; ascent of the central tower 1/. Services on weekdays at 9.45 & 4, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.45, & 6.30.

HISTORY. Of the original early-Norman church, erected by *Bp. Remigius* (p. 555) about 1075–90, there remain the central portion of the W. front (with its three recesses) and part of the first bay of the nave. The three W. doorways (with the intersecting arcade above), the three lower stages of the W. towers, and their N. and S. gables are ascribed to the late-Norman restoration of *Bp. Alexander* after a fire in 1141. The Norman cathedral was shattered by an earthquake in 1185 and *Bp. Hugh of Avalon* ('St. Hugh of


LINCOLN
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Mètres
0
100
200
300
400
N
To 1 Scunthorpe
2 To Scunthorpe & Hull
3 To Grimsby
4
To Louth & 5 Skegness
To Bracebridge 1 & Newark
2
To Branston
3
4
5
A
B
C
D
E
F
To Retford
Racecourse
Territorial Barracks
Burton Road
Rasen Lane
Cecil St.
Long Leys Rd.
Newport
Cin.
Church Lane
Newport Arch
Roman Wall
East Bight
Burton Rd Hosp
Sch.
Water Tower
Chapel Lane
Bailgate
Assembly Rooms
James St.
Westgate
St Paul's
Union Road
Assize Court
Castle
Eastgate
Cathedral
Priory Arch
Nettleham Road
The Grove
Cricket Grd
Football Grd
Cemetery
Lee Rd.
Wragby Road
Reynolds Close
Curle Avenue
Queensway
Langworthgate
Northgate
Rec. Grd
Prison
Greetwellgate
Greetwell Road
Winnowsty La.
Wragby Road
Sewell Road
St Anne's Rd.
County Hospital
St Anne's Bedehouses
Carline Road
Alexandra Terr.
Yarborough Road
Drury Lane
Bishop's Hostel
Spring Hill
Exchequer Gate
Minster Yard
Ho. of Aaron
St Michaels
Pottergate
Potter Gate
Greestone Stairs
Sch.
Lindum Terrace
Lindum Road
Lindum Av.
Usher Art Gallery
Michaelgate
Steep Hill
Jew's Ho.
West Parade
Victoria St.
Motherby Hill
Beaumont Fee
Hungate
Strait
Grand Cin.
Danes Gate
Sch.
St Martin's
County Council Off.
Orchard
The Park
Grantham St.
Theatre Royal
Clasketgate
Sessions Ho.
Cathedral St.
Sch. of Science & Art
Cattle Market
Vine St.
Cheviot St.
Arboretum Av.
Arboretum
Council Sch.
Milman Rd.
Monks Road
Monks Abbey
Newland
Park Street
Silver Street
St Hugh R.C.
Friars La.
Rosemary La.
Sch.
Montague St.
St Hugh St.
Holmes Road
John St.
Thomas St.
Avondale St.
Claremont St.
Eastbourne St.
All Saints
Cromwell St.
Florence St.
Belmont St.
Grafton St.
Oakfield St.
Coleby St.
Tempest St.
G.P.O.
Corn Exchange
Stonebow
Guildhall St.
Library & Museum
Broadgate
Saltergate
Strumbolds St.
Croft Street
Winn Street
Schs.
Cannon Street
St Swithin's
Cin.
Cin.
Brayford
Thorn Br.
Waterside North
Waterside South
Stamp End
St Swithin's Power Station
Spa Road
R. Witham
St Benedicts
High Br.
Central Mkt.
Sincil St.
Melville St.
Cin.
St Mary-le-Wigford
St Mary's St.
Norman St.
Sheaf Iron Works
Stamp End Works
Sincil Dike
R. Witham
Bus Sta.
Pelham St.
St Marks
E. Reg. Sta.
Tentercroft St.
Northern Terrace
L.M. Reg. Sta.
Great Northern Terrace
Cin.
Kesteven St.
Portland Street
Chap.
Chaplin St.
Anchor St.
King St.
Chap.
Chap.
Monson St.
Chelmsford St.
Canwick Road
Coultham St.
Sincil Bank
Cross St.
Ripon St.
St Andrews St.
Gaunt St.
St Mary's Guildhall
Alfred St.
Sibthorp St.
Foster St.
St Peter-at-Gowts
High St.
a
b
c
d
628

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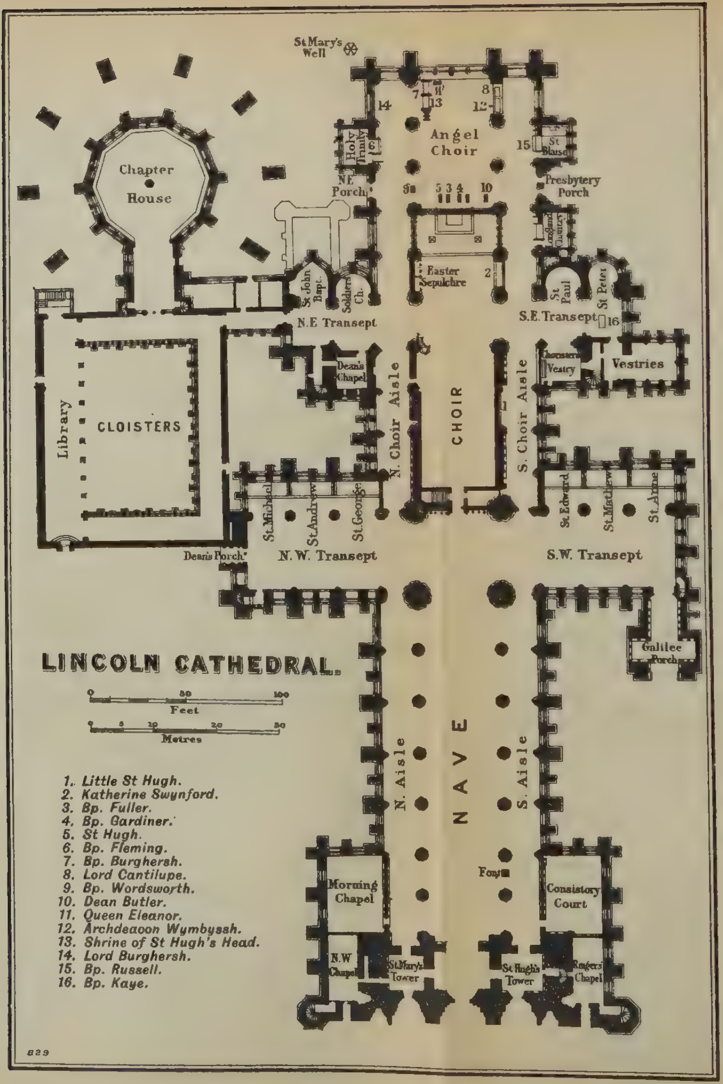

St Mary's Well
14
7
11
13
8
12
Angel Choir
Holy Trinity
6
15
St Blaise
Chapter House
NE Porch
9
5 3 4
10
Presbytery Porch
Longland Chantry
Easter Sepulchre
2
St John Bapt.
Soldiers Ch.
St Paul
St Peter
N.E Transept
S.E. Transept
16
Dean's Chapel
Choristers' Vestry
Vestries
Library
CLOISTERS
N. Choir Aisle
CHOIR
1
S. Choir Aisle
St Michael
St Andrew
St George
St Edward
St Mathew
St Anne
Dean's Porch
N.W. Transept
S.W. Transept
Galilee Porch
0
50
100
Feet
0
5
10
20
30
Metres
N. Aisle
NAVE
S. Aisle
Font
Morning Chapel
Consistory Court
N.W Chapel
St Mary's Tower
St Hugh's Tower
Russell's Chapel
829

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

1. *Little St Hugh.*
2. *Katherine Swynford.*
3. *Bp. Fuller.*
4. *Bp. Gardiner.*
5. *St Hugh.*
6. *Bp. Fleming.*
7. *Bp. Burghersh.*
8. *Lord Cantilupe.*
9. *Bp. Wordsworth.*
10. *Dean Butler.*
11. *Queen Eleanor.*
12. *Archdeacon Wymbyssh.*
13. *Shrine of St Hugh's Head.*
14. *Lord Burghersh.*
15. *Bp. Russell.*
16. *Bp. Kaye.*

Lincoln'; 1186–1200) at once began to restore and extend it. The choir and E. transepts, built by him, are believed to be the earliest existing example of pure (or almost pure) E.E. work. As the whole cathedral, except the Angel Choir and part of the W. transepts, is in the main of his design, Bp. Hugh deservedly ranks as one of the greatest names in the history of English architecture. The nave and W. transepts were completed and the chapter-house, Galilee Porch, and upper part of the W. façade added by 1250. The presbytery or Angel Choir belongs to the transitional period between 1258 and 1280, the cloisters to the end of the same century. The upper part of the central tower dates from c. 1307 (Geometrical Dec.); the W. towers are late-Dec. (c. 1380). The only Perp. work in the cathedral is the W. window of the nave (1436–49) and the chantry chapels (1400–1500). The library was added in 1674 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. An extensive restoration, necessitated by subsidence, was begun in 1922.

Exterior. The imposing **West Façade* consists, roughly, of a block of Norman work encased in a larger surface of lancet work. Above the richly moulded central doorway are eleven statues of kings, from William I to Edward III. The curious band of early carvings in relief (time of Bp. Remigius or earlier) above the recesses recalls the decoration on Celtic crosses. The S.W. turret is surmounted by a statue of St. Hugh (see above), the other by the so-called 'Swineherd of Stow.' — The *West Towers* are 206 ft. high; the magnificent **Central Tower*, in which hangs 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' a bell weighing 5½ tons, is 271 ft. (fine view). In walking round the building by the S. side, we come to the *Galilee Porch*, affording entrance to the S.W. transept. Farther on is the S.E. or *Presbytery Portal*, the deeply recessed arch of which has a remarkable representation of the Last Judgment and other rich carvings. Among the interesting gargoyles of this part of the edifice is one known as the 'Devil looking over Lincoln' ("with a torve and tetrick countenance," according to Fuller). The figures on the buttresses are believed to represent Edward I and his two wives, Queen Eleanor and *Queen Margaret. — The clear space beyond this affords a good view of the E. end of the cathedral, with its noble window, its deep buttresses, its lines of arcading, its enriched gable, and its crocketed pinnacles. At the top of the gable is a group of the Virgin and the Infant Saviour. — Near the N.E. buttress is the old *Well*, with its recently restored covering. Here we see the *Chapter House*, with its great flying buttresses. The building to the W. is the *Library* (over the cloisters). To complete our circuit of the exterior, we pass through Priory Gate into Eastgate and return, past the *Bishop's House* (r.) and the modern *Deanery*, to the W. front.

Interior. The first effect of the NAVE, as we enter by one of the W. doorways, is a little disappointing owing to the apparent want of loftiness in the vaulting and the too wide spacing of the arches. The view is obstructed also by the organ, which is placed above the rood-screen. The general proportions are, however, harmonious and imposing. The clustered columns, the arcading of the aisles, and the beautiful triforium all demand admiration. The chapels opening off the W. end of the nave, called the *Morning Chapel* (N.) and the *Consistory Court* (S.), are of a little later date than the nave itself. Of the chapels below the towers that on the S.W. is known as the *Ringers' Chapel.* The fine late-Norman font, in the second bay of the S. side, is one of the seven in England of Tournai marble. — The CENTRAL TOWER is supported by four enormously massive pillars bearing lofty arches. The GREAT OR WEST TRANSEPTS were begun by St. Hugh and completed between 1200 and 1235. The beautiful rose windows, still retaining their original stained glass, are known as the *Bishop's Eye* (S.; Dec., c. 1325–50) and the *Dean's Eye* (N.; E.E., c. 1220). The six transeptal chapels are enclosed by richly carved screens. Those on the N., recently decorated, are called the *Services Chapels* and are devoted to the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In the last are books containing the names of 21,000 men of Nos. 1 and 5 Bomber Groups, killed in 1939–45. The double arcading in the Army chapel and in those on the S. side is an interesting feature. In the S. Transept are the remains of the shrine of the sainted bishop, John Dalderby (d. 1320).

The fine E.E. CHOIR is separated from the nave by a Dec. stone *Screen* (c. 1300), richly decorated with diaper work and flanked by elaborately carved doorways. We enter by the door of the S. aisle, in which are the remains of the shrine of '*Little St. Hugh*,' said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The magnificent canopied *Choir Stalls* (early Perp.; c. 1380), with elaborately carved bench-ends and misericords, rank among the finest in England. To the left of the high-altar is the *Easter Sepulchre* and just within the altar rails a 17th cent. slab covers the burial-place of Bp. Remigius. To the right is the monument of Katherine Swynford (1403), third wife of John of Gaunt, and their daughter, the Countess of Westmorland (1440).

In the N. choir aisle is a tablet to William Byrd, organist in 1563–72. At the angles of the EAST OR LESSER TRANSEPTS are very remarkable piers with detached shafts. The so-called *Dean's Chapel*, on the W. side of the N. arm, with mural paintings of four bishops above the door, was originally in two stories. On the W. side of the S. arm is the *Choristers' Vestry*, with its fireplace and diapered screen (1330). — The **PRESBYTERY OR ANGEL CHOIR, forming the five E. bays of the choir, was added in 1255–80, when Gothic architecture had reached its acme. One of the loveliest of human works, "it exhibits in every part a refinement and elegance, as well as a delicacy of finish in its minutest details, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel" (Sharpe). The name is taken from the thirty winged figures in the spandrels of the triforium. The carved stonework at the springing of the arches is particularly fine. At the top of the last column but one on the N. side is the famous 'Lincoln Imp.' A window by Holiday, in the N. aisle, above Bp. Fleming's chantry, commemorates the 700th anniversary of Bp. Hugh (1900). Among the monuments here are those of Bishop Fuller (1675), Bishop Gardiner (1705), St. Hugh (above the site of the saint's original burial-place, behind the E. end of the 12th cent. choir), and the chantries of Bp. Fleming (N.; 1431) and Bp. Russell (S.; 1494); while off the S. aisle opens the chantry of Bp. Longland in which is exhibited a contemporary copy of Magna Charta. At the N.E. corner is the Burghersh Chapel, and in front of it the battered *Shrine of St. Hugh's Head*, of the 14th cent., despoiled in 1540 and further damaged in the Civil War. Opposite are the tombs of Lord Cantilupe (14th cent.) and Archdeacon Wymbyssh (d. 1460). The great *East Window* is one of the finest English examples of Geometrical tracery (glass modern). Below it is the cenotaph of Queen Eleanor (d. 1290), destroyed in 1644 and renewed in 1891.

We enter the CLOISTERS (13th cent.) from the N.E. Transept through a passage with a memorial tablet to 'Mrs. Markham' (Elizabeth Penrose; 1780–1837), in her day the historical authority of every schoolroom in England. Fine views of the cathedral are obtained from the N. walk (rebuilt by Wren c. 1674), above which is the *Chapter Library* (open Tues. and Fri.). In this walk is the original 'Swineherd of Stow' (see p. 557). In the E. walk is the entrance to the graceful 13th cent. *CHAPTER-HOUSE, with vaulting springing from a central shaft. Several of the earliest meetings of the English parliament took place here (temp. Edward I and Edward II).

Leaving the cathedral by the S. door (S.E. Transept), we enter the CLOSE or MINSTER YARD and see opposite us the curious little *Vicars' Court*, built between 1300 and 1380. *Greestone Stairs* (B 3) lead down to the lower city. To the W. of this stands the *Old Bishop's Palace* (no adm.; founded in the 12th cent.), with 13–15th cent. additions. To the N. of the entrance to the Bishop's Palace stands the *Cantilupe Chantry* (14th cent.), to the E. of the cathedral are the *Chancery* (14–15th cent.) and the *Choristers' House* (17th cent.); farther N. is the *Priory Gate*, an arch on the site of the old gateway destroyed in 1815. On the green stands a statue of Tennyson, by Watts.

Opposite the Exchequer Gate is the entrance to the **Castle** (B 1, 2; weekdays, 10–4 or 6, on Sun. in summer, 2–7.30; adm. 6*d*.), the walls of which enclose grounds of about 7 acres.

LINCOLN CASTLE was one of the eight castles that are known to have been founded by William the Conqueror himself, and still retains its Norman plan with a bailey and two motte-hills. The bailey was later surrounded with stone walls (c. 1193?) and the larger motte crowned with the existing *Shell Keep* (temp. Henry II). The lower part of the *Gateway* is Norman, the upper part Dec. (restored). On the inner wall of the entrance is a beautiful little oriel window, brought from the 'Palace of John of Gaunt.' On the smaller motte (S.E.) is the *Observatory Tower* (c. 1150, with upper stories of later date), and between the motte-hills stands the *Old City Prison* (disused). On the W. side are the *Assize Courts* (1826). In the N.E. corner is *Cobb Hall* (14th cent.), with its interesting dungeons below.

Continuing our walk towards the N. from the Castle Gateway, we pass the *Judges' Lodgings* and a fine timbered house and enter the BAILGATE (A, B 2), where we find ourselves in the centre of the Roman city (comp. 'Roman Lincoln,' by F. T. Baker). Circles in the roadway mark the spot where bases of Roman pillars were found, and at the corner of Westgate is the 19th cent. church of *St. Paul* (A, B 2), on the site of that of St. Paulinus (A.D. 628). Bailgate ends at ***Newport Arch** (A 2), the N. gate of the Roman city and the more important of the only two remaining Roman gateways in England (the other being the Balkerne at Colchester). It dates probably from the early 2nd century.

From this point we may vary our return route by following the East Bight (A 2) to the right. This reveals a portion of the *Roman Wall*, bends round to the right, and leads to Eastgate (B 2). Crossing this latter street, we pass through the Priory Gate (see above) and the early 14th cent. *Potter Gate* (B 3) and reach Lindum Rd. (C 2, 3). On the right in Lindum Rd. is the USHER ART GALLERY (C 2), a brick building by Sir R. Blomfield (1927; adm. free, 10–5.30; Sun. 2.30–5), containing watches, miniatures, porcelain, etc., and pictures by Peter de Wint.

Monks Rd., to the left farther on, runs hence, passing the *Sessions House*, the Roman Catholic *Church of St. Hugh* (C 2, 3), and the *Schools of Science and Art* (C 3), to the main entrance of the *Arboretum* (C 4). Farther on (r.) is *Monks Abbey* (C 5), a small park, with the remains of an E.E. chapel (with Perp. windows), a 'cell' of St. Mary's Abbey at York.

From the S. end of Lindum Rd. Broadgate (D 2) leads S. to the **City and County Museum** (adm. free, weekdays 10–5, Thurs. 10–1 ; Sun. 2.30–5), which occupies the *Grey Friars Priory* (13th cent.) and contains a fine collection of local antiquities; the upper room has a fine 'barrel' roof.

FROM LINCOLN TO GRIMSBY, 37 m. (A 46). Railway viâ Barnetby in 1¼–1¾ hr. — 8½ m. *Snarford* church contains fine monuments of the St. Poll family. — Under 1 m. W. of (10½ m.) *Faldingworth* lies *Buslingthorpe*, the church of which contains one of the earliest brasses in England (c. 1290). — Near (16 m.) *Market Rasen* (Gordon Arms, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.) many traces of Roman and pre-Roman occupation have been found. — 24½ m. *Caistor* occupies the site of a Roman camp and possesses an interesting church. *Pelham's Pillar*, on top of the Wolds above Caistor, commemorates an extensive plantation scheme by the Earl of Yarborough (1840). — 37 m. *Grimsby*, see Rte. 67.

From Lincoln to *Boston*, see Rte. 67; to *Grantham*, see Rte. 49; to *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52H; to *Doncaster*, and to *Peterborough*, see Rte. 66.

From *London* Lincoln is best reached by railway from King's Cross viâ Grantham (130 m., 3½ hrs.). — ROAD, 135 m. Great North Road (A 1) to *Grantham*; thence A 607; see Rte. 49.

66. FROM DONCASTER TO LINCOLN AND PETERBOROUGH

ROAD, 89½ m. A 1 to (9 m.) *Bawtry*; A 631 to (20½ m.) **Gainsborough**; A 156 and 57 to (39 m.) **Lincoln**; A 15 to *Sleaford*, *Bourne*, and (89½ m.) **Peterborough.**

Railway. To *Lincoln*, 36¾ m. in 1–1¼ hr.; to *Peterborough*, 93½ m. in 3–3½ hrs. Change trains at Spalding; there is also a service from Lincoln to Peterborough viâ Boston in 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 13¼ m. *Haxey and Epworth.* — 21 m. Gainsborough (Lea Road). — 36¾ m. **Lincoln.** — 58 m. *Sleaford.* — 77 m. Spalding, junction for *Holbeach* (7¼ m.), for *Bourne* (9¾ m.), and for *March* (19½ m.). — 86½ m. *St. James Deeping*, for Market Deeping (3¼ m.) and Crowland (4½ m.). — 93½ m. **Peterborough.**

From Doncaster we follow the Great North Road southward to (9 m.) *Bawtry* (see Rte. 49), where we turn left (S.E.) on to A 631. — 15 m. *Gringley* commands a wide view. Crossing the Trent, we enter Lincolnshire. — 20½ m. **Gainsborough** (*Cleveland*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *White Hart*, R. & B. 12/6; *Horse & Groom*, R. & B. 9/6, commercial), an old market town (18,684 inhab.) and river-port on the Trent (here crossed by a fine bridge of 1787), has been identified as the 'St. Ogg's' of the 'Mill on the Floss'—a "venerable town with red-fluted roofs and broad warehouse gables." The *Old Hall*, or *Manor House* (no adm.), a good specimen of baronial hall, rebuilt in 1480–1500, was partly restored in 1884. At the N.E. end is a good oriel. The 18th cent. church of *All Saints* has a late-Perp. tower, 90 ft. high. The *Congregational Church* (1897) commemorates John Robinson (1576?–1625), pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers at Leyden, probably born at *Sturton-le-Steeple*, 4½ m. S.W. The 'eagre,' or tidal wave on the Trent, ascends above Gainsborough.

From Gainsborough to Goole, 33 m. Turning N. off A 631 at (3 m.) *Beckingham*, our road runs N. through the alluvial **Isle of Axholme**, an outlying part of Lincolnshire, which was drained by Vermuyden and his Dutch workmen in the 17th cent. — Much of the land has been reclaimed by the flooding process known as 'warping.' Near (11½ m.) *Haxey*, which has a dignified 14th cent. church, the system of strip-cultivation is much in evidence. — 14½ m. *Epworth* (Red Lion, R. & B. 12/6). The old rectory here (burned in 1709) was the birthplace of John and Charles Wesley (1703 and 1707). — Beyond (21½ m.) *Crowle*, where the church has a good Norman doorway, we enter Yorkshire. — 33 m. *Goole*, see p. 400.

The church of (22½ m.) *Lea* has some good 14th cent. glass and a cross-legged effigy of c. 1300. — The interesting Saxon and Norman *Church of *Stow* (11–12th cent.), with curiously crude carvings, 2 m. E. of (26 m.) *Marton*, is probably the mother-church of Lincoln Cathedral, and the little church of *Coates*, 2 m. farther E., has a fine Perp. rood-loft. — 28 m. *Torksey* is on the Foss Dyke, a waterway cut by the Romans to connect the Witham with the Trent. — 39 m. **Lincoln,** see Rte. 65.

Leaving Lincoln by the S. end of High St., the Sleaford road (A 15) ascends on to Bracebridge Heath. — 45½ m. *Dunston Pillar* was erected by Sir Francis Dashwood in 1751 as a land lighthouse for travellers. The lantern was replaced in 1810 by a statue of George III. — To the right at 53¾ m. is *Cranwell*, with the Royal Air Force College, founded in

1920. Beyond the fine steeple of (54¼ m.) *Leasingham* we descend to (56¼ m.) **Sleaford** (*Bristol Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Carre Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), an old market town (7024 inhab.) in Kesteven. It is notable for the fine church of *St. Denis* (12–15th cent.), which has a good tower and spire (rebuilt in 1886) and a remarkably fine early 15th cent. *Rood-screen in dark oak. The large window in the N. transept has good tracery.

Rauceby, 4 m. N.W., has a conspicuous church with a fine early tower and broach spire (13th cent.). *Ancaster*, 6 m. W. on the Grantham road, has interesting traces of its occupation as a Roman station on Ermine Street.

FROM SLEAFORD TO BOSTON, 17 m. (A 17, A 154). Railway in 20–35 min. — 5 m. *Heckington* (Nag's Head, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 3½ gs.). The *Church is a fine example of pure late-Dec. (1345–80), with exquisite flowing tracery, a magnificent Easter Sepulchre, and a fine E. window. *Ewerby*, 3 m. N., has a noteworthy 14th cent. church, with a fine broach spire, and *Helpringham*, 2½ m. S., likewise has a fine Dec. steeple. — 11¼ m. *Swineshead*, where we turn left from the Lynn road, has an interesting church, the old stocks, and the base of the market cross. *Swineshead Abbey*, where King John stayed in 1216 after crossing the Wash, lay 1 m. E.; a few remains are incorporated in a farmhouse. — 17 m. *Boston*, see Rte. 67.

FROM SLEAFORD TO HORNCASTLE, 23¼ m. (A 153). We cross the Fenland, through (4½ m.) *Anwick* and (9 m.) *Billinghay*, both with notable steeples. *South Kyme*, a remote fen village S. of the road, has a 13th cent. keep, while the church is a fragment of a 12th cent. priory. We cross the Witham. — 13¼ m. **Tattershall** (*Fortescue Arms*, P.R., R. & B. 10/, pens. 14/ or 4 gs.) has the keep of a **Castle* (N.T.; 9.30–7, Sun. 1–8 or dusk, 1/) built in 1440 by Baron Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI, which is perhaps the best example of a fortified dwelling in England, and notable for its brickwork. The walls are in part 16 ft. thick. The collegiate church (late Perp.) contains some fine 15–16th cent. brasses and a stone choir-screen. The village cross dates from the 15th century. — 14 m. *Coningsby* (Castle Inn, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5 gs.) is supposed to have furnished Disraeli with the title of his well-known novel. The church has a processional path under its 15th cent. tower. About 4 m. N. is **Woodhall Spa** (*Petwood*, with fine gardens, R. & B. 18/6, pens. 10 gs.; *Golf*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 25/; *Eagle Lodge*, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 9 gs.; *Spa*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), with bromo-iodine springs situated amid pines and firs. At *Kirkstead*, 2 m. S.W. beyond the Witham, is a fragment of a Cistercian abbey (13th cent.) and the *Chapel of St. Leonard (now the parish church), a gem of E.E. architecture. — 23¼ m. *Horncastle*, see Rte. 67.

58¼ m. *Silk Willoughby* has a charming little Dec. church with good woodwork. — 65¼ m. *Folkingham*, once a town of some importance, has a notable oak screen in the church, and a castle mound. At *Pickworth*, c. 2½ m. W., the interesting church has notable 14th cent. wall-paintings.

To the E., 1½ m. S. of (2¾ m.) *Billingborough*, is *Sempringham*, the birthplace of St. Gilbert (d. 1190), founder of the only English order of monks (Gilbertines). Only a fragment remains of the fine priory church.

74 m. **Bourne** (*Angel*, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 98/; *Bull*, R. & B. 12/6), a market town (4889 inhab.), is noted as the residence of Hereward the Wake and of Robert Manning (Robert of Brunne; fl. 1300), "who gave the English language its present shape" (Freeman). It was the birthplace of Lord Burghley (1520–98), of Sir Everard Digby (1578–1606), the

Gunpowder conspirator, and of the famous M. Worth of Paris (1825–95). *Red Hall* is a picturesque Tudor mansion.

At *Edenham* (Five Bells Inn, P.R., R. & B. 9/), 3 m. N.W., the church contains monuments of the Bertie family, and 2 m. farther is *Grimsthorpe Castle* (Earl of Ancaster), a huge building of various dates, containing some fine Holbeins and other works of art (shown by special permission only). The church of *Irnham*, 3½ m. farther N.W., has a 14th cent. Luttrell tomb combined with an Easter Sepulchre, rivalling that at Hawton (p. 397).

81¼ m. *Market Deeping* has some fine old houses but no longer a market.

Deeping St. James, 2 m. S.E. on the Crowland road, has a fine 12th cent. church, a relic of a Benedictine priory. *Peakirk*, 2 m. farther S., is worth visiting for its 14th cent. wall-paintings. — *Helpston*, where John Clare (1793–1864), the 'Peasant Poet,' was born, is 4 m. S.W.

89½ m. **Peterborough,** see Rte. 49.

67. FROM PETERBOROUGH TO BOSTON AND GRIMSBY

Road, 83 m. 8 m. *Crowland.* — 17½ m. Spalding. Thence A 16 viâ (33½ m.) **Boston** and (66½ m.) *Louth* to **Grimsby.**

Railway, 78½ m. in 2½–3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 7 m. *St. James Deeping.* — 16½ m. Spalding, junction for *Holbeach* (7¼ m.) and for *Sleaford* (19 m.). — 31 m. **Boston,** junction for *Tattershall* (11¾ m.), *Woodhall Spa* (17 m.), and *Horncastle* (23 m.). — 46 m. *Firsby*, junction for *Skegness* (9¼ m.) and for *Spilsby* (4¼ m.). — 51¾ m. *Willoughby*, junction for *Sutton-on-Sea* (7 m.) and *Mablethorpe* (9¾ m.). — 54¼ m. *Alford.* — 64½ m. Louth. — 78½ m. **Grimsby.**

Taking the Lynn road at Peterborough, we turn l. at (3¼ m.) *Eye Green.* — 8 m. **Crowland,** or *Croyland*, is noted for its *Abbey, built c. 716 by King Ethelbald over the cell of the hermit St. Guthlac, which became a centre of learning and is said to have supplied some of the earliest teachers at Cambridge. It was sacked by the Danes in 870, burned in 1091, and the E. portion pulled down in 1540. The nave and S. aisle were wrecked by Cromwell's bombardment in 1643. Of the Norman church of Abbot Joffrid (1109–70) there remains the lofty arch of the central tower, the W. fronts of the aisles, and the attached font. The N. aisle (now the parish church; c. 1400) contains a parclose screen of 1413. The Perp. W. tower (fine bells) and the five reliefs of the life of St. Guthlac over the 13th cent. central door should be noted. Standing high and dry in the middle of the little town is a **Triangular Bridge*, dating from c. 1350. The curious stone effigy on it is a figure of the Saviour which once crowned the W. façade of the abbey.

Motor-Buses daily to *Peterborough*; to *Spalding* on Tues., Sat., and Sun. — The road now traverses the fertile *Bedford Level*, one of the great fen areas, taking its name from the reclamation operations of the Earl of Bedford and the Dutch engineer Vermuyden in the 17th century.

14 m. *Cowbit* (pron. 'Coubbitt') is a great centre for fen-skating in winter, and the championships are often decided here. — 17½ m. **Spalding** (*White Hart*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 11/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Cross Keys*,

similar charges, commercial), an ancient market town (12,592 inhab.), is situated on the Welland, here navigable for vessels of 80 tons. It is an excellent centre for all interested in Lincolnshire churches. The *Church of SS. Mary & Nicholas* was founded in 1284, but the original plan is quite obscured by later additions and restorations. The tower, with its early Perp. spire, is somewhat small for the enlarged church. *Ayscoughfee Hall*, a 15th cent. mansion, much altered, by the river, was the residence of Maurice Johnson, founder of the still existing 'Gentlemen's Society of Spalding,' the oldest scientific and literary association in England (1710). The beautiful garden, with fine yew hedges, is a public park. Near by are some good Georgian houses.

Spalding lies in the heart of the **Fen District**, formed by the gradual silting up of a large bay (now reduced to the Wash) and extending 70 m. from N. to S. and 35 m. from E. to W. The first attempts to drain it are attributed to the Romans, but its complete drainage and reclamation were not accomplished till the beginning of the 19th century. Many of the deep drains and sluices constructed for this purpose may be seen in the neighbourhood of Spalding. The efforts at reclamation often met with considerable resistance from the 'Fen Slodgers,' who gained their living by fowling and fishing. The reclaimed land is very fertile, and huge quantities of bulbs are grown round Spalding. The daffodils and tulips make a great show in Apr.–May; at all seasons the sunsets are fine owing to the flat surface and the watery air. The Fens afford good wildfowl shooting and the best skating in England. The famous Fenland churches were built on the site of the cells of hermits who settled in the once impassable waste.

From Spalding to King's Lynn, 27¼ m. (A 151, A 17); railway in c. 1¼ hr. The road passes a series of interesting churches. — 3 m. *Weston* church is a graceful specimen of pure E.E. with Dec. transeptal chapels and a Perp. tower. About 1½ m. N. are the picturesque ruins of *Wykeham Chapel* (early Dec.). — 4½ m. *Moulton*, with a fine early-Perp. church-tower and crocketed spire, 160 ft. high (c. 1380). — 5½ m. *Whaplode* church is invaluable for "the comparative study of late Norman and late Transition work." — 7¾ m. **Holbeach** (*Chequers*, R. & B. 11/, pens. 6 gs.), a market town (6111 inhab.) and a bulb-growing centre, has a large church forming "an admirably complete specimen of the very latest period of flamboyant Dec. gradually merging into Perp." — 9¾ m. *Fleet*, the Dec. church of which, 1½ m. S., has a detached tower. — 11 m. *Gedney* has an unusually fine *Church (E.E. to Perp.), with a small ivory plaque of the Crucifixion let into the S. nave door. — 12½ m. *Long Sutton* (Bull, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), with, perhaps, the most notable *Church of this remarkable series (Perp. exterior, with fine Norman nave). — 15¼ m. *Sutton Bridge* is a small river-port on the Nene, which here divides Lincolnshire from Norfolk. To the left is the *Wash*, which is gradually being silted up by riverine detritus. It was probably near here that King John, while marching across the Wash, was overtaken by the tide and lost his baggage and his treasure in 1216. — After crossing the Nene we are in Norfolk. — About 2 m. S. of the road at 17¼ m. is *Walpole St. Peter*, which has a noble Perp. church (1423) containing some curiously painted benches of carved oak. Under the elevated chancel is a richly groined passage, a public right-of-way. — 20 m. On the left is the *Church of *Terrington St. Clement* (Perp.), one of the finest in the marshland, with many interesting details. The inscription on the font-cover refers to the manifestations of the Holy Trinity at the baptism of Christ. — Beyond (22 m.) *Clenchwarton* we cross the Ouse. The church of *Tilney All Saints* (p. 586) is 1 m. S. — 27¼ m. *King's Lynn*, see Rte. 69.

19¾ m. *Pinchbeck* has a fine but over-restored church (E.E., Dec., and Perp.). The alloy known as 'pinchbeck' is named not from this village, but from Christopher Pinchbeck who invented it in London (c. 1721). — 23¾ m. *Gosberton* has another fine early-Perp. church.

Donington (Red Cow, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½ gs.), 3½ m. N.W., was the birthplace of Matthew Flinders (1774–1814), the Australian navigator, of whom there is a memorial in the fine late-Dec. and early-Perp. church.

The churches of (27¾ m.) *Sutterton*, of *Algarkirk* (¾ m. E.), and of (30 m.) *Kirton-in-Holland* are all of interest.

33½ m. **Boston**, i.e. 'St. Botolph's Town' (*Peacock & Royal*, R. & B. 15/; *White Hart*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 15/), a seaport and market town of 16,597 inhab., near the mouth of the Witham, was once the second port of the kingdom (early 13th cent.), and is the mother-town of a great namesake. The church of *St. Botolph, one of the largest parish churches in England, is an almost pure example of the richest period of flowing Dec., with only a few Perp. additions besides the lofty Perp. tower (288 ft.; adm. 6*d*.), which is crowned by a beautiful octagonal lantern, forming a sea and land mark for 20–30 m. round. From its blunted appearance when seen from a distance the tower is known as 'Boston Stump.' Three earlier churches are said to have occupied the site, and the oldest part of the present edifice is the lower section of the tower (1309). In the interior are some fine misericords, a pulpit (1612), several interesting tombs, and a W. chapel restored in 1857 by New England Bostonians in memory of John Cotton (1584–1652), who was vicar here (1612–33) before he went to America. In South St., leading from the market-place, are *Shodfriars Hall* (no adm.), a quaint timbered edifice of the 16th cent., and *St. Mary's Guildhall* (15th cent.; gratuity), with the court (much altered) in which Brewster and other 'Pilgrim Fathers' were tried in 1607 for seeking to flee the country, the cells in which they were confined, and a notable old kitchen. Adjoining is *Fydell House* (1726). The *Grammar School*, farther on, dates from 1567. *Hussey Tower* is a relic of a mansion of c. 1500. John Foxe (1517–87), the martyrologist, Jean Ingelow (1820–97), the poetess, and John Conington (1825–69), the translator of Virgil, were natives of Boston.

The marsh villages near Boston are noted for their fine churches. That of *Skirbeck*, 1 m. S.E., has an Elizabethan pulpit. Here, too, dyer's woad (Isatis tinctoria) was last grown in England, and the old mill for grinding it, which stopped work in 1932, may still be seen. *Fishtoft*, 1½ m. beyond, has its village stocks and a Dec. and Perp. church with a Norman chancel. The church at *Freiston*, 3½ m. E. (motor-bus), is the nave of a fine old priory church of the 12th century. — The Road to Skegness (A 154; 23 m.; motor-bus) passes the interesting churches of *Benington* (5 m.), *Leverton* (6½ m.), *Wrangle* (9 m.) and *Friskney* (14½ m.), the last with wall-paintings. — 18 m. *Wainfleet* was the birthplace of William of Waynflete (1395?–1486), Bishop of Winchester, who founded Magdalen College (Oxford) and also the fine old *Magdalen College School* at Wainfleet (1784). *Croft Church*, 2 m. N., is a good example of the marshland type (late-Dec. & Perp.).

From Boston to Lincoln viâ Horncastle, 39¼ m. (Railway viâ Tattershall in c. 1 hr.). The road runs due N. across the Fens to (11¼ m.) *Revesby*, the 'model' village attached to Revesby Abbey, a Victorian mansion named after the Cistercian house that was founded here from Rievaulx in 1142. Little remains of the abbey church, but *East Kirkby* church, 2¼ m. E., has fine Dec. and Perp. details. — At (16 m.) *Scrivelsby* is *Scrivelsby Court* (no adm.), the seat of the Dymokes, who succeeded the Marmions ("Lords of Scrivelbaye") as the hereditary King's Champions. The well-timbered park is entered by the Lion Gateway (late-Perp.). The church contains memorials of the Marmions and Dymokes. — 18 m. **Horncastle** (3496 inhab.; *Rodney*, R. & B. 10/, pens. 5 gs.; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 12/6), on the site of the Roman *Banovallum*, is noted for its horse fair (Aug.), of which Borrow gives an animated description in 'Romany Rye.' In the church of *St. Mary* are the brass of Sir Lionel Dymoke, King's Champion (1519), and the monument of Sir Ingram Hopwood, "who paid his debt to nature . . . in the attempt of seizing the arch-rebel [Cromwell] in the bloody skirmish near Winceby" (1643). The scythe blades and hay knives over the door are said to have been fastened to staves for use in the battle. The old rectory at *Somersby*, 6 m. N.E., was the birthplace of Tennyson (1809–92). The church contains a memorial to him, and has a remarkable churchyard cross. *Bag Enderby* church, ½ m. E., is worth a visit. Lincolnshire scenery will recall many passages in Tennyson's poems.

The shortest road to Lincoln runs W., crossing the Witham at (29 m.) *Bardney*, where excavations have laid bare the ground-plan of the once wealthy Benedictine abbey and brought to light pillar-bases, tomb-slabs, and other relics. St. Oswald (d. 642) was buried here. The church of St. Lawrence has an old altar-slab with seven crosses. — 35 m. *Branston* has a late-Saxon church tower. — 39 m. *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65. The main Lincoln road (A 158) runs N.W., joining the road from Louth at (28½ m.) *Wragby* (Turnor Arms, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 14/). — 39¼ m. *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65.

Beyond Boston the Grimsby road, running N. across the fenland and the Lincolnshire Wolds, affords access to the 'Tennyson Country' and to various frequented seaside resorts. — 38 m. *Sibsey* has a Norman church with an E.E. tower. — 50 m. **Spilsby** (*White Hart*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 21/), the gateway to the interesting mid-Lincolnshire Wolds, was the birthplace of Sir John Franklin (1786–1847), whose statue adjoins the market cross. The 14th cent. *Church* contains Franklin's flag and monuments of the Willoughby de Eresby family.

Somersby lies 6 m. N.W. (comp. above). *Halton Holgate*, 1½ m. E., has a spacious Perp. church, and *Gunby Hall*, 4 m. farther on, is a fine mansion of 1700 (N.T.; adm. Tues. and Thurs. in summer 3.30–6.30; garden 1/, house 1/). At *Bolingbroke*, the birthplace of Henry IV (1367), 4¼ m. W. viâ *Mavis Enderby*, only a few mounds represent the famous castle of John of Gaunt.

51¾ m. *Partney*, with a pleasant church, was a favourite haunt of Dr. Johnson when staying with his friend Bennet Langton (1737–1801) at the Elizabethan *Langton Hall*, 2 m. N.W.

A 158 runs E. viâ (6 m.) *Burgh-le-Marsh*, with a good Perp. church, to (10½ m.) Skegness (*Vine*, *Seacroft*, R. & B. 21/–25/, pens. 12 gs.; *Links*, R. & B. 13/6, at Seacroft, to the S.; *County*, R. & B. 21/, pens. 12 gs.; *Lumley*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Hildred's*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs.; and many others), a very popular seaside and golfing resort (9121 inhab.), with fine stretches of clean sand, a pier, a huge holiday-camp, etc. — For the road to Grimsby by the coast, see below.

At (55½ m.) *Ulceby Cross* A 1104 leads N.E. for *Alford* (3 m.; Windmill, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; White Horse, R.

& B. 8/6), a small town (2227 inhab.) with a good Dec. church, and for the seaside resorts of Mablethorpe and Sutton (see below).

Markby, 2¾ m. N.E. of Alford, has a thatched church; *Willoughby*, 3 m. S., was the birthplace of Capt. John Smith of Virginia (1580–1631).

66½ m. **Louth** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.; *Mason's Arms*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 19/ or 5½ gs.), a town with 9678 inhab., has a Perp. church with one of the most beautiful spires in England (16th cent.; 300 ft. high). The *Rose Café* has a good late 17th cent. façade. Tennyson and his brothers were educated at the grammar school here (rebuilt), and the 'Poems of Two Brothers' (by Alfred and Charles Tennyson) were published in 1827 by a Louth bookseller. The 'Stuff Ball,' at which the ladies used to wear woollens to stimulate the local wool industry, is still an annual function. The ruins of the Cistercian *Louth Park Abbey* (12th cent.) are about 1½ m. E. The villages in the neighbourhood are worth inspection; at *Manby*, 5 m. E., is the R.A.F. Flying College, opened 1950.

83 m. **Grimsby** (*Yarborough*, near the Town Station, R. & B. 13/; *Ship*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Wheatsheaf*, similar charges; *Field House*, R. & B. 12/6), the largest town in Lincolnshire (92,463 inhab.) and the most important fishing-port in the world, lies on the S. bank of the Humber. The *Docks* and the *Fish Market* are the chief attractions; but the parish church of *St. James* is a restored E.E. edifice (13th cent.), in which the most notable feature is the curious combination of the clerestory and triforium.

Grimsby, in conjunction with the deep-water dock of *Immingham*, to the N., carries on a very important shipping trade in coal, grain, timber, etc. — The *Fishing Fleet* consists of c. 300 trawlers; the catch of fish in 1948 was nearly 200,000 tons. Danish and Icelandic fishermen regularly use the port. The landing of the catch, the dressing of the market, the fish auctions, the dispersal of the fish, and the clearance of the huge market for the following day offer scenes of great interest and activity.

Clee, 1 m. S., has a *Church of which the W. tower is a fine example of the Saxon style, built of rubble with large quoins at the angles, while the nave and font are Norman.

From Grimsby to Skegness by the coast, 44½ m. (A 1098, B 1198). — 1½ m. **Cleethorpes** (28,624 inhab.; *Lifeboat*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Darley's*, *Dolphin*, R. & B. 12/6), practically a suburb of Grimsby, has a fine sea-wall and promenade, a good beach, pier and pier-gardens (3*d*.), a golf course, and other attractions. — The road wanders S. across the marshland, the dull landscape being relieved by fine church towers (Norm. or Perp.). — The Old Manor House at (19½ m.) *Saltfleet* is identified with "Locksley Hall, that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts." — 27½ m. *Mablethorpe* (Louth, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 25/ or 8 gs.) and (29½ m.) *Sutton-on-Sea* (Grange and Links, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/ or 8½ gs.; Beach, similar charges) are pleasant seaside resorts, with fine sands and wide dunes affording excellent golf. — 40½ m. *Ingoldmells* has one of a group of fine marshland churches, and there is another at *Theddlethorpe*, between Saltfleet and Mablethorpe. Bungalows, etc., line the shore to (44½ m.) *Skegness*, see above.

Grimsby is connected with *Immingham Dock* (see Rte. 65) by electric railway. — To *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65.

68. FROM LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE

Road, 60½ m. (The direct road from E. London, A 10 or A 108, though 8 m. shorter, is to be avoided). A 1. 10½ m. *New Barnet*. — A 110. 16½ m. *Ponder's End*. — A 108. 24 m. *Wormley*. — A 10. 30½ m. **Ware.** — 36½ m. *Puckeridge*. — 47½ m. *Royston*. — 60½ m. **Cambridge.** Alternative route viâ Baldock, see Rte. 49. — Motor Coach from Victoria viâ Ware in 3 hrs. Green Line Coach No. 715 from Oxford Circus to *Hertford*.

Railway from Liverpool St. 55¾ m. in 1½–2 hrs. Principal Stations: 17 m. *Broxbourne and Hoddesdon*, junction for *Ware* (5¼ m.) and *Hertford* (7¼ m.). — 30¼ m. **Bishop's Stortford**, junction for *Dunmow* (9½ m.). — 35½ m. *Elsenham*, junction for *Thaxted* (5½ m.). — 41¾ m. *Audley End*, junction for **Saffron Walden** (1¾ m.). — 55¾ m. **Cambridge.** — Another route from King's Cross (58 m. in 1½–2¼ hrs.) viâ Hitchin (see Rte. 49).

From London to (25 m.) *Broxbourne*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. — 26½ m. *Hoddesdon* adjoins the remains of *Rye House* (1 m. N.E.), the manor house on the Lea that gave name to the plot of 1683 for the assassination of Charles II and his brother James.

A 602 leads N.W. viâ *Haileybury College*, a boys' school founded in 1805 and amalgamated with the *Imperial Service College* in 1942, to (4¼ m.) **Hertford** (*Dimsdale*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 21/; *Mayflower*, similar charges), an ancient county town (11,376 inhab.) on the Lea, with an old castle (adm. 3*d*.) where King John of France was imprisoned in 1359. The first paper mill in England was founded here by James Tate in 1490. — B 180 leads N.E. viâ (6¾ m.) *Widford*, with Blakesware Park, the 'Blakesmoor' of Lamb's Essays, to (8¾ m.) the pretty village of *Much Hadham* (Red Lion, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 21/), for 900 years a manor of the Bishops of London, with a partly 15th cent. manor house still known as The Palace.

30½ m. **Ware** (6171 inhab.; *Canons*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/) was the limit of John Gilpin's unwilling ride. The Priory is a relic of a 14th cent. Franciscan monastery. Charles Chauncey, vicar of Ware, became president of Harvard College in 1654 (tablet in the church). — At (36½ m.) *Puckeridge* we keep to the left, along the Old North Road (Ermine Street). — 39 m. *Westmill*. At Cherry Green, 1¼ m. W., is Button Snap, a cottage which belonged to Charles Lamb in 1812–15 (though he never lived there). It is now owned by the Charles Lamb Society of London and may be inspected by appointment. — 40½ m. *Buntingford*. — At (47½ m.) *Royston* (p. 390) we join the road from Baldock, turn right, and enter Cambridgeshire, to reach Cambridge viâ (58 m.) *Trumpington* (see below).

An alternative route from Puckeridge (B 1368; 1 m. shorter) runs viâ Braughing, Barkway, and (46½ m.) *Barley*, where the inn-sign (Fox & Hounds) spans the roadway, and joins the main road 2 m. S. of Trumpington.

Cambridgeshire, rich in grain, is not a large county, but includes within its borders the university of Cambridge and the cathedral of Ely. The level fens, including the *Isle of Ely* (a separate administrative unit), cover its N. part; but the surface of S. Cambridgeshire is considerably varied, though its highest elevation is in the Gogmagog Hills. The county was the pioneer in the establishment of village colleges (at *Sawston*, 7 m. S. of Cambridge, in 1931); the college at *Impington*, 3 m. N. of Cambridge, is in a good modern building by Gropius and Maxwell Fry (1939).

59½ m. **CAMBRIDGE** (66,803 inhab.), on the Cam or Granta, is famous as the seat of one of the two great English universities. It lies, nowhere more than 50 ft. above the sea, on the S. margin of the Fen Country, and owes its attractiveness mainly to its series of stately colleges admirably set off by groups and avenues of fine trees. Building for building, it is hard to award the palm between the sister universities, and if Cambridge has no High Street, the greenery of its 'Backs' is unparalleled at Oxford.

Cambridge University has 20 colleges (2 for women, incorporated in 1948) and 1 hostel (*Fitzwilliam House*), 80 professors, about 40 readers and 300 lecturers, 480 fellows, and 5500 undergraduates.

Railway Station (beyond G 5; *Rfmts.*), 1¼ m. S.E. of the centre of the town.

Hotels. University Arms (F 5), Regent St., R. & B. 17/6, pens. 27/; **Lion** (D, E 3), Petty Cury, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 25/; **Blue Boar** (C, D 3), Trinity St., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **Garden House** (G 2), Little St. Mary's Lane, R. & B. from 15/, pens. from 23/6; **Royal**, Trumpington St. (beyond G 4), R. & B. 13/6, pens. 23/.

Restaurants. *The Whim*, 10 Trinity St.; *Arts Theatre*, St. Edward's Passage; *Festival Grill, K.P.*, 1 & 17 King's Parade; *Scotch Hoose*, 12 Market Hill; *Matthew*, 14 Trinity St.; *Dorothy Café*, 21 Sidney St.; *Corner House*, 38 Petty Cury.

Post Office (E 4), St. Andrew's St.

Motor-Buses run from the station to Petty Cury and Chesterton, and from Market St. to the suburbs; also from Drummer St. (D 5) to *Ely*, *Saffron Walden*, *Newmarket*, *St. Ives*, *Bedford*, *London*, etc.

Boats, preferably punts or canoes, for the Backs, may be hired at the Silver St., Garret Hostel, and Magdalene bridges; for the upper river at the foot of Mill Lane (F 2).

Theatres. *Arts* (E 3), Peas Hill; *A.D.C.*, Park St. (C 3).

History. The castle hill on the N. side of the town may represent a British earthwork, and Roman remains indicate a Roman settlement. Early names of the river were Rhee and the more frequent Granta (now usually applied to the two branches of the river above Cambridge), which gave the forms Grantebrycge (Grantabridge) and (later) Cantebrigge, eventually softened into Cambridge. The present name of the river Cam was derived from the town, not the other way about. The situation of Cambridge must always have been important, but the significance of town and castle was speedily eclipsed by that of the University. This, according to myth, was founded by Prince Cantaber of Spain in the year of the world 4321; as a fact it probably grew up around the religious establishments of the early 12th century. It is recognised as an important seat of learning in a writ of Henry III (1231). Peterhouse, the first college properly so called, dates from 1281–84. Friction between the University and the Town culminated in the riot of 1381, when the townsmen sacked several colleges and destroyed many important documents. Cambridge attained a European reputation with the advent of Erasmus, in 1510. Its wealth and well-being were increased rather than lessened by the great religious change of the 16th cent.; it lost little during the Civil War except the plate melted down for the war chest of Charles I. For Americans Cambridge must always have a special interest as the main fount of higher education in the United States, the stream flowing through John Harvard, President Dunster, and many other graduates of this university. Orlando Gibbons (1583–1625), the composer, was a native of Cambridge.

The University System of Cambridge and Oxford is described on pp. 247–248.

Hints to Visitors. The remarks on p. 246 as to the escort of a member of the University, the vacations, and the admission to the college buildings apply also to Cambridge. The liveliest time to visit Cambridge is the so-called *May Week* (actually c. 10 days in June) at the end of the Easter term, when the College Boat Races are held, followed by a series of balls, concerts, and other entertainments. On the Tues. after the races there is a *Congregation* for prize exercises and the conferring of honorary degrees. — The Lower

River is the scene of the College Boat Races in late Feb. ('Lents') and early June ('Mays'). These, decided as at Oxford by 'bumping,' begin at *Baitsbite*, 3 m. downstream.

To obtain any adequate idea of Cambridge, the visitor must devote several days to it. The day's walk described below will, however, show him at least the outside of the buildings of chief interest. The points which most imperatively demand attention include *King's*, *St. John's*, *Trinity*, *Queens'*, and *Jesus Colleges*, the *Round Church*, and the *Fitzwilliam Museum*.

In the centre of the town *Petty Cury* (D 4; perhaps 'petite curye' or 'little cookery') leads W. to *Market Hill*, in which are (l.) the *Guildhall* (rebuilt 1937–9) and (r.) Bacon's well-known tobacco shop, immortalised by Calverley (bust and inscription on the façade). **St. Mary's the Great** (D 3), a good Perp. edifice of 1478–1514, is a parish church but is used also by the University (service on Sun. at 2.30). At curfew (9–9.15 p.m.) a bell rings a number of times equal to the day of the month. — Opposite the church is the dignified **Senate House** (D 2, 3), the scene of the chief public functions of the University, and corresponding to the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. It was built by James Gibbs in 1722–30, and contains statues of Pitt (by Nollekens) and the 6th Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University for nearly 60 years (1689–1748; by Rysbrack). — At the back of Senate House Yard stand the former **Old Schools** (i.e. lecture rooms) and the old court of King's College, occupied by the University Library from 1829 to 1934, and now housing the offices of the Senate, the University Registry, and the Seeley Historical Library. The oldest part dates from c. 1350–1473, the main E. façade was finished in 1758, the N. side (by Cockerell) dates from 1842.

Senate House Passage leads to **Trinity Hall** (D 2), founded in 1350 by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, with special provision for students of law. It is the only college that retains the name of 'Hall.'

Most of the buildings are recent or refaced, but the *Library* (10–1 in term) dates from the early 17th cent. and retains chained books of a still earlier period. The pretty *Fellows' Garden* has some fine chestnuts. The college plate includes a beaker, reputed the gift of the founder.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Tusser (author of '500 Points of Good Husbandry'), Holinshed, Bp. Gardiner (Master), Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Chesterfield, Bulwer Lytton, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Sir H. Sumner Maine (Master), John Sterling, F. D. Maurice, Sir Leslie Stephen, and Prof. Fawcett.

To the S. of Trinity Hall is **Clare College** (D, E 2), founded in 1326 as University Hall and refounded (1338) by Lady Elizabeth de Clare, and thus junior to Peterhouse alone. The buildings, mainly by Robert Grumbold, a local craftsman, are an admirable example of their period (1638–1715). The chapel was added in 1763–69.

The W. range opens on Clare Bridge (1640; *View) leading over the Cam to the beautiful *Fellows' Garden* (fine limes) and to the 'Backs' (see below). The 16th cent. college plate includes a famous 'Poison Cup.'

Famous Members: Abp. Tillotson, Bp. Latimer, Whiston (translator of 'Josephus'), and Hervey ('Meditations among the Tombs'). Tradition connects Chaucer with Clare Hall and identifies it with the 'Solere Hall' of the 'Reeve's Tale.'

Those who have not time to walk along the whole length of the *Backs of the Colleges (i.e. the tree-shaded grounds on the left bank of the river) will get a good idea of them by crossing Clare Bridge and entering King's College from behind. The avenue leads from Clare Bridge to the fine *New Court* of Clare (by Sir Giles Scott, 1924–29), with an imposing War Memorial Arch.

In Burrell's Walk, behind this court, is the **University Library**, an impressive brick and stone building also by Scott (1930–34), with a lofty tower. The library (visitors must be accompanied by a graduate; open weekdays 9.30–4, Sat. 9–1), with 1,250,000 books, 225,000 maps, and over 10,000 MSS., ranks next in order to the British Museum and the Bodleian. Among its principal treasures, a large number of which are usually on exhibition, are Caxton's 'Histories of Troy,' 1475–6, the first book printed in English, and the only perfect copy of his 'Golden Legend' (1483); a Mazarine Bible (Mainz, c. 1456) and the first dated Bible (Mainz, 1462); the Book of Deer, a 10th cent. Gaelic MS.; the Codex Bezæ, of the 6th cent., one of the five great uncial MSS. of the Gospels.

Opposite the E. entrance of Clare is part of the beautiful 15th cent. gateway of the original court of King's College, which was on this site. **King's College** (E 2), adjoining on the S., was founded by Henry VI in 1440 and re-established on a roomier site and in connection with Eton College three years later. The street frontage consists of a portal and stone screen of 1828.

On the W. side of the *Great Court*, with its fountain, is the *Fellows' Building*, by Gibbs (1724), and on the S. side is the *Hall*, by Wilkins (1824–28). Behind the Fellows' Building is a wonderful lawn, sloping to the river and bounded on the S. by the *Library* and *Bodley's Building* (1894, completed 1928), and on the N. by Clare. Fine view from the bridge.

Famous Members: Phineas and Giles Fletcher, Edmund Waller, Sir Robert and Horace Walpole, Sir William Temple, Bp. Pearson, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Rupert Brooke, and Lord Keynes.

On the N. side of the Great Court is ****King's College Chapel,** a late-Perp. building of 1446–1515, regarded as the crowning glory of the University, mainly on account of its perfect interior, a "Sursum Corda done into stone," which inspired three noble sonnets by Wordsworth (open weekdays 10–12.30 & 2–4; Sun. for services and at 2.15; choral service on Sun. at 10.30 & 3.30 and on weekdays, except Mon. & Wed., at 5.15 p.m.). It is 291 ft. long, 45½ ft. wide, and 75 ft. high. The entrance is the best part of the exterior, in which the lack of a tower is poorly compensated by four corner turrets. The design of the interior is bold and simple, the ornamentation (including the Tudor rose and portcullis) rich but not excessive. The outstanding features are the 25 magnificent *Stained Glass Windows (all of the 16th cent., except that by Clayton & Bell at the W. end), the fan vaulting, the stalls, and the wooden organ screen (temp. Henry VIII). The modern altar screen incorporates a 'Descent from the Cross' ascribed to Daniele da Volterra.

Each of the chantries, opening between the buttresses, contained an altar; the chantry at the S.E. corner is a War Memorial Chapel with Flemish glass of 1530. — The roof of the chapel (adm. 6*d.*) commands a wide view, including Ely Cathedral.

The passage nearly opposite the main gate of King's leads to the church of *St. Edward the King* (E 3; 12th and 14th cent.), where Latimer preached the Reformation. The chancel was enlarged after 1446 to provide chapels for Clare College and Trinity Hall.

In Benet St., opposite the S. range of King's, is (r.) *St. Benet's* (i.e. *Benedict's*) *Church* (E 3), a modernised building with a highly interesting pre-Norman tower and tower-arch. A gallery of finely toned red brick connects the church with Corpus Christi, of which it was the original chapel.

Corpus Christi College (F 3), on the E. side of Trumpington St., was founded in 1352 by the united Guilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin, and was long known familiarly as Benet College.

The **Old Court* (reached from the N.E. corner of the front court) is the earliest example in England of a complete medieval academic quadrangle. The *Library* (adm. in term-time Mon. & Wed. 12–1, Tues. & Thurs. 2.30–3.30) contains a priceless collection of MSS. bequeathed by Abp. Parker, Master from 1544 to 1552. The Lewis Collection of Coins and Gems is open Tues. & Fri. 2.30–4.30. In the *Hall* are paintings by Reynolds, Romney, Poussin, Kneller, etc. The *Chapel* contains an altarpiece by Elisabetta Sirani. The fine college plate includes a horn of 1347.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Nicholas Bacon, Robert Browne, Christopher Marlowe, John Fletcher, Abp. Tenison, John Robinson (Fellow, 1598), and Gen. Braddock.

Opposite Corpus Christi is **St. Catharine's College** (F 2, 3), founded in 1473 by Robert Wodelarke, Provost of King's, rebuilt in 1634–1754, and extended in 1932–49. The rich colour of the old brick is notable.

Abp. Sandys and Bp. Lightfoot, the Oriental scholar, were Masters of St. Catharine's; John Bradford, the Reformer, and James Shirley, the playwright, were members.

Behind St. Catharine's, in Queens' Lane, is the imposing main gateway of ***Queens' College** (F 2), founded in 1448 by Andrew Dokett, under the patronage of Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, and refounded in 1465 by Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. It is, perhaps, the most picturesque of Cambridge colleges.

The red brick *First Court*, well restored, includes the *Hall* (S.), the interesting old *Chapel* (now a reading-room), and the *Library* (N.; Jacobean bookcases). To the W. of this is the charming **Cloister Court*, whence the 'wooden bridge' leads to the *College Gardens* and the *Fisher Court* (1936), flanked by a 17th cent. brewhouse. On the N. side of the cloisters is the **President's Lodge* (c. 1537), with a beautiful panelled gallery of the 16th century. In the small *Erasmus* or *Pump Court*, S. of the Cloister Court, is the *Erasmus Tower*, above the rooms occupied by Erasmus, who taught Greek in this college (1510–13). To the N. of the main court are the *Walnut Tree Court* (1618) and a new court, with the large *Chapel* (by Bodley) between them.

Famous Members: St. John Fisher (President), Bp. Pearson (author of 'Exposition of the Creed'), and Abp. Whitgift.

On the S. Queens' is bounded by Silver St., the continuation of which, beyond the Cam, leads to *Ridley Hall*, a theological school for graduates (1879), and Selwyn College, incorporated in 1882 for Church of England students "willing to live economically." Opposite is **Newnham College**, established in 1875 for women and consisting of four halls and a library. — Farther out is the *University Football Ground.*

We now return to Trumpington St. along Silver St., opposite the end of which is *St. Botolph's Church* (F 3; chiefly Perp.). To the right, as we proceed S., is the *University Press*, or *Pitt Press*, with its conspicuous tower (1831–33), popularly known as the 'Freshmen's College' from an alleged common mistake of the unsophisticated. The building was erected with the aid of the surplus of a fund subscribed for the erection of a statue of William Pitt in London. To the left, almost opposite, stands **Pembroke College** (F 3), founded by the Countess of Pembroke in 1347, but largely modernised or rebuilt.

The *Chapel*, built by Wren in 1663–64, with an altarpiece by Baroccio, was lengthened in 1881. The old chapel (in the first court, to the left), now a lecture-room, has a fine plaster ceiling by Henry Doolittle (1690). The second court was added in 1633–59. The *Gardens* are attractive. The college plate includes a mazer of c. 1450, and the 'Anathema Cup' of 1481–82.

Famous Members. Pembroke has been called the 'Collegium Episcopale,' from the number of bishops it has produced (Ridley, Grindal, Whitgift, Andrewes, etc.); it might also be called the 'College of Poets,' for Spenser, Crashaw, Gray (see below), and Mason were among its members. The younger Pitt, Sir H. J. Sumner Maine, and Sir G. G. Stokes were Pembroke men.

In Mill Lane, opposite Pembroke, is *Stuart House* (1927), the centre for extra-mural studies.

On the other side of Trumpington St. stands **Peterhouse** (G 3), or *St. Peter's College*, founded by Hugh of Balsham, Bp. of Ely, in 1281. This is the oldest college in Cambridge.

In the first court is the *Chapel*, an example of Laudian Gothic (1632), connected with the main buildings by galleries (1709–11). On the left are the *Library* (1553–89) and the *Hall* which, though much altered (1868–71), is substantially the original hall of 1286. It contains portraits, and stained glass by Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, and William Morris. The windows of the *Combination Room* (1460) are by the same artists. Beyond the Hall a path leads to the *Garden*. From the second, or *Gisborne Court* (1825), a passage (r.) leads to the quaint old building called 'Noah's Ark.' At the back is the new *Fen Court* (1939), by Hughes and Bicknell. The Master's Lodge and a building of 1928 are on the other side of Trumpington St.

Famous Members: Card. Beaufort, the poet Gray, Chas. Babbage, and Lord Kelvin. Gray's rooms, facing St. Mary's the Less (see below), may be identified by the iron bars placed by the poet for use in case of fire. Induced to use his rope-ladder by a false alarm of fire, he left Peterhouse in dudgeon at the practical joke and became a member of Pembroke.

The church of *St. Mary the Less* (G 3; 14th cent., but considerably altered), adjoining Peterhouse on the N., served as the college chapel before 1632. Its flowing Dec. tracery is exquisite. Near the entrance is a monument with the Washington arms.

Just beyond Peterhouse is the ***Fitzwilliam Museum** (G 3; open free weekdays 10–4 or 5, Sun. 2–4 or 5), a massive classical building by George Basevi and C. R. Cockerell (1837–47), erected for the valuable collections bequeathed to the University by Viscount Fitzwilliam in 1816.

The original building was completed in 1875 by E. M. Barry, who designed the entrance hall, and since 1924 the Marlay Galleries, on the S. side, and the beginning of a new quadrangle (by Smith and Brewer) have been added, to house extensive recent bequests. — In the main rooms are exhibited furniture, ceramics, drawings, etc., associated with the period of the paintings.

From the entrance hall the main staircase ascends to the large ROOM III, mostly devoted to English works, notably portraits by **Hogarth*, *Highmore* (*Illustrations to Pamela), *Gainsborough* (*Heneage Lloyd and his sister), *Reynolds*, and *Wright of Derby* (Lord Fitzwilliam at the age of 19). Here, too, are miniatures and a bust of Wm. Pitt, by *Nollekens*; and also a portrait of Handel, by *B. Dandridge* (?). The gallery above contains prints, etc. — ROOM II (r.) contains British landscapes by *Turner* and *Constable* (*Hampstead Heath) and works by *Rossetti* and the Pre-Raphaelites. — ROOM I (Modern English School) has notable works by *Sickert*, *Wilson Steer*, *Kennington* (*Ration carrier), *Nicholson* (*Girl with a tattered glove), *Sargent*, *Stanley Spencer*, and *John* (*Portraits of G. B. Shaw, Nicholson, and Thomas Hardy), *Whistler*, *Henry Lamb* (Portrait of Lytton Strachey), and *Epstein* (Bronze bust; Head of Einstein).

In ROOM IV (beyond R. III) are represented the French Schools from *Clouet* (Diane de Poitiers) to the Barbizon period, with impressive works by *Claude* and *Poussin*, and examples of *Corot*, *Millet*, *Boilly* (The Reader), and several small paintings by *Greuze*, *Lancret*, and others. — Cases in the corner (l.) contain the finest illuminated MS. in the collection, including the *Metz Pontifical, produced for a Bishop of Metz at the beginning of the 14th cent., the most sumptuous French liturgical MS. of its date; and the *Psalter and Hours of Isabella of France, sister of St. Louis (Paris, before 1270). — French painting is continued in ROOM V, with examples of *Corot*, *Boudin*, *Sisley*, *Renoir*, *C. Pissarro*, *Vuillard*, *Toulouse-Lautrec*, *Seurat*, *Degas* (*Au Café), *Cézanne* (Montagne Ste-Victoire), *Dunoyer de Segonzac*, and *Matisse*.

From R. IV opens the UPPER MARLAY GALLERY (R. VI), devoted to Italian Paintings: *V. Crivelli*, Altarpiece; *Iac. del Sellaio*, Cupid and Psyche; *Cima*, St. Lanfranc and saints; *Pinturicchio*, *Virgin and Child; Reliefs by *Luca della Robbia* and *Dom. Rosselli*. — COURTAULD GALLERIES. R. VII. Italian Schools: Reliefs by *Desiderio da Settignano*; terra-cottas by *Andrea della Robbia*; *Titian*, *Venus; works by *Tintoretto*, *Paolo Veronese*, and *Palma Vecchio*; and views of Venice by *F.* and *G. Guardi* and *Bellotto*. — R. IX. Dutch and Flemish Schools: *Joos van Cleef*, *Madonna; *Rembrandt*, *Portrait of himself; *Landscapes by *Hobbema*, *Ruysdael*, and *Berckheyde*; and works by *Mierevelt*, *Jan Steen*, *Dou*, *Teniers*, and others. — R. X contains a portrait of Abp. Laud, after *Van Dyck*.

Returning to R. VII we enter R. VIII, with Spanish paintings, notably a 15th cent. Aragonese altarpiece, and the Vision of Fra Lauterio and St. John the Baptist with the Pharisees, both by *Murillo*. The HENDERSON GALLERY (often occupied by temporary exhibitions) normally contains Chinese paintings, and *Illustrations by *Wm. Blake*. Adjoining is the Charrington Room of etchings (notably by *Méryon*) and prints.

The GROUND FLOOR galleries (closed on Sun.) include the Henderson collection of armour (note Henry VII's hearse cloth) and the medieval collections, miscellaneous but of high interest, notably ivories and enamels, church plate, ancient scientific instruments, textiles, ceramics, and the Glaisher collection of Chinese art (ceramics and jade). — The SCULPTURE GALLERY contains Egyptian, Assyrian, Cretan (including probably the earliest known marble figure; c. 1600 B.C.), Greek and Roman antiquities. — The rich LIBRARY is notable for its collection of autographs (especially musical), prints, and historical documents, and for its large collection of Greek and other coins.

Fitzwilliam House (G 3, 4), opposite the Museum, in a building of 1727, is the headquarters of the Non-Collegiate Students, i.e. those not attached to any college.

Beyond *Addenbrooke's Hospital*, Trumpington St. ends at *Hobson's Conduit*, transferred hither in 1855 from its original site in Market Hill, where it was erected in 1614, partly at the expense of Thomas Hobson (d. 1631), "carrier between Cambridge and London, and a great benefactor to this University and town." Hobson is the subject of two short poems by Milton, and the phrase 'Hobson's choice' embalms his rule of letting out his 'forty good cattle' in strict rotation. In Lensfield Rd. (l.) is the *Scott Polar Research Institute* (1935), with an interesting museum (2.30–4) of polar equipment and relics. — In Trumpington Rd., a few yards farther on, is the *Leys School*, a Methodist public school founded in 1875 (on a pasture called St. Thomas's Leys), beside which the new Fen Causeway leads to the *Engineering Laboratories* and the *Department of Aeronautics*. In Bateman St. (l.) are the entrances to Cheshunt College (l.) and to the *Botanic Gardens* (r.; 20 acres). *Cheshunt College*, a Congregational training college founded by the Countess of Huntingdon in 1792, was transferred in 1905 from Cheshunt in Herts to Cambridge; the buildings date from 1914.

Fitzwilliam St. (at No. 22 in which Darwin had rooms in 1836–37), opposite the Fitzwilliam Museum, leads E. to Tennis Court Rd., which we follow to the left.

The part of Tennis Court Rd. to the right skirts the grounds of **Downing College** (G 5; entered from Regent St.), which was founded in 1800 with the proceeds of estates devised by Sir George Downing (d. 1749). Its two ranges of classical buildings, designed by Wilkins, were extended in 1932.

The **New Museums** (E, F 3, 4) is the name given to the two groups of museums, laboratories, and lecture-rooms lying N. and S. of Pembroke St. and Downing St. These well-equipped and frequently extended buildings belong mainly to the scientific side of the university, and are well worth visiting by the technical expert or student.

Perhaps the most generally interesting is the *Archæological and Ethnological Museum* (F 4; open 2–4), at the corner of Tennis Court Rd. and Downing St., while beyond the main entrance, with the *Economics Library*, is the large *Sedgwick Museum of Geology* (F 4; open 9–5). These buildings were designed by Sir T. G. Jackson. Behind them is the *Botany School* (F 4), by W. C. Marshall, containing a valuable botanical museum (open 9.30–5). To the S. of this school is the *School of Agriculture*, by Arnold Mitchell, to the E. of which is the building containing the *Physiological and Psychological Laboratories*, and, still farther S., the *School of Geography*, flanked by laboratories for *Anatomy* and *Zoology*. In the last range are the *School of Forestry*, by Marshall, the low-temperature *Biochemical and Biophysical Laboratory*, and the *Molteno Institute of Parasitology*, by H. Redfern. Fronting on Tennis Court Rd. are the *Pathological Laboratory*, by E. Warren, and the *Biochemical Laboratory*.

On the opposite side of Downing St. are the buildings of the MEDICAL SCHOOL (F 3, 4), including *Anatomical*, *Physiological*, and *Zoological Museums* (open 9–1, 2–5). — To the W. of the Medical School are the *Cavendish Physical Laboratory* (famous for the work of J. J. Thomson and Rutherford), the *Mond Physical Laboratory*. a remarkable little building by H. C. Hughes (1935), and the *Chemical Laboratory*. The *Examination Rooms*, adjoined on the E. by the *Arts School*, for History, Modern and Medieval Languages, Moral Sciences, and Economics, are entered from Benet St.

Downing St. ends opposite **Emmanuel College** (E 5), which was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay. "I have set an acorn," he replied to Queen Elizabeth's charge of Puritanism, "which when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." It occupies the site and incorporated the buildings of a 13th cent. Dominican priory.

Facing the entrance to the main court is the *Chapel* (consecrated 1677), designed by Wren, with an altarpiece by Amigoni and a memorial window and tablet to John Harvard. Within the cloister is the entrance to the *Master's Lodge*. To the S. is the *Brick Building* of 1634. In a smaller court, to the N., is the *Library*, containing some interesting MSS. A subway under Emmanuel St. leads to the North Court (1915). The college possesses a Founder's Cup, probably of 16th cent. Flemish work. The extensive *Gardens* contain a large pond.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Abp. Sancroft, Bp. Percy (of the 'Reliques'), Sir William Temple, William Law (of the 'Serious Call'), John Harvard (rooms not identified), and some of the Pilgrim Fathers.

To the S. of Emmanuel is *Parker's Piece* (F 5), an open space named from Edward Parker, cook of Trinity College, to whom it was leased in 1587. Still farther S. is the *University Cricket Ground*, known as 'Fenner's.'

Following St. Andrew's St. towards the N., we next reach **Christ's College** (D 4), established in 1505 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII (Tudor arms over the gateway), largely at the instance of St. John Fisher, then vice-chancellor. It absorbed God's House, founded in 1436 by William Byngham on the site of King's College Chapel, and refounded on the present site in 1448. The glory of the college is its large **Gardens* (10.30–12.30 & 2–4 on weekdays), in which is an old mulberry-tree associated (somewhat doubtfully) with John Milton.

The original first court (fine oriel window in the Master's lodge) was modernised in the 18th cent., and the *Hall* was rebuilt by G. G. Scott in 1876. The small *Chapel* incorporates some walls (and the lectern) of God's House. The *Fellows' Building* in the second court (1642) has noteworthy banisters; the third court dates from 1911 and 1949 (by A. E. Richardson). The fine college plate includes a cup given by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester (Shakespeare's Duke), to Lady Margaret, perhaps as a christening gift.

Famous Members: Denzil Holles, Milton, Edward King (the subject of 'Lycidas'), Sir Walter Mildmay, Quarles, Leland, Paley, H. W. Betty (the 'Infant Roscius'), Darwin, Calverley, Seeley, Walter Besant, J. C. Bose, and General Smuts. — John Milton, admitted as a pensioner in 1625 at the age of 16, occupied a first-floor room on the first stair on the N. side of the first court, and here wrote the 'Hymn on Christ's Nativity' as a college exercise.

St. Andrew's Church (E 4), opposite Christ's, contains a memorial to Capt. Cook, his wife, and his six children. We follow Sidney St., leading N., past *Holy Trinity* (D 3, 4; Chas. Simeon, d. 1836, vicar for 54 years), where Jeremy Taylor was baptized, to **Sidney Sussex College** (C 4), established on the site of a Franciscan convent, under the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex (d. 1589).

The original buildings, completed in 1598, were largely spoiled in 1821–32 by Sir Jeffry Wyatville, who, however, spared the old oriels on the garden front. A court (by Pearson) was added in 1890 and the *Chapel* was successfully restored and enlarged in 1912 by T. H. Lyon, who likewise built the block (1927) overlooking the garden.

Famous Members: Oliver Cromwell (entered as a fellow commoner in 1616) is the chief luminary of the college. In the *Hall* hangs a famous portrait of him, attributed to Sam. Cooper, though it has been suggested that this is the portrait by Lely, in which the Protector charged the painter to include "all these roughnesses, pimples, and warts."

Beyond Sidney Sussex we pass the Whewell's Courts of Trinity College (l.) and turn to the right into Jesus Lane (C 3, 4). In Park St., on the left, beyond the classical portico of the *Pitt Club*, is the *Amateur Dramatic Club* ('A.D.C.'), founded in 1855 by Francis Burnand. Following Jesus Lane we pass *Wesley House* (l.), by Aston Webb (1925), a theological training college, and reach ***Jesus College** (B 5), founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Bp. of Ely, on the site of the suppressed Nunnery of St. Radegund. Architecturally this is one of the most interesting colleges in Cambridge, since it retains a good part of the old conventual buildings.

We enter by a fine tower gateway built by Alcock. From the first court (17–18th cent.) an ogee doorway with Alcock's badge leads (r.) into the cloister court (early 16th cent.), which occupies the site of the cloister of the nunnery. On the E. side is the beautiful old entrance to the Chapter House (c. 1210). The **Chapel* (open all day), on the S. side, represents the conventual church, though much reduced in size (nave incorporated in Master's Lodge). It is an admirable piece of E.E., well restored, with traces of Norman (N. transept) and with Perp. additions by Alcock. The stained glass is by Hardman, Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, and Morris. On the N. side of the cloister is the *Hall* (Alcock) from the vestibule of which a stair ascends to the quaint *Old Library*. The *Grounds* are extensive and attractive. The buildings behind the chapel are by Waterhouse (1870) and Morley Horder (1929–35). — Among the Famous Members were Cranmer, Sterne, Coleridge, and Malthus; Quiller-Couch was a Fellow in 1912–44.

Opposite Jesus College are *Westcott House*, a clergy training school, and the church of *All Saints* (by Bodley, 1865). Farther on we turn to the left across *Midsummer Common* to (½ m.) the river Cam, which we cross by the New Bridge near the *University Boat Houses.*

In the suburb of *Chesterton*, a little to the N.E. on the left bank of the river, beyond a fine old manor house, is a singular square building (key at the vicarage) of the 13–14th cent., believed to have been the residence of the rector, whose appointment was for 300 years in the hands of the Italian abbey of Vercelli.

Jesus Lane is continued E. by Maids' Causeway, Sun St., and Newmarket Rd. through the industrial quarter of *Barnwell* to (1 m.) *Stourbridge Chapel*, the little Norman chapel of a hospital for lepers (before 1199). The ancient fair formerly held here in September used to last five weeks and was described by Defoe as the greatest in the world.

After crossing the river, we turn to the left and follow Chesterton Rd. to (fully ½ m.) the CASTLE HILL (A 2), an artificial mound, beside which William the Conqueror built his castle (1068), never of much importance. Close by are the churches of *St. Giles* (A 2; pre-Norman chancel arch, rebuilt) and the children's church of *St. Peter* (A 1; Norman doorway and font). Below St. Peter's is the *Cambridge and County Folk Museum* (adm. 11–1, 2.30–4.30, closed on Sun. morning and Mon.; 6*d*.), in the former White Horse Inn, with an interesting collection of local 'bygones.'

Northampton St. leads W., passing on the left the entrance to *Merton Hall* (B 1), formerly a Norman manor house (mid-12th cent.; now a private house); the name 'School of Pythagoras' has been given for obscure reasons to the oldest part of the building. The estate has been in the possession of Merton College, Oxford, since 1270. Farther W., at the corner of Madingley Rd., are the red buildings of *Westminster College* (A 1), a Presbyterian training school (1899). About ¾ m. W., along the Madingley Rd., is the admirably equipped *University Observatory*.

Castle St. (A 1) is prolonged by Huntingdon Rd., leading past the *National Institute of Agricultural Botany* (r.) and the *University Farm* (l.), to (2 m.) **Girton College**, a college for women, founded at Hitchin in 1869 and transferred to Cambridge in 1873.

From the castle we proceed S. to visit **Magdalene College** (A 2; pron. 'Maudlen'), founded by Lord Audley in 1542 on the site of a hostel of Benedictine monks. It is the only college wholly on the left bank of the Cam.

In the first court, with a gateway of 1585, the *Hall* has a picturesque double staircase (1714), and the *Chapel* retains its original timber roof (temp. Edward IV). At the E. end of the second court is the *PEPYSIAN LIBRARY (17th cent.; open in term, March–Oct., Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 12–1, Wed., Sat. 2.15–3.15; Nov.–Feb., Wed. & Sat. only, 2.15–3.15), containing the collection of books bequeathed by Samuel Pepys (d. 1703). The great treasure is the cypher MS. of the immortal 'Diary,' but there are many other highly valuable MSS. and incunabula. The books are kept on their original shelves exactly as arranged by Pepys. The *Garden* (1–5 or 8) affords a good view of the Pepysian Library. The new buildings are by Aston Webb and Ingress Bell, and the *Mallory Court*, on the other side of Magdalene St., was reconstructed from old buildings by H. Redfern, while the *Benson Court*, adjoining, is by Lutyens (1935).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Henry Dunster (first President of Harvard), Pepys, Chas. Kingsley, Parnell, and A. C. Benson (Master).

We now recross the Cam and follow Bridge St., in which (l.) is *St. Clement's Church* (B 3), E.E. but much altered. On the same side, opposite the end of St. John's St., stands the highly interesting ***Church of the Holy Sepulchre** (C 3), the oldest of the four round churches in England, the circular part dating from c. 1130. The chancel was added in the 15th cent., and the whole ruthlessly restored in 1842. Behind the Round Church is the building of the *Union Society* (restored after bomb-damage), containing a debating hall, a dining-room, and a large library.

In St. John's St. is (r.) the entrance to ***St. John's College** (B, C 2), founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort (see p. 576) and replacing the Hospital of St. John, which dated from the early 13th century.

The FIRST COURT, entered by a fine **Gateway*, with a statue of St. John, the Beaufort 'yales' supporting the royal arms, and the Tudor rose and portcullis, was completed in 1520 but has been largely rebuilt. On the N. side is the large *Chapel*, built by Sir Geo. G. Scott (1864–69) in an early Dec. style (open 11–1 & 2–4; services on Sun. at 10.30 & 6.30, on Thurs. at 5.45). Between the first and second courts is the **Hall*, a fine panelled room with an open roof. Its many portraits include one of Wordsworth, by *Pickersgill*. — The *SECOND COURT, an admirable example of Elizabethan brickwork (1598–1602), practically unchanged and of a lovely plum-colour, justifies Ruskin's praise of it as the most perfect in the University. On the N. side is the **Combination Room*, one of the finest panelled galleries in England (rich plaster ceiling; interesting portraits). — The THIRD COURT was in building between 1624 and 1673. At its N.E. angle is the *Library* (9.30–1 in term), picturesquely Jacobean in its fitting up and containing many valuable MSS. and early printed books, including a vellum copy of Cranmer's or the 'Great' Bible (1539). — From this court the so-called 'Bridge of Sighs,' by Hutchinson, leads across the Cam to the 'Gothick' NEW COURT (1827–31), whence we may enter the beautiful **College Grounds*, a good approach to the 'Backs.' We may return to the Third Court by the Old Bridge (c. 1700).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Thomas Wyatt, Roger Ascham, Robert Greene, Thos. Nashe, Lord Burghley, Ben Jonson (doubtful), Lord Strafford, Lord Falkland, Fairfax, Herrick, Stillingfleet, Matthew Prior, Bentley, Sir John Herschel, Chas. Churchill, Erasmus Darwin, Horne Tooke, William Wilberforce, Wordsworth (inscription in College Kitchen), Lord Palmerston, Kirke White, Samuel Butler, and many bishops and archbishops.

Next to St. John's is ***Trinity College** (C 2), the largest college in the sister Universities (700 students). It was established in 1546 by Henry VIII, who incorporated several earlier foundations (going back to 1317). — Second and third year students at Trinity are still known as 'Junior' and 'Senior Sophs,' i.e. 'Sophomores,' an old Cambridge term for such students that has been adopted in American universities. The undergraduates wear gowns of a darker blue than those at Caius.

The **Great Gateway* bears statues of Henry VIII (E. face), James I, Queen Anne of Denmark, and Charles I (all on the inside). It leads into the spacious GREAT COURT, in the centre of which is a fountain erected by Thomas Nevile, Master from 1593 to 1615. On the S. side (l.) is the *Queen's Gate* (1597), with a statue of Elizabeth. On the N. side stands the *Chapel* (open 11–1, 2.30–4; services on Sun. at 8 and 6.45), a Tudor building (completed c. 1564), with good 18th cent. woodwork. The fine organ is by Father Smith (1708), greatly enlarged by Hill (19th cent.). In the ante-chapel are statues of *Newton (by Roubiliac), Bacon (by Weekes), Barrow (by Noble), Macaulay and Whewell (by Woolner), and Tennyson (by Thornycroft). To the W. of the chapel are the quaint little *King's Hostel* and *King Edward III's Gate*, re-erected on this site by Nevile. The **Hall* (W. side of court; 1608), 100 ft. in length, contains many interesting portraits, including one of William Fredk., Duke of Gloucester (at the age of six), by Reynolds. To the S. is the enormous *Kitchen* (1605).

From the *Screens*, or passage between the hall and the kitchen, we enter NEVILE'S or CLOISTER COURT, a Jacobean work completed c. 1612 and extended to the library in 1680. The *LIBRARY (W. side; 150,000 vols.), built by *Wren* in 1676–95, is of a singularly appropriate design, best seen on the river-front. The dignified and harmonious interior (190 ft. long; weekdays 1–4) has few rivals among libraries in England. The bookcases, finely carved by Grinling Gibbons, support busts of Newton, Bacon (both by Roubiliac), Tennyson (by Woolner), and other eminent members of the college. The *Statue of Lord Byron, at the S. end, by Thorvaldsen, was meant for Westminster Abbey but was refused admission. The curious stained-glass window above it is an example of a lost 18th cent. process. The glass cases contain illuminated MSS., autograph writings of Milton, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, and Housman, relics of Sir Isaac Newton, and other objects of interest. — To the S. of Nevile's Court is the NEW COURT, built by Wilkins in 1825, to the E. of which is *Bishop's Hostel*, a separate building of 1670. From its W. side we enter the **College Grounds*, still beautiful, though the famous lime trees have been felled. The view from the bridge (1763) is charming. — Opposite the Great Gateway are the two dark *Whewell's Courts* (1860).

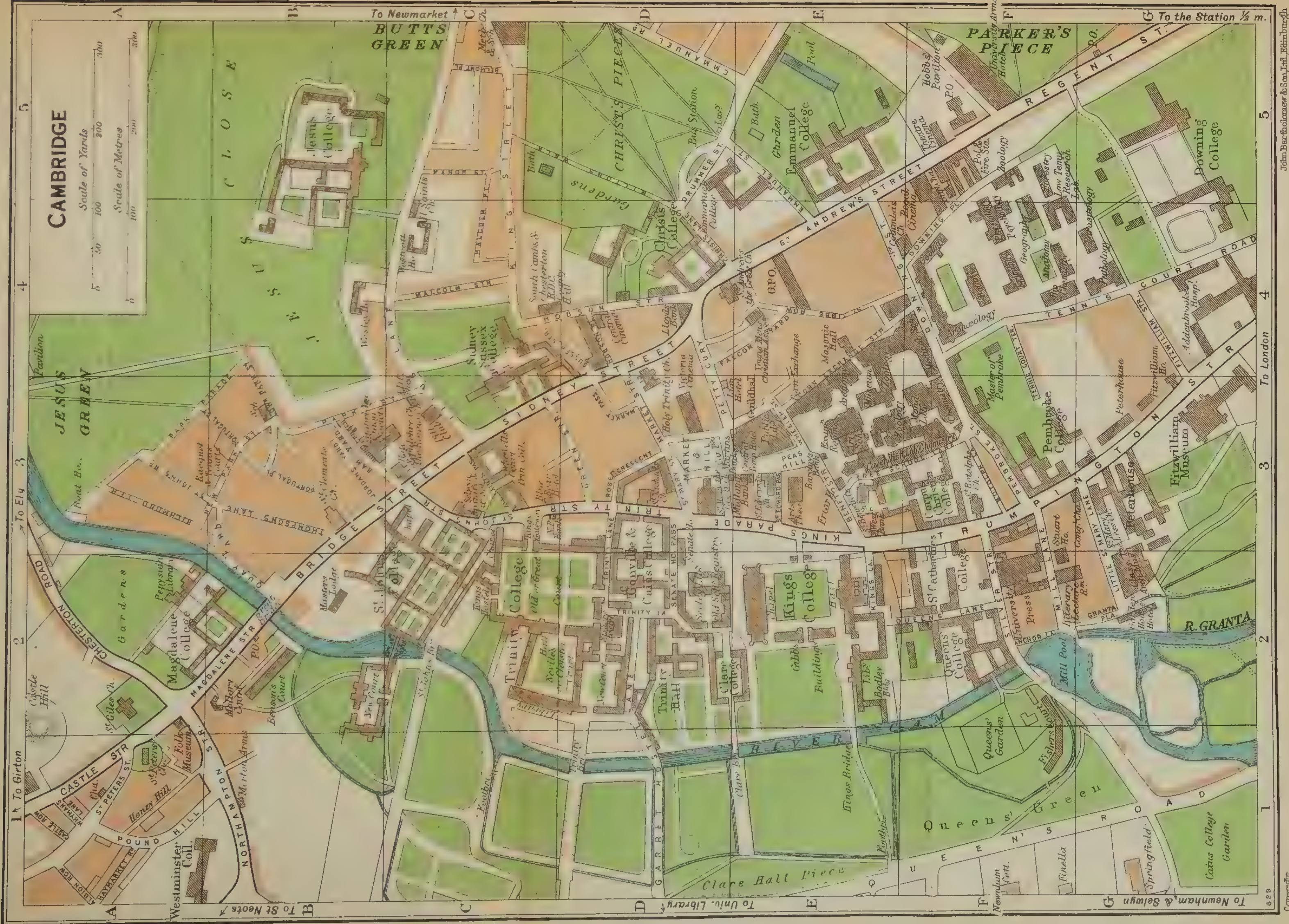
FAMOUS MEMBERS (besides those already incidentally mentioned and about 50 bishops): Porson, Dryden, Cowley, Marvell (doubtful), Herbert, Giles Fletcher, Coke, Thirlwall, F. D. Maurice, Clerk-Maxwell, F. Galton, Kinglake, Farrar, Arthur Hallam, Thackeray, C. V. Stanford, and Pandit Nehru. Thackeray (like Henry Esmond) occupied the ground-floor rooms on the N. side of the Great Gateway, and Newton those on the first floor. Macaulay had the ground-floor rooms next the chapel. Byron is said to have 'kept' in Nevile's Court (on the first floor of the central staircase on the N. side, next the Library), Hallam had rooms in the New Court (first floor, central staircase, S. side), but his friend Tennyson did not live in college. Among celebrated Masters of Trinity were Abp. Whitgift, Bp. Pearson, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Richard Bentley, William Whewell, Montague Butler, and J. J. Thomson.

To the S. of Trinity, opposite the church of *St. Michael* (D 3), of the early 14th cent. (restored, but little altered), stands **Gonville and Caius College** (D 2, 3), always known as Caius (pronounced 'Keys'), founded by Edmund Gonville in 1348 and refounded by Dr. Caius in 1557. It is pre-eminently the medical college of the University. The undergraduates wear blue gowns with black facings. The buildings have been much altered and enlarged.

We pass through a modern gateway occupying the site of the small *Gate of Humility* (now preserved in the Master's garden) into TREE COURT, the buildings of which are by Waterhouse (1868–70). From this court the *Gate of Virtue* (W.) gives access to the CAIUS COURT, the exit from which, opposite the *Chapel*, is the *Gate of Honour*, a charming little Renaissance gateway, leading to Senate House Passage. On the right of Caius Court is GONVILLE COURT, refaced c. 1750. The *Hall* (1853) contains interesting portraits. In the *Chapel* (modernised) are quaint monuments to Dr. Caius and Dr. Perse. — On the other side of the street is the new *St. Michael's Court*.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Harvey, Gresham, Jeremy Taylor, Judge Jeffreys, Wharton, Thurlow, Hookham Frere, and J. E. Flecker.

The favourite short excursion in the environs is by road to Trumpington and Grantchester, returning thence by footpath (5 m. in all) or by river. **Trumpington** (2 m. S.; *Green Man Inn*) has an early-Dec. church (*Brass of 1289), and a fine War Memorial Cross, by Eric Gill. The successor of the mill of Chaucer's 'Reeve's Tale,' supposed to have inspired Tennyson's 'Miller's Daughter,' was burned down in 1928. **Grantchester** (2½ m. S.W.;


CAMBRIDGE
Scale of Yards
0 50 100 200 300
Scale of Metres
0 100 200 300
To Newmarket
To the Station ½ m.
To Ely
To Girton
To St Neots
To Univ. Library
To Newnham & Selwyn
To London
BUTTS GREEN
PARKER'S PIECE
CHRIST'S PIECES
JESUS CLOSE
JESUS GREEN
Jesus College
Christs College
Emmanuel College
Sidney Sussex College
Downing College
Pembroke College
Peterhouse
Fitzwilliam Museum
Corpus Christi College
St Catharines College
Queens' College
Kings College
Clare College
Trinity Hall
Gonville & Caius College
Trinity College
St Johns College
Magdalene College
Westminster Coll.
Addenbrookes Hosp.
Pepysian Library
Folk Museum
Castle Hill
St Giles Ch.
Honey Hill
Market Hill
Peas Hill
GPO
Guildhall
Corn Exchange
Masonic Hall
Arts Theatre
Holy Trinity Ch.
Lloyds Bank
University Press
Mill Pool
Queens' Green
Clare Hall Piece
Queens' Garden
Caius College Garden
R. GRANTA
RIVER CAM
Kings Bridge
Clare Br.
Trinity Br.
Bridge Street
Sidney Street
St Andrews Street
Regent St.
Trumpington Str.
Kings Parade
Trinity Str.
Magdalene Str.
Castle Str.
Chesterton Road
Northampton Str.
Queen's Road
Downing St.
Tennis Court Road
Pembroke St.
Silver Str.
Mill Lane
Queens Lane
Jesus Lane
King Street
Hobson Str.
Emmanuel St.
Emmanuel Rd.
Fitzwilliam Str.
Garret Hostel Lane
Trinity Lane
Senate Ho. Pass
Petty Cury
Park Parade
Portugal Pl.
Thompsons Lane
Quayside
Pound Hill
Haymarket Rd.
Bus Station
Hobbs Pavilion
Theatre Cinema
Police Fire Sta.
Zoology
Geography
Anatomy
Pathology
Archaeology
Botany
Low Temp. Research Lab.
Forestry
Parasitology
Chemistry
Master of Pembroke
Springfield
Finella
Newnham Cott.
Fishers Lane
Mill Pool
University Arms Hotel
Butts Green
John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh
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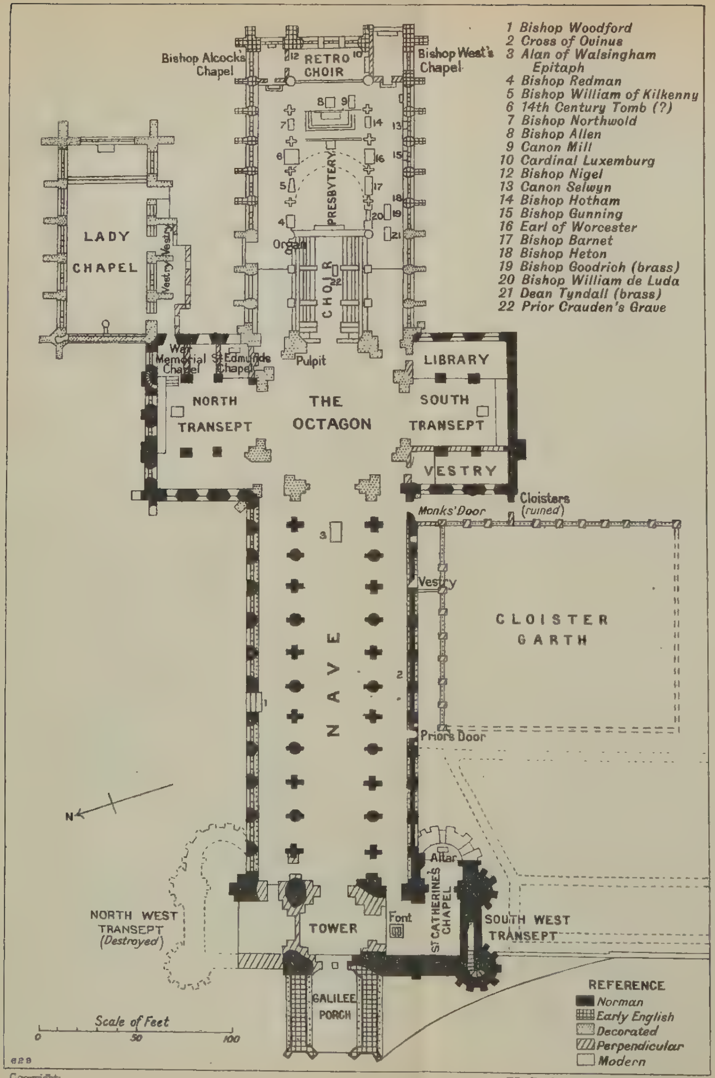
ELY CATHEDRAL


Bishop Alcock's Chapel
RETRO CHOIR
Bishop West's Chapel
LADY CHAPEL
Vestry
Vestry
PRESBYTERY
Organ
CHOIR
Pulpit
War Memorial Chapel
St Edmund's Chapel
LIBRARY
NORTH TRANSEPT
THE OCTAGON
SOUTH TRANSEPT
VESTRY
Cloisters (ruined)
Monks' Door
Vestry
CLOISTER GARTH
NAVE
Priors Door
N
Altar
ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL
NORTH WEST TRANSEPT (Destroyed)
TOWER
Font
SOUTH WEST TRANSEPT
GALILEE PORCH
Scale of Feet
0
50
100
629

1 Bishop Woodford
2 Cross of Ovinus
3 Alan of Walsingham Epitaph
4 Bishop Redman
5 Bishop William of Kilkenny
6 14th Century Tomb (?)
7 Bishop Northwold
8 Bishop Allen
9 Canon Mill
10 Cardinal Luxemburg
12 Bishop Nigel
13 Canon Selwyn
14 Bishop Hotham
15 Bishop Gunning
16 Earl of Worcester
17 Bishop Barnet
18 Bishop Heton
19 Bishop Goodrich (brass)
20 Bishop William de Luda
21 Dean Tyndall (brass)
22 Prior Crauden's Grave

REFERENCE
■ *Norman*
▦ *Early English*
▤ *Decorated*
▨ *Perpendicular*
☐ *Modern*

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tea-gardens), so affectionately and so whimsically sung by Rupert Brooke, is often wrongly identified with Grantebrycge. 'Byron's Pool' here was named after Lord Byron. — Other points of interest are *Madingley* (3½ m. N.W.), a pretty village with a rebuilt windmill, and the Tudor mansion occupied by Edward VII while keeping his terms at Cambridge (now a University hostel); on the way is an *American Memorial Cemetery* (1944). *Cherry Hinton* church (3 m. S.E.), with an E.E. chancel; *Fulbourn*, 4½ m. S.E., with a church showing a curious mixture of E.E., Dec., and Perp. (good brasses); *Impington Hall* (3 m. N.; 16th cent.), for 300 years in possession of the Pepys family and frequently mentioned in the famous 'Diary'; the churches of *Barton* and *Kingston* (3 m. and 7 m. S.W.), with mural paintings (13–15th cent.); *Bourn*, 1½ m. beyond Kingston, with another fine church and the oldest dated windmill in England (1633); and the *Gogmagog Hills* (the 'Gogs'; 222 ft.), with *Wandlebury Camp* (4 m. S.E.), traversed by the Roman *Via Devana*.

From Cambridge to Mildenhall, 22 m. Railway in 1 hr. We follow the Newmarket road, leaving on the left (4½ m.) *Quy*, a name perhaps derived from 'Cow Ey' (island). — At (6 m.) *Bottisham*, where the early-Dec. church has fine screens, we turn left. — 9½ m. *Swaffham Prior* has two churches in its churchyard (one disused). — 11½ m. *Burwell* has a palimpsest brass (c. 1542) in its church. *Burwell Fen* and *Wicken Fen* (N.T.), 2 m. and 3 m. N., are untouched areas of fenland reserved as a sanctuary for the characteristic insects and flowers (visitors must sign an undertaking to abide by the rules of preservation). — 15 m. *Fordham*. Attached to the N. porch of the church is the singular Chapel of St. Mary. *Isleham* church, 3 m. N.E., has a fine 14th cent. lectern and a good roof. At *Chippenham*, 2½ m. S.E., where the church has some ancient wall-paintings, is another undrained fen (also N.T.), more strictly preserved. — 22 m. **Mildenhall** (3235 inhab.; *Bell*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 4½ gs.) has a 15th cent. market cross, a 17th cent. manor house, and a beautiful church with hammer-beam roof. A valuable hoard of Roman silver (4th cent.) was unearthed here in 1946. The main Norwich road (Rte. 70) is 1 m. E.

From Cambridge to Huntingdon, 17½ m. Railway in ¾–1 hr. Crossing Magdalene Bridge, we follow the Roman Via Devana (A 45) N.W., past Girton College. At 4½ m. we may turn r. for 2 m. to visit the reed-thatched church of *Long Stanton St. Michael's*. — At (9½ m.) *Fen Stanton* we diverge r. for (12 m.) **St. Ives** (2664 inhab.; *Golden Lion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.), which ascribes its foundation to St. Ivo, a Persian missionary-bishop (6th cent.). On the old bridge spanning the Ouse is a chapel of the 15th cent. (partly rebuilt in 1689). Oliver Cromwell (statue in the market-place) lived here for five years in Old Slepe Hall (demolished in 1848). *All Saints'* is a good 15th cent. church. A 14th cent. tithe-barn, at Green End, N. of the town, is known as *Cromwell's Barn*. — 17½ m. *Huntingdon*, see Rte. 49.

From Cambridge to Long Melford, 33 m. in c. 1½ hr. — Hills Rd. leads S.E. past the 'Gogs' (see above). — *Balsham*, 3½ m. N. of (10½ m.) *Linton*, has a Dec. and Perp. church with two 15th cent. brasses. — Beyond (19 m.) *Haverhill* (3827 inhab.) we bear l. on A 1092, off the Colchester road, and descend the charming valley of the Stour. *Moyns Park* (no adm.), 2 m. r., is an unusually fine late-Tudor mansion (c. 1580). The church of (25 m.) *Stoke-by-Clare* has a painted 'Doom' of the 15th century. — 27 m. Clare preserves some remains of the Augustinian Priory founded here in 1248, in which was buried Lionel, first Duke of Clarence (d. 1368), son of Edward III; but only a few mounds represent the famous castle that was held by the semi-royal families of Strongbow, De Burgh, and Mortimer. — 29½ m. *Cavendish* church contains tombs of the Cavendish family (whose connection with the place ended in 1553); more interesting is the round-towered Norman church of *Pentlow*, across the Stour. — 33 m. *Long Melford*, see p. 593.

From Cambridge to *Ely*, see below; to *Norwich* or *Bury St. Edmunds* viâ (13 m.) Newmarket, see Rte. 70.

69. FROM CAMBRIDGE TO ELY AND KING'S LYNN

Road, 45 m. (A 10). — Railway, 41¼ m. in 1–1½ hr. Principal Stations: 14¾ m. Ely, junction for March (15½ m.; through-trains to Lincoln). — 30½ m. *Downham*. — 41¼ m. **King's Lynn.**

The Ely road turns r. out of Cambridge after crossing Magdalene Bridge. — 4 m. *Milton* has a Norman chancel-arch and 17th cent. altar-rails in its church, and monuments by Flaxman and Chantrey. Beyond (5½ m.) *Waterbeach* are the 12–14th cent. remains of *Denny Abbey* (r.).

16 m. **ELY** (*Lamb*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; *Bell*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6½ gs.), deriving its name ('eel island'), according to Bede, from the eels in the river, is a small city (8382 inhab.) situated on an eminence rising from the left (W.) bank of the Ouse.

The *Isle of Ely* proper is an area (7 m. by 4 m.), in the middle of Cambridgeshire, but the name is now applied to the whole N. of the shire. The history of the cathedral is the history of the place, though the Isle is associated also with the final struggle of Hereward the Wake, the 'Last of the English,' with the Norman invaders (1070–71).

The ***Cathedral** (dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*), one of the longest and most varied churches in England, is a huge cruciform structure representing an architectural history of four centuries. Adm. weekdays 9–5; Sun. 2.15–4 or 6. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 5.30, on Sun. at 8, 11, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The first edifice was a Benedictine abbey established by St. Etheldreda (or Audrey), Queen of Northumbria, who took refuge here in the home of her girlhood and became abbess in 673. The present structure was begun in 1083 by *Abbot Simeon*; the transepts and E. end were completed by 1106, three years before the church was raised to cathedral rank. The Norman nave seems to have been finished c. 1189, and the Galilee or W. porch was added by *Bp. Eustace* (1198–1215). *Bp. Northwold* (1229–54) lengthened the choir by six exquisite bays in the E.E. style. In 1322 the fall of the central tower wrecked the Norman choir and gave *Alan de Walsingham* (1322–28) the opportunity of erecting the lovely and original Dec. octagon and the three W. bays of the present choir. He designed also the Lady Chapel. The chantries at the E. end of the church belong to the Perp. period (1486–1533). The N.W. transept was perhaps never finished.

EXTERIOR. The most prominent part is the *West Front*, including the castellated *West Tower*, the *Galilee Porch*, and the S. arm of the *West Transept*. With the exception of the octagonal top and turrets (Dec.), the whole of the striking tower belongs to the Transition Norman period (1174–89). The lack of the N.W. transept robs the façade of its full measure of dignity, but the unique *Central Octagon* is one of the marvels of medieval building.

INTERIOR. The E.E. **Galilee Porch* consists of two simply vaulted bays, with blind arcades. The doorway leading into the nave is almost too richly moulded. From the W. end of the church we obtain a most impressive vista of its full length, the architecture increasing in richness as the eye travels on to the stained glass of the E. end lancets. The interior of the *West Tower* (adm. 6*d*.; parties at 11.30, 3, & 5), with its arcaded galleries, has a 19th cent. painted roof. The *S.W. Transept*, in the Norman Transition style, has richly arcaded walls (with faint traces of colour), clerestory, and triforium. It is adjoined by the semicircular *Chapel of St. Catherine* (rebuilt).

The narrow *NAVE of twelve bays (1106–89), more or less contemporaneous with that of Peterborough, is an imposing example of late-Norman work. The triforium arcade is very nearly equal in height to the main arcade, both in nave and transepts. Massive though the piers are, they are light in comparison with the earlier work of the transepts or of Durham and Gloucester. The old unadorned roof has been replaced by a 19th cent. painted ceiling, but the aisle-vaults in the four E. bays retain their original 12th cent. colouring. The windows in the N. aisle are Perp. insertions, those in the S. aisle have been restored to their original Norman form. In the S. aisle is the *Prior's Doorway* with rich external ornament (closed in winter), and near it is the fragment of a *Saxon Cross* (Pl. 2), erected to Ovinus, principal 'housethegn' of Etheldreda. The *S. Doorway*, at the E. end of the aisle, was the monks' entrance from the cloisters. Near the W. end of the nave lies Prior Alan de Walsingham (Pl. 3), under a marble slab from which the brass has disappeared.

The lower parts of the GREAT TRANSEPTS, which have aisles on both sides, show the oldest work in the cathedral (1083–1107). In the E. aisle of the N. arm is the *Chapel of St. Edmund*, with a 14th cent. screen and a 12th cent. wall-painting of St. Edmund's Martyrdom. The adjoining *Chapel of St. George* has been restored as a War Memorial by Sir Guy Dawber.

The great **CENTRAL OCTAGON has been described as "perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture." Alan of Walsingham, "alone of all the architects of Europe, conceived the idea of getting rid of the narrow, tall opening of the central tower, which though possessing exaggerated height, gave neither grace nor dignity to the principal feature. Accordingly, he took for his base the whole breadth of the church" (Fergusson). The octagon is formed by four larger and four smaller arches. The wooden lantern is set in such a manner as to have its angles opposite the faces of the stone octagon below. All England was searched to find oaks of sufficient size for the corner-posts (63 ft. long). The roof forms "the only Gothic dome in existence." The details are admirable. The best general view is from the S.W. angle, near the door of the Vergers' Vestry.

The *CHOIR is separated from the Octagon by a 19th cent. screen. The division between the E.E. and Dec. portions is very sharply marked. The clerestory windows in the E.E. part are triplets, set flush with the outer wall. The details of the three W. bays "are equal to anything in Europe for elegance and appropriateness" (Fergusson). The upper stalls date from the 14th cent., but the other furnishings are of the 19th century. The most interesting monuments (beginning in the S. aisle) are those of Bp. William de Luda (Louth; 1290–98; Pl. 20), Bp. Barnet (1366–73; Pl. 17), John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester (beheaded 1470; Pl. 16), Bp. Hotham (1316–37; Pl. 14), Bp. Northwold (1229–54; Pl. 7), Bp. William of Kilkenny (1255–56; Pl. 5), Bp. Redman (1501–05; Pl. 4), and Dean Cæsar (d. 1636). The monument (Pl. 6) next to Bp. Northwold's tomb is probably the canopy of Bp. Hotham (see above). — At the E. end of the N. aisle is the over-elaborate *Chantry of Bp. Alcock* (d. 1500), and in the corresponding position to the S. is the *Chantry of Bp. West* (d. 1533), a graceful combination of the classic and medieval styles. In the *Retro-Choir* is the monument of Card. de Luxembourg (d. 1443; Pl. 10), Abp. of Rouen and Bp. of Ely. Behind the altar-screen is the tomb of Bp. Allen (d. 1845; Pl. 8), with a slab of Alexandrine mosaic, made of materials once intended for the tomb of Napoleon at Paris.

To the N.E. of the N. transept is the *LADY CHAPEL, a fine Dec. structure (1321–49), which served as a parish church from 1566 to 1938. It is elaborately decorated, but its hundreds of statuettes are all (save one) headless—a mutilation due to Lord Protector Somerset (1547).

The CLOISTERS are now represented mainly by the E. walk, forming the S. entrance to the nave. To the E. of the S. transepts are parts of the *Infirmary* (fine examples of Norman work). The remains of the CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS, to the S. of the cloisters, include also the *Prior's House* and the exquisite **Prior Crauden's Chapel* (Dec.; 1321–41), with a 13th cent. undercroft, which, like the Ely Porta, is now used by the *King's School*, refounded in 1543 but claiming an uninterrupted descent from the monastic school at which Edward the Confessor (d. 1066) was a pupil. The chapel and the dining-hall of the boys are open in term-time when not in use. The *Deanery* was constructed from the old Guest Hall and retains some of its 13–14th cent. work and remains of the 12th cent. monks' kitchen. The cathedral precincts (S. side) include a pleasant *Park*. Thence the *Great Gateway* (*Ely Porta*) of the monastery leads out to the Gallery, by which street we may turn right to regain the W. front of the cathedral. The *Bishop's Palace* (l.) is mainly 18th cent., but retains wings built by Bp. Alcock and the Long Gallery built by Bp. Goodrich (d. 1554).

The *Church of St. Mary*, a little W. of the palace, dates from 1215. The vicarage, adjoining the churchyard on the W., was a residence of Oliver Cromwell. — The course of the Cambridge trial eights is on the Cam near Ely, and is used by the University crew for practice in Lent term.

MOTOR-BUSES to *March*, *Wisbech*, *Cambridge*, *Newmarket*, *St. Ives*, *Lynn*.

FROM ELY TO NEWMARKET, 13½ m. Railway in ½ hr. — 5 m. *Soham* (4747 inhab.) was the seat of an abbey founded by St. Felix (d. 634), apostle of E. Anglia. The 12th cent. church has a Perp. tower and in the street is a steelyard (1740) erected for weighing carts in the toll-road days. — 8½ m. *Fordham*, see p. 581. — We pass between *Landwade* (r.; unrestored 15th cent. church) and *Snailwell* (l.; round church-tower) and reach (11½ m.) *Exning*, a pleasant old village, the mother-parish of Newmarket. — 13½ m. *Newmarket*, see Rte. 70.

From Ely to Peterborough, 37 m. Railway viâ March in c. 1 hr. We follow A 142 W. to (6 m.) *Sutton*, which has a large and light church of c. 1370, and cross the *New* and the *Old Bedford River* (the canalised Ouse) at (7 m.) *Mepal*. — Beyond (12 m.) *Chatteris* (5153 inhab.; George, R. & B. 11/6) we turn left along the Forty-Foot Drain, dug by Cornelius Vermuyden in the 17th century. — 21 m. *Ramsey* (5180 inhab.; Lion, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 17/6) has a partly Norman church and the ruined gateway of a Benedictine abbey (founded 969). — We turn N.W. and N. for (30 m.) *Whittlesey* (Falcon, R. & B. 12/6), an old country town (4208 inhab.) with a fine 15th cent. church-tower and spire. — 37 m. *Peterborough*, see Rte. 49.

From (21 m.) *Littleport* we skirt the Ouse. — 33½ m. *Downham Market* (Castle, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/; Crown, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 18/6). — 45 m. **Lynn** or **King's Lynn** (*Duke's Head*, T.H., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Globe*, similar charges, both Tuesday Market Place; *East Anglian*, at the station, similar charges) is an ancient port on the Ouse, 3 m. above its outflow into the broad waters of the Wash. It possesses a unique collection of ancient buildings, domestic, industrial, and official, from the 14th to the early 19th cent., only a few of which can be noticed here. An affinity with the Netherlands is everywhere apparent. The church of **St. Margaret*, in the Saturday Market Place, is a spacious building founded by Bp. Losinga c. 1100, illustrating all the chief periods of English architecture. It contains the large Braunche or 'Peacock' brass of 1364 and the Walsoken brass of 1349, both of North German origin. Opposite are the Tudor *Guildhall*, with a chequered front of flint and limestone, and the *Courthouse* of 1784. Hence Queen St. and King St. lead alongside the river, with old warehouses stretching down to the waterside. In Queen St. are *Thoresby College*, a 15th cent. monastic house with a 17th cent. front, and *Clifton House*, a unique 16–17th cent. merchant's house with a tall brick watch-tower. Beyond King's Staithe, with the 18th cent. *Bank House* and a ferry to West Lynn, is the **Custom House* (by Henry Bell; 1683), perhaps the most graceful composition among the buildings of Lynn. King St. goes on to the Tuesday Market Place, passing the 14th cent. *St. George's Hall*, a guild hall used in the 18th cent. as a theatre, now being restored to that use. In the large and dignified square beyond, the two main hotels, especially the Duke's Head (perhaps by Bell), are notable, while a little to the E. is the 'chapel' of *St. Nicholas* (early 15th cent.) with a fine S. porch. In the neighbouring streets are many fine old houses. The return may be made by High St., passing near the tall 13th cent. *Greyfriars Tower*.

The old streets S. of the Saturday Market Place are equally interesting, especially Nelson St., Bridge St., and Friars St. In the first is *Hampton Court*, a monastic building of c. 1400 considerably altered; and in Bridge St. is the so-called *Greenland Fishery* (Tudor), which housed a museum until its partial destruction by enemy action. Farther on is the *South Gate* (1437), and in The Walks, a park S. of the station, are some remains of the *Town Wall* and the *Red Mount Chapel* (1482), an octagonal brick building probably for the use of pilgrims to Walsingham. — Fanny Burney (1752–1840) and George Vancouver (1758–98) were born at Lynn, the latter in a Tudor house behind the Friends' Meeting House in New Conduit St. Eugene Aram was an usher in the grammar school here at the time of his arrest. — Lynn is a good centre for visiting the famous Marshland churches (comp. Rte. 66).

Motor-Buses viâ Swaffham and East Dereham to *Norwich*; *Sandringham* and *Hunstanton*; *Wisbech*; *Ely* and *Cambridge*; *Peterborough*; *Spalding*; etc.

From Lynn to Peterborough, 34½ m. (A 141). Railway in 1½–1¾ hr. 5 m. *Tilney High End*. The church of *Tilney All Saints*, 1 m. N., has some good Norman work and fine 15th and 17th cent. woodwork; *Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin*, 2½ m. S., has a Dec. to Perp. church with a good eagle-lectern (1518) and pews. — 13½ m. **Wisbech** (*Rose & Crown*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.) is a pleasant old town on the Nene (12,005 inhab., 16,063 with Walsoken). The church includes a Norman arcade; the local museum is interesting; and on the North Brink of the Nene is *Peckover House* (N.T.; 1722–40), with a striking rococo interior (adm. Wed. in summer 2–5, 1/). Visits may be paid to the churches of *Walsoken* (1 m. N.E.; Norman), *West Walton* (3 m. N.; E.E. with a fine 13th cent. window and a detached bell-tower), *Emneth* (2½ m. S.E.; Norman, E.E., and Perp.), and *Leverington* (2 m. N.W.; beautiful steeple and porch; tomb of Goldsmith's Tony Lumpkin in N.E. corner).

We follow the canalised Nene, and cross it on to A 47 at (19 m.) *Guyhirne*. — March (*Griffin*, R. & B. 11/, pens. 5½ gs.), 5 m. S., is a market town (11,276 inhab.) and an important railway junction. The church of St. Wendreda has a fine hammer-beam roof, with more than a hundred angels admirably carved in the round (15th cent.). — A 47 leads W. to (27 m.) *Thorney* (Rose & Crown, P.R., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 15/), the site of a great Benedictine abbey founded in 972. The nave of the church (1108) has later sculptures on its W. front. — 34½ m. *Peterborough*, see Rte. 49.

From Lynn to *Thetford*, see Rte. 70; to *Norwich*, see Rte. 70; to *Spalding*, see p. 564; to *Hunstanton* and *Yarmouth*, see Rte. 74.

70. FROM LONDON TO NEWMARKET AND NORWICH

Road, 109½ m. (A 11) viâ (29½ m.) *Bishop's Stortford*, (60½ m.) **Newmarket**, and (80 m.) *Thetford*. A good alternative for Norwich (158 m.) is to follow the Lynn road (Rtes. 68, 69) to *Downham Market*, and proceed thence viâ *Swaffham* and *East Dereham*.

Railway viâ Cambridge, 124 m. in 3½–4 hrs. Principal Stations: To (55¾ m.) **Cambridge**, junction for **Newmarket** (13¾ m.) and **Bury St. Edmunds** (28 m.), see Rte. 68. — 70½ m. **Ely** (see Rte. 69). — 86½ m. *Brandon*. — 93½ m. **Thetford**, junction for *Swaffham* (22¾ m.) and for *Bury St. Edmunds* (12¾ m.). — 108½ m. *Attleborough*. — 113¾ m. **Wymondham**, junction for *East Dereham* (11½ m.) and *Fakenham* (24½ m.). — 124 m. **Norwich** (Thorpe).

From London viâ Tottenham, Walthamstow, and Epping Forest to (16½ m.) *Epping*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. A 11 keeps l. beyond the town and traverses country noted for its glasshouses and nursery-gardens. — The church of (25½ m.) *Sawbridgeworth* contains good brasses. — 29½ m. **Bishop's Stortford** (9509 inhab.; *George*, R. & B. 12/6; *Chequers*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/), with a fine church (c. 1400) and a well-known boys' public school, was the birthplace of Cecil Rhodes (1853–1902), who attended the old grammar school (founded 1579), closed in 1930. The old vicarage in South Rd., where he was born, is now the *Rhodes Museum* (adm. weekdays 2–6, also Tues.–Fri. 10–12.30; closed Mon. at 4; 6*d*.).

From Bishop's Stortford to Braintree, 17¼ m. (A 120). Railway in 50 min. The road skirts the N. side of *Hatfield Forest* (N.T.; 980 acres), a woodland area with a boating lake (teas). 3 m. S. beyond the forest is *Hatfield Broad Oak*, where the large church contains a fine mailed effigy of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford (d. 1221). — 9 m. *Great Dunmow* (Saracen's Head, T.H., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.). At *Little Dunmow*, 2½ m. S.E., are the remains of *Dunmow Priory*, where by an old 'custom' a flitch of bacon could be claimed by any married couple who had "not repented them, sleeping or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day." The oath was originally taken kneeling before the Prior; the 'jury' of the present-day revival is an innovation. *Felstead*, 1 m. farther, has a famous school, founded 1564, at which Richard Cromwell was a pupil. — 17½ m. *Braintree*, see Rte. 71.

About 6 m. N. of Dunmow and 11 m. N.E. of Stortford (viâ *Elsenham*, with a good Norman church) is **Thaxted** (*Swan*, R. & B. 9/6), a tiny town (1610 inhab.) with quaint old houses and a Jacobean *Guildhall* upon wooden pillars. It was the birthplace of Samuel Purchas (1575?–1626) of the 'Pilgrimes,' and was once noted for its cutlery. The spacious **Church* (14–15th cent.) has a conspicuous crocketed spire (180 ft.), pinnacled buttresses, and grotesque gargoyles. The font, pulpit, N. and S. porches, and timber roofs are noteworthy. *Chickney*, 3½ m. S.W., has a very primitive Norman church.

We finally enter Essex and reach (38 m.) *Newport*, a typical W. Essex town with a long street and many 16–17th cent. houses, some decorated with pargetting, or moulded plasterwork. — 40¼ m. *Audley End* is the palatial Jacobean *Mansion begun in 1603, on the site of the Benedictine Walden Abbey, by Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, reduced in size by Vanbrugh in 1721, and sold to the government by Lord Braybrooke in 1948. The principal state rooms, including the huge Great Hall with splendid wood and plaster work, and containing notable English portraits and other paintings (lent by Lord Braybrooke), are open (Apr.–Oct.) on Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays 9.30–5.30 (adm. 1/).

The 15th cent. *Abbey Farm* buildings are now being restored as a home for retired clergy, known as the College of St. Mark.

About 1½ m. E. is the charming little town of **Saffron Walden** (5930 inhab.; *Rose & Crown*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Abbey*, private, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.), with a ruined castle (12th cent.) in which is preserved a pillory, a fine Perp. church, and some picturesque timbered buildings, including a town hall on an arched basement. The former *Sun Inn* (N.T.) is a notable 15th cent. house, with 17th cent. pargetting; while the old *Grammar School* was the headquarters in 1941–45 of the 65th Fighter Wing of the U.S.A.A.F., in memory of whom a Sports Centre has been laid out. — At *Hempstead*, 6 m. E., Dick Turpin (1705–39), the highwayman, was born, and in the Harvey Chapel in the church lie William Harvey (1578–1657) and Sir Eliab Harvey (1758–1830), commander of the 'Temeraire' at Trafalgar.

At (43¾ m.) *Great Chesterford* we enter Cambridgeshire. *Ickleton*, 1 m. N., has a church with Roman monolithic columns, late-Saxon details, and a 'sacring' bell outside the spire. Several roads to Cambridge bear off to the left, but we keep right on A 11, crossing *Fleam Dyke* and, on Newmarket Heath, the *Devil's Ditch*, two (Saxon?) earthen ramparts.

60½ m. **Newmarket** (9753 inhab.; *Rutland Arms*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Golden Lion*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.; *White Lion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.; prices raised during the races) is the headquarters of English horse-racing. Racing here, begun under James I, has been more or less regular since the time of

Charles I. Part of the old *Palace* in the High St., built by Charles II, still exists, and the houses of 'Old Q' (Duke of Queensberry) and Nell Gwynne are pointed out; but the old White Hart hotel was destroyed by a bomb in 1941. A serious fire at Newmarket in 1683 hurried away the royal party, thereby upsetting the Rye House Plot (see p. 568).

The most important of the races decided on the famous racecourse on Newmarket Heath, 1½ m. S.W., are the 'Two Thousand Guineas' (spring), the 'Cesarewitch' (Oct.), and the 'Cambridgeshire' (Oct.). Special permission is necessary to visit any of the *Training Stables*, but the morning gallops on the Heath of the horses in training (many hundreds in number) may be frequently witnessed.

FROM NEWMARKET TO IPSWICH, 40 m. (A 45). Railway in 1¼–1¾ hr. The road passes near (11 m.; r.) the round church tower of *Little Saxham.*

14 m. **BURY ST. EDMUNDS** (*Angel*, facing the Abbey, R. & B. 14/6, pens. from 6 gs.; *Suffolk*, T.H., Butter Market, R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Everard's*, Corn Hill, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 22/6 or 6½ gs.), the county town (16,708 inhab.) of West Suffolk, and the seat of the bishop of St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich since 1914, takes its name from the shrine of St. Edmund, last king of East Anglia (d. c. 870), which was long a famous resort of pilgrims. The abbey erected here in the 11th cent. became one of the noblest and wealthiest in England, but it is now almost a total ruin.

The town to-day corresponds closely with Carlyle's description of it ('Past & Present') as "a prosperous, brisk town beautifully diversifying, with its clear brick houses and ancient clean streets, . . . the general grassy face of Suffolk; looking out pleasantly . . . towards the rising sun," and having on its E. edge, "long, black, and massive, a range of monastic ruins." In 1214, in the abbey church, the barons, with Abp. Langton at their head, drew up the 'Petition of the Barons,' the basis for Magna Charta.

The existing remains of the **Abbey** are approached from Angel Hill, on the E. side of the town, in which is the *Athenæum*, a graceful building in the Adam style. Opposite the *Angel Hotel*, where Sam Weller first encountered Job Trotter, is the *Abbey Gateway* (1327–77), now the entrance to a public garden in which are the formless ruins of the refectory, the abbot's house, etc., and the *Abbot's Bridge* (13th cent.) across the Lark. Beyond the river are the 19th cent. buildings of *King Edward VI School*. Farther S. is the **Norman Tower*, a magnificent example of early Norman work, executed with the axe and not with the chisel (Parker). Behind it, and surrounded by a huge graveyard, are the extensive rubble remains of the W. front of the abbey church, incorporating a row of more modern houses. Adjoining the Norman Tower is the *Cathedral of St. James*, with a noble nave begun in 1438, and good 19th cent. windows and roof; and a little farther S. is *St. Mary's*, another good 15th cent. church, with a magnificent open roof (floodlighting 3*d.*), some good old glass, and a rich alabaster war memorial. In the S. aisle are the tomb and chantry-ceiling of John Baret (1467) and the brass of Jankyn Smith and his wife (1487), while S. and N. of the choir are the imposing Drury and Carewe tombs (1536 and 1601). The N. or Notyngham Porch (1437) has an elaborate vault and keystone. In the N.E. corner of the sanctuary is the grave of Mary Tudor (1496–1533), sister of Henry VIII.

Abbeygate St. or Churchgate St., in which is a notable Independent Chapel of 1711, lead to Corn Hill, the business centre of the town, on the S. side of which is *Cupola House*, a dignified early 18th cent. town mansion, the best of many Georgian houses in Bury. A little below the Jacobean *Town Hall* here is the 12th cent. *Moyses Hall* (now a museum; adm. free weekdays 10–1, 2–5), which seems to have been a Jewish merchant's house. In Guildhall St., at the other end of Corn Hill, is the *Guildhall*, with a porch of c. 1480.

Visits may be paid from Bury to *Ickworth* (Marquess of Bristol; 18th cent.), 3 m. S.W., with a park open to the public; *Ampton*, 5 m. N., where Jeremy Collier was rector in 1679–84; and *Honington*, 7½ m. N.E., birthplace of Robert Bloomfield (1766–1823), author of 'The Farmer's Boy.'

MOTOR-BUSES from Corn Hill to *Newmarket*, *Cambridge*, *Diss*, *Norwich*, *Thetford*, *Ipswich*, etc.; from Angel Hill to *Colchester*, viâ Lavenham, Long Melford, and Sudbury (see Rte. 71).

The direct ROAD FROM BURY TO NORWICH (39½ m.) leads viâ (6½ m.) *Ixworth* and (19½ m.) *Kenninghall*. Here stood a palace of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk (demolished 1650). It was the birthplace of Henry Howard (1517–47), the poet Earl of Surrey, and Mary I took refuge here in 1553 before going to Framlingham. *Quidenham* church, 1 m. N., has a memorial chapel to the U.S.A.A.F. — At (23½ m.) *New Buckenham* are the interesting remains of a Norman castle, while *Old Buckenham* has a thatched church. 39½ m. *Norwich*, see Rte. 71.

On the IPSWICH ROAD (20 m.) *Beyton* church has a round tower and that at (22½ m.) *Woolpit* a fine hammer-beam roof. — 28 m. Stowmarket (4296 inhab.; *Fox*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 6 gs.; *King's Head*, similar charges) trades in barley and manufactures chemicals and agricultural implements. The church has a wooden spire 120 ft. high, rising above a square flint tower. At the old vicarage Milton used to visit his tutor Thomas Young (d. 1655).

The neighbourhood is rich in interesting churches, e.g.: at *Combs*, 1½ m. S.; *Rattlesden*, 5 m. W., one of the few dedicated to Charles I; and *Bacton* and *Cotton*, 5¼ m. N., with notable roofs. — 31½ m. *Needham Market* church shows a curious combination of hammer-beam roof and wooden clerestory. That of *Barking*, 2 m. S.W., is notable for its screen-work and font. — 40 m. *Ipswich*, see Rte. 72.

Beyond Newmarket we cross the Lark at (69 m.) *Barton Mills* (Bull, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 21/), 1½ m. S.E. of Mildenhall, and soon enter the level *Breckland*, with expanses of fir and heather familiar to readers of 'Lavengro,' small meres, and many forestry estates and military enclosures.

A 1065 leads N.E. from Barton Mills to (9¼ m.) Brandon (*Great Eastern*, R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; *Ouse*, unlic., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 12/), a town of 2427 inhab., giving a title to the Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon. The town is in Suffolk, the station in Norfolk, 1 m. S. of the ruined castle of *Weeting* (11th cent.). About 2½ m. N.E. are the ancient flint-quarries known as *Grime's Graves* (adm. 6*d*., closed Sun. till 2), about 360 cup-shaped hollows closely clustered together, in which prehistoric drawings were discovered. Brandon still has its flint-knappers, representing one of the oldest trades in the world.

Many military airfields were established hereabouts in 1939–45, and memorials to the men who fell in the war have been set up at *Elveden* (U.S.A.A.F.; memorial window), 5 m. S. of Brandon, and *Feltwell* (R.N.Z. A.F.; Cross of Sacrifice), 6 m. N.W. The good church of *Lakenheath* (Norman & Dec.), W. of the airfield on the Mildenhall road, contains a memorial to Lord Kitchener (d. 1916), some of whose ancestors (17–18th cent.) lie in the churchyard.

80 m. **Thetford** (*Bell*, T.H., an Elizabethan structure, R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Central*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 5½ gs., unlic.), an ancient town (4097 inhab.) on the Little Ouse, was the seat of the kings of East Anglia and of its bishops in 1075–94. It contains the scanty remains of a *Cluniac Priory* (founded in 1104; adm. 6*d*., closed Sun. till 2), of a priory of the *Canons of the Holy Sepulchre* (12th cent.), on the Brandon road, and of a *Dominican Friary* (1340). The last is behind the ancient *Grammar School*, which claims descent from a 7th cent. choir-school. The *Castle Hill* (80–100 ft. high, 1000 ft. round), at the E. end of the town, is the finest castle-mound in the country. Thomas Paine (1737–1809), author of 'The Age of Reason,' was born in White Hart St. (tablet), near the *Ancient House Museum* (weekdays 10–4 or 5; adm. 3*d*. Mon., Wed., Fri., other days free).

Euston Hall (now partly ruined), 4 m. S.E., built by the Earl of Arlington, one of the members of the Cabal, gave name to the famous London terminus (built on the estate of the Dukes of Grafton, then owners of Euston Hall).

MOTOR-BUSES to *Brandon*, *Newmarket*, *Norwich*, *Bury St. Edmunds*, etc. — B 1110 leads N. for (22½ m.) *East Dereham* viâ (12½ m.) *Watton* (Crown, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.), and A 134 leads N.W. for (29½ m.) *Lynn*. Near Watton are *Wayland Wood* (2 m. S.), said to be the scene of the 'Babes in the Wood,' and *Griston House* (2 m. S.E.), supposed to be the residence of their wicked uncle.

94½ m. *Attleborough* (Griffin, R. & B. 10/6; Angel, similar charges) has a Norman and Perp. church, with a magnificent *Rood-screen of c. 1475 surmounted by mural paintings. — 100¼ m. **Wymondham** (pron. 'Windham'), a market town (5017 inhab.), has one of the finest **Churches* in Norfolk, originally belonging to the priory (afterwards abbey) of SS. Mary and Alban (1107). In 1349 the nave (mainly Norman) and N. aisle (Perp.) were assigned for the use of the parishioners, who added the W. tower about 1450. The E. tower and the original choir, of which only fragments remain, were retained by the monks. The *Market Cross* is a timber building of 1616. A recreation room occupies the 15th cent. *Chapel of St. Thomas Becket*. Robert Kett, the leader of the brief agrarian insurrection of 1549, was a tanner of Wymondham.

About 3½ m. W. is **Hingham**, with a 14th cent. church containing a bust (1919) of Abraham Lincoln. Hingham was the home of Robert Lincoln (d. about 1540), generally accepted as the earliest known ancestor of Abraham

Lincoln. Richard Lincoln of Swanton Morley (p. 602), buried in 1620 at Hingham, disinherited his son Edward, as a result of which his grandson Samuel emigrated from Hingham in 1637, to become the first American ancestor of the President. There was an Abraham Lincoln of Norwich (b. about 1685).

We cross the Yare and enter (109½ m.) **Norwich** (Rte. 71).

71. LONDON TO COLCHESTER, NORWICH, AND CROMER

ROAD, 137 m. To (9½ m.) *Woodford* viâ Tottenham and Walthamstow, see the *Blue Guide to London.* Thence follow A 1081 and A 12 to (18 m.) *Gallows Corner*, beyond Romford, where we turn l. The direct route viâ A 118 to Romford is to be avoided. — 33 m. **Chelmsford** (by-pass). — 55 m. **Colchester** (by-pass). — 69¼ m. *Washbrook* (r. for *Ipswich*). — A 45. 75½ m. *Claydon.* — A 140. 114 m. **Norwich.** — A 147. 137 m. **Cromer.** — MOTOR COACH from Victoria to *Norwich* in 6 hrs.; to *Cromer* in 7–7½ hrs.

RAILWAY from Liverpool St., 139 m. in 3½–4½ hrs.; to Norwich, 115 m. in 2½–3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 20¼ m. *Shenfield & Hutton*, junction for *Southend* (21 m.), and *Burnham* (23 m.). — 29¾ m. **Chelmsford.** — 38½ m. *Witham*, junction for *Braintree* (6¼ m.) and *Maldon* (5¾ m.). — 42¼ m. *Kelvedon*, junction for *Tollesbury* (8½ m.). — 46¾ m. *Mark's Tey*, junction for *Sudbury* (11¾ m.) and *Halstead* (9 m.). — 51¾ m. **Colchester**, junction for **Harwich** (18½ m.), for *Walton-on-the-Naze* (19¾ m.) viâ *Frinton* (18½ m.), and for *Clacton* (19 m.). — 59½ m. *Manningtree.* — 68¾ m. **Ipswich**, junction for *Felixstowe* (15¾ m.) and for the Yarmouth line (Rte. 72). — 80¼ m. *Stowmarket.* — 95 m. *Diss.* — 100½ m. *Tivetshall*, junction for *Bungay* (12¾ m.). — 104 m. *Forncett.* — 115 m. **Norwich** (Thorpe). — 123¾ m. *Wroxham*, junction for *Aylsham* (9 m.). — 131 m. *North Walsham*, junction for *Mundesley* (5¼ m.). — 139 m. **Cromer.** *Southend* is reached also direct from Fenchurch St. (36 m. in 1¼–1¾ hr.).

STEAMERS in summer from Tower Pier (daily exc. Fri.) to *Southend* in 3 hrs.; to *Clacton* in 5½ hrs.

This route runs diagonally across **Essex**, a county described by Norden in 1594 as "fatte, fruteful, and full of profitable things" and by George Gissing as "one of those quiet corners of flat homely England, where man and beast seem on good terms with each other." Except for the low lands on the Thames estuary and the E. coast, Essex is not flat, though nowhere hilly, and it includes some charming scenery of the rich, pastoral order. The royal forest that once covered the county is now reduced to Epping Forest, but it has left its traces in the free use of massive timberwork in many churches.

From London to (18 m.) *Gallows Corner*, where we turn left, we traverse the East End of London.

A 127, opposite, is the new road to Southend, to be avoided at holiday times. — 10 m. The *Langdon Hills* (378 ft.; r.) are a fine view-point for the Thames estuary. — 10½ m. *Laindon Church* (r.) has a unique 15th cent. priest's house of timber against its W. end. — 23 m. *Prittlewell* has a fine 13th cent. church and the refectory and prior's house of a 12th cent. Cluniac Priory (now a museum; adm. free weekdays, exc. Tues. in summer, 11–4.30 or 6, and 3–8 on Sun. in summer). It is the 'south end' of this old village that has grown into the famous seaside resort of (24 m.) **Southend-on-Sea** (*Palace*, R. & B. 18/, pens. from 25/6 or 8½ gs.; *Grand Pier*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 30/ or 10 gs. — At Westcliff: *West Cliff*, pens. 22/6–30/; *Queen's*, R. & B. 15/, pens. from 6 gs.; *Overcliff*, pens. from 22/6; *Grosvenor*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 24/; *New Palmeira*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.), with 120,093 inhab. Standing at the mouth of the Thames, with a pier 1½ m. long (Restaurant), Southend is largely patronised by excursionists from London. Its more select part is known as *Westcliff*.

To the E. of Southend the front extends past *Thorpe Bay* to (3½ m.) *Shoeburyness*, with a Norman church and an important gunnery school; to the

W. is *Leigh-on-Sea* (Grand, R. & B. 14/, pens. 21/). Farther on is (2 m.) *Hadleigh*, with a Norman church and a castle (1231), the subject of a famous painting by Constable.

Rochford, 4 m. N. of Southend, has a Tudor mansion rebuilt by Anne Boleyn's father, and a fine brick church tower (c. 1500). *Great Stambridge* church, 1½ m. E., partly pre-Conquest, was the scene of the marriage of Governor Winthrop, of Boston, and Mary Forth (1605); and *Ashingdon*, 2 m. N., is the probable site of the battle of Assandun, in which Edmund Ironside was defeated by Canute (1016).

22 m. *Brentwood* (White Hart, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs.). — 23 m. *Shenfield*, where the church contains a remarkable oak arcade, is the beginning of another road to Southend (A 128; 21½ m.) viâ (4½ m.) *Billericay*, with the Chantry House, where the Pilgrim Fathers assembled before their embarkation, and (15½ m.) *Rayleigh*, with a good example of a Norman castle-mound (N.T.). — The brick towers and massive timberwork in the village churches are reminders of the absence of building-stone and of the great forest that covered Essex in the Middle Ages. 25¼ m. *Mountnessing* church has huge timber struts supporting the tower. — 27 m. *Ingatestone* (Chase, pens. 22/6–24/6). The church contains tombs of the Petre family. — At (29 m.) *Margaretting*, the fine oak steeple and the 15th cent. Jesse window are noteworthy.

Blackmore, 4¾ m. W., has the finest of the timber church-towers of the forest, and the modernised Jericho House, a favourite resort of Henry VIII. *Stondon Massey*, 2½ m. farther, and 2½ m. from Ongar (see the *Blue Guide to London*), was the residence of William Byrd, 'father of musick,' in 1595–1623.

33 m. **Chelmsford** (*County*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 7 gs.), the county town of Essex (26,537 inhab.), became the see of a bishop in 1914. *St. Mary's*, now the *Cathedral*, was completed in 1424, but nearly the whole body of it collapsed in 1800 and had to be rebuilt. The chief features are the beautiful flint-work S. porch and the massive tower with its flèche spire (1749). In the N. wall of the chancel is a curious double or 'fan' arch (early 15th cent.). The Mildmay monuments (1557–71) are interesting.

The Museum (weekdays 10–5 or 8, Sun. in summer 2–5), in Oaklands Park at Moulsham, 1 m. S., contains Roman and other antiquities, and trophies of the Essex Regiment.

Motor-Buses to *Maldon*; *Ongar*; *Dunmow*; *Braintree* and *Halstead*; *Southend*; *Brentwood*; *Colchester*; etc.

From Chelmsford to Maldon and to Burnham-on-Crouch. — Beyond (5 m.) *Danbury* (Old Rodney, at Little Baddow, 1½ m. N., R. & B. 10/6), which has a pleasant sandy common and a church with three 13th cent. wooden effigies, the road forks. A 414 goes N.E. to (10 m.) **Maldon** (*Blue Boar*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *King's Head*, similar charges), a picturesque old port (6559 inhab.) on the Blackwater. The fine church (All Saints) has a triangular E.E. tower, surmounted by a hexagonal spire. Laurence Washington (see below), buried in the churchyard, is commemorated by a stained-glass window (1928). Brihtnoth, ealdorman of Essex, was here defeated by the Northmen in 991, in a battle described in an extant Anglo-Saxon poem. At *Langford*, 1½ m. N.W. of Heybridge, beyond the river, is the only church in England with a W. apse.

From the Danbury fork B 1010 leads S.E. At (9½ m.) *Purleigh* Laurence Washington, son of Laurence Washington of Brington and great-great-grandfather of George Washington, was rector in 1632–43. The church tower was restored as a Washington memorial with contributions from America. — 19 m. **Burnham-on-Crouch** (3395 inhab.; *White Hart*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Anchor*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6½ gs.), on the estuary of the Crouch, is a centre for yachting and oyster breeding. — *Southminster* (King's Head, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 17/6), a pretty village 2½ m. N., has a large Perp. church. *Bradwell* (Green Man Inn), 5 m. N. of Southminster, has a church with 14th cent. details. On the coast, 2 m. farther N.E., is the chapel of *St. Peter-on-the-Wall*, probably the actual structure erected by St. Cedd in the 7th cent. on the ruins of the Roman fort of Ithona.

From Chelmsford to Bury St. Edmunds, 41 m. (A 130, 131, 134). After 3½ m. due N. on A 130, we turn N.E. on A 131. At *Pleshey*, 2¾ m. N.W. of the fork, the village is enclosed in an earthen rampart, with a huge castle-mound on the S. — 11 m. *Braintree* (8912 inhab.; White Hart, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; Horn, similar charges), with metal works. *Black Notley*, 1¾ m. S.E., was the birthplace of John Ray (1628–1705), the naturalist, who is buried in the churchyard. — 17 m. *Halstead* (5878 inhab.) has artificial silk mills. To Colchester and Haverhill, see below. — 19¼ m. *Little Maplestead* (l.) has the latest (mainly early 14th cent.) and smallest of the four round churches of England (circular nave 29 ft. in diameter). — 25 m. **Sudbury** (7007 inhab.; *Four Swans*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.) has the three striking Perp. churches of *St. Gregory*, *All Saints*, and *St. Peter* and some half-timbered houses. It was the birthplace of Thomas Gainsborough (1727–88), who is commemorated by a statue by Mackennal (1913) in Market Hill. All three churches have notable woodwork, and the font-cover in St. Gregory's rivals that of Ufford. In the vestry of St. Gregory's is preserved the head of Simon of Sudbury, Archbp. of Canterbury in 1375–81 (beheaded by Wat Tyler). *Edwardstone*, 6 m. E., was the birthplace of John Winthrop (1588–1649), first Governor of Massachusetts, and his son John (1606–76), Governor of Connecticut, was born at *Groton*, 1 m. farther, a village that has given name to a famous American school. — 28 m. **Long Melford** (*Bull*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs., a fine old house) has a main street 2 m. long. Its late-Perp. **Church* contains monuments of the Cloptons and other rich clothmakers, and has a detached Lady Chapel. To Clare and Cambridge, see Rte. 68.

Lavenham (*Swan*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.), 5 m. N.E., like Sudbury and Melford, was a centre of the East Anglian clothmaking industry c. 1500. Nowadays it is the most picturesque town in Suffolk, with a lantern-like **Church* (1480–1530), built in friendly rivalry by the 14th Earl of Oxford and Thomas Spring, a wealthy clothier. Among the numerous fine timber-framed houses the 16th cent. *Guildhall*, with a corner-post representing the 15th Earl of Oxford, is notable. Ann and Jane Taylor (1782–1866 and 1783–1824), verse-writers for children, were natives of Lavenham. — 35¼ m. *Bradfield Combust* was the birthplace and burial-place of Arthur Young (1741–1820), agriculturist and traveller. — 41 m. *Bury St. Edmunds*, see Rte. 70.

39½ m. *Hatfield Peverel*, with a part-Norman church. *Terling Place*, 2 m. N., the home of Lord Rayleigh (1842–1919), was the scene of the experiments which won him the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1904. *Fairstead* church, 1 m. farther N., contains 13th cent. wall-paintings of the Life of Christ. — 42 m. *Witham* (4367 inhab.; Spread Eagle, an ancient house, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) is an ancient town with a fine 13–15th cent. church.

Silver End (Hotel, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 18/6), 4½ m. N., is a garden village with some remarkable modern cottages (mainly by Sir John Burnet and partners).

45½ m. *Kelvedon* was the birthplace of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (1834–92).

B 1023 runs S.E. to (3 m.) *Tiptree*, famous for its jam, (7 m.) the pretty village of *Tolleshunt D'Arcy*, and (9¼ m.) *Tollesbury*, with oyster-beds on the Blackwater. — At *Coggeshall*, 3 m. N. of Kelvedon, is *Paycocke's House (N.T.), a richly ornamented merchant's dwelling of c. 1500 (adm. Tues., Wed., & Fri. 10.30–12.30 & 2–4). On the way is *Little Coggeshall*, with remains of a Cistercian abbey (1140), perhaps the first brick building erected in England since Roman times.

Beyond (49½ m.) *Mark's Tey* (Windmill, at Copford, 1 m. S., R. & B. 12/6), where we join A 120, the Roman Stone Street, we enter Colchester through Lexden (see below).

55 m. **COLCHESTER,** an ancient site and garrison town as well as an agricultural centre, lies on the Colne. With 48,607 inhab., it is the largest town of Essex (outside the London area). The ancient oyster fisheries on the Colne are famous, and Colchester nurseries (roses) are noted.

Railway Station, 1 m. N. of the centre (motor-bus). *St. Botolph's*, S. of the town, for some trains to Brightlingsea, etc.

Hotels. Red Lion, T.H., R. & B. 14/, pens. 7 gs.; **Cups,** T.H., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; **George,** R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; all in High St.; **Fleece,** Head St., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6 gs., commercial.

Post Office, Head St.

Theatres. *Playhouse*, Rouch St.; *Hippodrome*, High St.

Motor-Buses from St. John St. to *Dedham* and *East Bergholt*; *Sudbury*; *Halstead*; *Chelmsford*; *Maldon*; *Harwich*; *Clacton*; *W. Mersea*; *Brightlingsea*; *Stoke-by-Nayland*; etc.

History. It is generally admitted that Colchester is the spot to which Cunobelin (or Cymbeline), the able ruler of the Trinobantes, moved his capital from Verulamium (St. Albans) c. A.D. 40. The Emp. Claudius captured it in A.D. 44 and established the *Colonia Camulodunum*, the first Roman colony in Britain. In A.D. 62 this was stormed by Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. The Anglo-Saxon name for the town was *Colneceaster*. Its medieval woollen industry was greatly stimulated by an influx of Flemish and Dutch refugees in 1570. In the Civil War the town stood out for the Royalists and was captured by Fairfax after a siege of eleven weeks. The house afterwards occupied by Fairfax as headquarters near the East Bridge is known as 'Siege House.' — The opening of the oyster fishing is celebrated by an 'Oyster Feast' on Oct. 20th.

The ***City Walls** still form a rectangle nearly 2 m. in extent, and are best seen on the S. and W. sides.

The wall, probably begun in the time of Vespasian, though afterwards strengthened and extended, seems to have been over 20 ft. high, and some parts are still over 10 ft. The W. section includes the ruined *Balkerne Gate* and a small postern (probably medieval) near St. Mary's.

We turn N. by Head St. to reach the HIGH STREET, which runs W. and E. To the left is the *Town Hall* (1898–1902). On the left, farther on, is the entrance to the park surrounding the CASTLE, a Norman building constructed in part of Roman materials (adm. free 10–4 or 6, Sun. 2.30–5).

The massive keep (164 ft. by 126 ft.), with walls 12 ft. thick, is double the size of the White Tower at London. It contains a *Museum* notable for an exceptionally fine collection of late Celtic and *Roman antiquities. The *Castle Park* includes a section of the Roman wall and affords a pleasant view of the Colne valley. An obelisk on the N. side of the castle marks the spot where Lucas and Lisle, the Royalist defenders of the town, were shot by Fairfax in 1648. Adjoining the park is *Holly Trees*, a mansion of 1718, now containing a good collection of 'bygones' (adm. as for Castle).

Queen St., nearly opposite Holly Trees, leads to the ruined church of *St. Botolph's Priory* (weekdays 9 or 9.30 to 4, 6, or 8; 3*d*.), an Augustinian foundation of c. 1095 built of Roman brick. The arcaded W. front has three portals, the fine one in the centre receding in five orders. By Osborne St. and Stanwell St. we reach St. John's Green, with *St. John's Abbey Gateway* (Perp., c. 1415; restored), the stately relic of a Benedictine house. — We may now regain the centre of the town, crossing the line of wall by Scheregate steps. To the right is *Holy Trinity Church* (Trinity St.), with a Saxon tower built of Roman brick. A plaque marks the house, opposite, where John Wilbye, the composer, died in 1614; the fine old house next door was the birthplace of Dr. John Gilberd (1544–1603), 'father of electrical science.' In West Stockwell St., N. of High St., are the tumbledown Dec. church of *St. Martin* and many fine old houses, including one occupied by Ann and Jane Taylor (see p. 593).

About 2 m. W. is *Lexden*, possibly the site of Cymbeline's capital. The earthworks effectually bottle up the peninsula between the Colne and the small stream known as the Roman River. Foundations of the original camp of Claudius and of a Romano-British temple have been excavated between Lexden and the railway station. — About 6 m. S.W. (3 m. from Tiptree) is the manorial *Layer Marney Hall* (c. 1525; no adm.), the entrance tower of which is interesting as "an example of the introduction of Renaissance ornament in the structure of an otherwise Gothic building" (probably due to Italian craftsmen).

On the N.E. bank of the Colne estuary, below Colchester, are (4½ m.) *Wivenhoe*, with notable parget work in a street S. of the church, and (10 m.) *Brightlingsea* (Swan, R. & B. 10/, pens. 6 gs.), both places being oyster-fishing and yacht-building centres. Opposite Brightlingsea, between the estuaries of the Colne and Blackwater, is the island of *Mersea*, with the bathing-resort of *West Mersea* (2067 inhab.; Victory, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7½ gs.), 9 m. from Colchester.

FROM COLCHESTER TO CLACTON AND WALTON. A 133 leads E. to (10 m.) *Weeley* and then S.E. to (16 m.) **Clacton-on-Sea** (*Beaumont Hall*, R. & B. from 21/, pens. 7–12 gs.; *Royal*, *Grosvenor Court*, pens. 6–10 gs.; *Hadleigh*, pens. 5–9 gs.; *Glengariff*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 6–8 gs. Unlic.: *Oulton Hall*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–8 gs.; *Clifton Lodge*, pens. 4½–7½ gs.; and many others), one of the most popular seaside resorts (15,851 inhab.) in Essex, with a Norman church, good sands, a pier, an entertainment pavilion, and a golf course. To the E. and W. are the adjoining resorts of *Holland-on-Sea* and *Jaywick*, with a large holiday camp. About 4½ m. W. are the picturesque 16th cent. remains of *St. Osyth's Priory*, where Osyth, Queen of the East Saxons, was murdered by the Danes c. 870.

From Weeley (see above) B 1033 leads viâ *Thorpe-le-Soken* to (17 m.) Frinton and (17½ m.) Walton. Lord Byng (1862–1935) died at Thorpe Hall and is buried in *Beaumont* church, 1½ m. N. — **Frinton-on-Sea** (*Grand*, R. & B. 17/6, pens. from 25/ or 8 gs., open always; *Esplanade*, pens. 30/–2 gs.; *Gables*, unlic., pens. 10 gs., summer only) is a fashionable and quiet bathing and golfing resort (2196 inhab.). — **Walton-on-the-Naze** (*Barker's Marine*, 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; *Pier*, *Royal Albion*, R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 7–8 gs.), another seaside and golfing resort (3066 inhab.), lies near the headland called the *Naze*.

From Colchester to Haverhill, 28½ m. From Lexden A 132 ascends the pleasant *Colne Valley viâ (10 m.) *Earls Colne* to (13½ m.) *Halstead* (see above). — 17 m. *Sible Hedingham* stands opposite *Castle Hedingham* (Hedingham, unlic., R. & B. 10/6), with a massive Norman keep (c. 1100) still used as a residence. The charming village of *Finchingfield* is 7 m. W. At (25½ m.) *Baythorn End* we join the road from Clare to Haverhill (see Rte. 68).

From Colchester to Harwich, 19 m. (A 135). — 9¼ m. *Manningtree* (White Hart, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 22/, a fine old house), on the estuary of the Stour, is a gateway to the 'Constable Country.' — 17½ m. *Dovercourt* (Cliff, T.H., R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 5½ gs.; Alexandra, R. & B. from 10/6, pens. 5 gs.), the prettily situated S.W. suburb of Harwich, is frequented by sea-bathers. — 19 m. **Harwich** is a rather sleepy seaport and naval base (12,700 inhab.) on the broad estuary of the Stour and the Orwell. Nelson put up on several occasions at the Three Cups inn. *Parkeston Quay* (Great Eastern, R. & B. 12/6), the starting-point of the steamers to The Hook of Holland, is 1 m. N. of Dovercourt.

Ferry steamers (no cars) ply across Harwich Harbour to *Shotley* and to *Felixstowe Pier* (2 m. from Felixstowe).

A 12 leads N.E. from Colchester and about (61½ m.) *Stratford St. Mary* enters the Constable Country, the pleasant pastoral and wooded region watered by the winding Stour.

John Constable (1776–1837), the painter, was born at *East Bergholt* in Suffolk (house no longer extant), 3 m. E., and he has immortalised the whole district in his paintings. "I associate," he writes, "my careless boyhood with all that lies on the banks of the Stour; those scenes made me a painter." Among his favourite subjects were the water-mills of *Stratford St. Mary*; **Flatford Mill* (no adm.), 1½ m. S. of Bergholt (presented, with *Willy Lott's Cottage*, to the nation in 1928, as an artists' hostel and studios); the church tower of *Dedham* (Sun, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 4½ gs.), 1¼ m. E. of Stratford; and the fine 15th cent. tower of *Stoke-by-Nayland* church, 4 m. W. of Stratford. According to local legend, the church (15–16th cent.) of East Bergholt was deprived of its steeple by the devil, and so its bells are hung in a kind of wooden cage in the churchyard. — *Nayland*, on the Stour, 1½ m. S. of Stoke, preserves some painted panels from a 15th cent. rood-screen.

At 64¼ m. B 1070 leads l. in 5 m. to *Hadleigh* (White Lion, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 16/6), an old centre of the woollen trade (2952 inhab.), with a large church (late 14th cent.) and a fine gateway known as the Deanery Tower (1495). Thos. Woolner (1825–92), sculptor and pre-Raphaelite, was born here.

The villages of *Kersey* and *Lindsey* (2 and 3½ m. N.W. of Hadleigh) are supposed to have given name to the fabrics known as kerseymere and linsey-woolsey. The former has an interesting 14th cent. church; the latter a medieval chapel (½ m.; adm. 3*d.* weekdays). — The church of *Boxford*, 4 m. S.W. of Hadleigh, has a late-Dec. wooden porch; *Little Wenham Hall*, 5 m. S.E. of Hadleigh and 1½ m. N. of Capel St. Mary on the main road, is the earliest example in England of Flemish brickwork (c. 1250; adm. Wed. 2–4).

At (69¼ m.) *Washbrook* we diverge l. from A 12 (which goes on to Ipswich; Rte. 72), and farther on we cross the Gipping to join A 140 at (75½ m.) *Claydon*, leaving the Stowmarket road on the left. — At 82 m. we pass between *Earl Stonham* (l.) and *Stonham Aspall* (r.), both with good Perp. churches, typical of the fine village churches of the district. On the former airfield of *Mendlesham* (86½ m.; l.) is a memorial to the U.S.A.A.F. (34th Group). — In the church of (90½ m.) *Yaxley* is a curious 'sexton's wheel' (one of the only two in England, comp. below), supposed to have some connection with penance.

Eye (*White Lion*, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 98/), 1½ m. E., is an attractive little town with slight remains of a Norman castle. The spacious Perp. church, with notable flint-work, preserves a richly painted rood screen.

Crossing the Waveney, we enter Norfolk at (94 m.) *Scole* (Scole Hotel, R. & B. 11/, pens. 6 gs.), an important road-junction, where the Bury–Yarmouth road (A 143) crosses ours. The hotel, formerly the White Hart, is a stately building of 1655. At *Diss* (3422 inhab.; King's Head, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 21/ or 6 gs.), 2½ m. W., are a Dec. and Perp. church and the pretty pool known as *Diss Mere*. The poet John Skelton (d. 1529) was parson here from 1498.

Hoxne, 2 m. E. of Scole, is the traditional scene of the death of St. Edmund in battle with the Danes (c. 870). *South Lopham*, 4½ m. W. of Diss, has one of the best Norman towers in Norfolk (c. 1110). — To *Lowestoft*, see Rte. 72.

At 103 m. is the round-towered church of *Long Stratton*, containing a 'sexton's wheel' (comp. above). — In the Perp. church of *Swardeston*, 1½ m. N.W. of (109 m.) *Swainsthorpe*, is a memorial to Edith Cavell, a native of the place.

114 m. **NORWICH** (126,207 inhab.), the capital of Norfolk, famous for its beautiful Norman cathedral, contains many other churches and buildings of interest and a great quantity of old houses. The plan of the ancient city is extremely irregular, and it posseses neither a main street nor a central square. It is situated on the Wensum, close to its confluence with the Yare.

Railway Stations. *Thorpe* (D 7; Rfmts.), for the main line; *City* (A 3), for the line to Melton Constable and Lynn.

Hotels. **Maid's Head** (B 5), Wensum St., R. & B. 16/6, pens. 7½ gs.; **Royal** (C 5), Bank Plain, R. & B. 15/6; **Bell** (D 5), T.H., Orford Hill, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Annesley**, unlic., Newmarket Rd., R. & B. 14/, pens. 5 gs.; **Castle** (C 5), Castle Meadow, R. & B. 12/6. — At Thorpe, on the river 1 m. E.: **St. Lucia**, unlic., R. & B. 12/9, pens. 4½ gs.; **Town House**, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 5 gs.

Restaurants. *Curat House*, Haymarket, a fine 16th cent. house; *London House*, London St.; *Princes*, Market Place; *County*, Davey Place (off The Walk); *Deacon*, St. Stephen's St. (D 4); *Purdy's* (café), Tombland.

Post Office (C 5), Prince of Wales Rd. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Bridewell Alley (C 5).

Motor-Buses from Thorpe Station (local); from Surrey St. (C 4) to *Yarmouth* direct or viâ Wroxham and Potter Heigham (for the Broads); to North Walsham and *Mundesley*; to Aylsham, *Cromer*, and *Sheringham*; to Bungay and *Halesworth*; to

Diss; to Wymondham and *Attleborough*; to Eye and *Ipswich*; to Hingham and *Watton*; to Beccles and *Lowestoft*; to *Bury St. Edmunds*; to Fakenham and *Hunstanton*; to Dereham, Swaffham, and *Lynn*; etc.

Theatres. *Royal* (D 4), Theatre St.; *Maddermarket*, see below; *Hippodrome* (C 4; varieties), St. Giles St. — DANCING at *Samson and Hercules*, Tombland. — GOLF COURSES at Hellesdon, 2 m. N.W.; Eaton, 2 m. S.W.; and Earlham, 1½ m. W. — BOATS on the Yare at Thorpe, 1 m. E.

History. There is no evidence that Norwich was a place of any importance before the Anglo-Saxon period (comp. Caister St. Edmund, p. 602), and its history as a royal borough begins in the first half of the 10th century. In 1004 it was destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, but at the time of the Conquest it was one of the largest boroughs in the kingdom. In 1094 it became a bishop's see. An influx of Flemish weavers, beginning c. 1336, brought great prosperity to the city, which became the centre of the worsted trade. In 1549 it witnessed the peasants' insurrection led by Robert Kett. Sporadic air-raids throughout the Second World War culminated in a series of heavy and destructive attacks in 1942. — Norwich is still noted for its silk crapes, but its chief manufactures now are boots and shoes, mustard and starch (Colman's Works), ornamental ironware, and beer. Its nursery gardens are extensive, and the rearing of canaries is a characteristic minor industry. — The 'Norwich Mercury' (1714) is said to be the oldest English newspaper still appearing under its original name. — Among eminent natives, besides those mentioned below, are Robert Greene (1560–92), poet and dramatist, Harriet Martineau (1802–76) and Elizabeth Fry (1780–1845). The 'Norwich School' of landscape painters was founded by John Crome in the early 19th century.

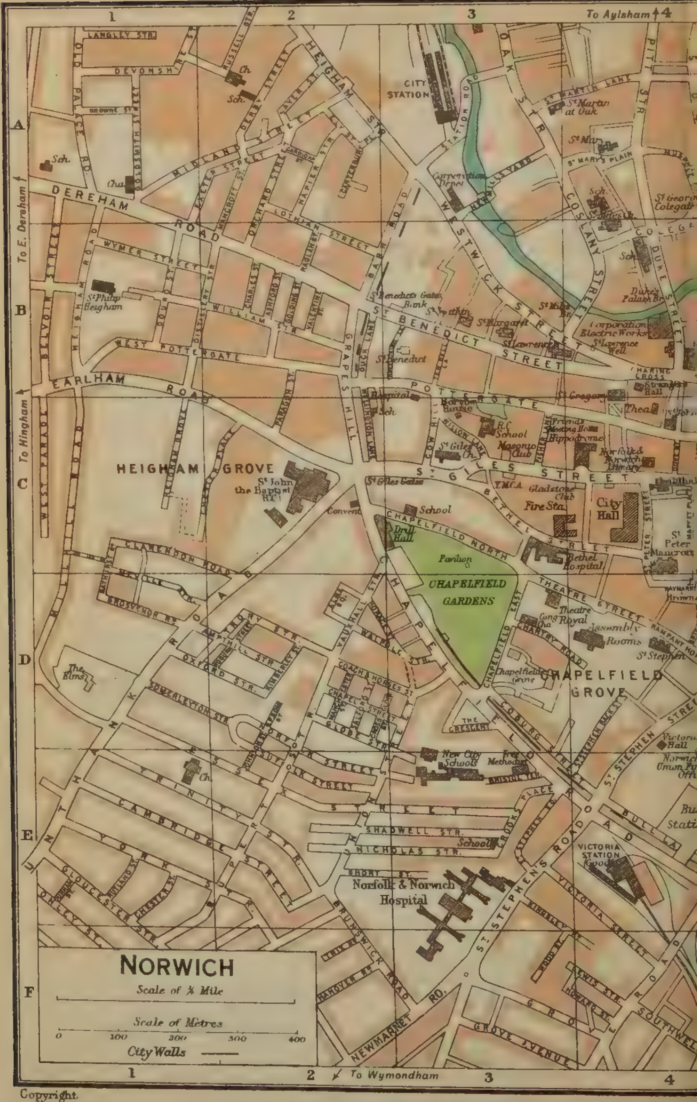
Perhaps the chief focus of traffic is Orford Hill (D 4, 5), an open space beneath the ***Castle** (C 5), a huge Norman keep on a lofty mound, erected c. 1130 by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, but refaced in 1834–39. It served as the county prison for over five centuries, but since 1894 it has accommodated the CASTLE MUSEUM (open 10–5 or 6, Sun. 2.30–5; adm. free, Tues. & Fri. 3*d.*; to battlements and dungeons 1/).

The collections of local antiquities, including the Iron Age hoard of gold and coins unearthed at Snettisham in 1948, and the dioramas of Norfolk scenery, are unusually interesting. The pictures include good examples of Crome, Cotman, Stannard, Stark, Vincent, and other masters of the Norwich School. The battlements command a striking view. A tablet on the outside wall commemorates the execution of Robert Kett in 1549 near this spot.

In St. Andrew's Plain, farther N., is **St. Andrew's Hall** (B 5; adm. free weekdays), once the nave of a Dominican church of c. 1460.

The Hall, with its fine late-Perp. and Dec. windows, is hung with portraits of Norfolk men by Beechey (Nelson), Gainsborough, Hoppner (William Windham), Opie, Herkomer (J. J. Colman), and others. The Norwich Triennial Musical Festivals are held here (next in June, 1951). The chancel, now called *Blackfriars Hall*, served as a Dutch church from the 16th to the mid-19th century.

St. Andrew's Church, almost opposite, where John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, was curate, contains the tombs of Sir John Suckling's mother and other ancestors of the poet. *Suckling House*, adjoining, is a fine 16th cent. town house (open weekdays on request). Behind the church is the *Bridewell* (now a museum of local industries), a flint-faced house


NORWICH
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
City Walls
To Aylsham
To E. Dereham
To Hingham
To Wymondham
1
2
3
4
A
B
C
D
E
F
LANGLEY STR.
DEVONSHIRE ST.
RUSSELL STR.
OLD PALACE RD.
BROWNE ST.
GOLDSMITH STREET
MIDLAND ST.
DERBY STREET
HEIGHAM STREET
CITY STATION
STATION ROAD
OAK STR.
St. MARTIN LANE
St. Martin at Oak
St. Mary
St. MARY'S PLAIN
PITT STR.
St. George Colegate
COLEGATE
DUKE STREET
Duke's Palace Br.
COSLANY STREET
Corporation Depot
WESTWICK STREET
DEREHAM ROAD
WYMER STREET
St. Philip Heigham
WILLIAM STR.
WEST POTTERGATE
EARLHAM ROAD
LOTHIAN STREET
BARN ROAD
St. Benedict's Gates
St. BENEDICT STREET
St. Benedict
St. Margaret
St. Lawrence
Corporation Electric Works
St. Lawrence Well
CHARING CROSS
Strangers' Hall
St. Gregory
Theatre
POTTERGATE
GRAPES HILL
Hospital
Sch.
R.C. School
Masonic Club
Friends' Meeting House
Hippodrome
Norfolk & Norwich Library
St. Giles Ch.
St. GILES STREET
St. Giles Gates
Y.M.C.A.
Gladstone Club
Fire Sta.
City Hall
St. Peter Mancroft
HEIGHAM GROVE
St. John the Baptist R.C.
Convent
School
Drill Hall
BETHEL STREET
Bethel Hospital
CHAPELFIELD NORTH
Pavilion
CHAPELFIELD GARDENS
CHAPELFIELD EAST
THEATRE STREET
Theatre Royal
Assembly Rooms
Cong. Cha.
CHANTRY ROAD
St. Stephen
CHAPELFIELD GROVE
Chapelfield Grove
THE CRESCENT
COBURG STREET
ST. STEPHEN STREET
Victoria Hall
Norwich Union Fire Office
Bus Station
CLARENDON ROAD
GROSVENOR RD.
UNTHANK ROAD
The Elms
AMPTHILL STR.
OXFORD STR.
KIMBERLEY ST.
SOMERLEYTON STR.
VAUXHALL STR.
CHAPEL FIELD
COACH & HORSES ST.
CHAPEL STREET
GLOBE STR.
ESSEX STREET
SUFFOLK STREET
New City Schools
Free Methodist
BRISTOL TER.
CROOKS PLACE
TRINITY STR.
CAMBRIDGE STR.
Ch.
SHADWELL STR.
NICHOLAS STR.
School
SHORT ST.
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital
ST. STEPHENS ROAD
VICTORIA STATION Goods
VICTORIA STREET
BULL LA.
YORK STR.
GLOUCESTER STR.
CHESTER ST.
RUTLAND ST.
ONLEY ST.
BRUNSWICK ROAD
HANOVER RD.
NEWMARKET RD.
GROVE AVENUE
GROVE ROAD
KINGSLEY RD.
LEWIS STR.
HOWARD ST.
SOUTHWELL RD.

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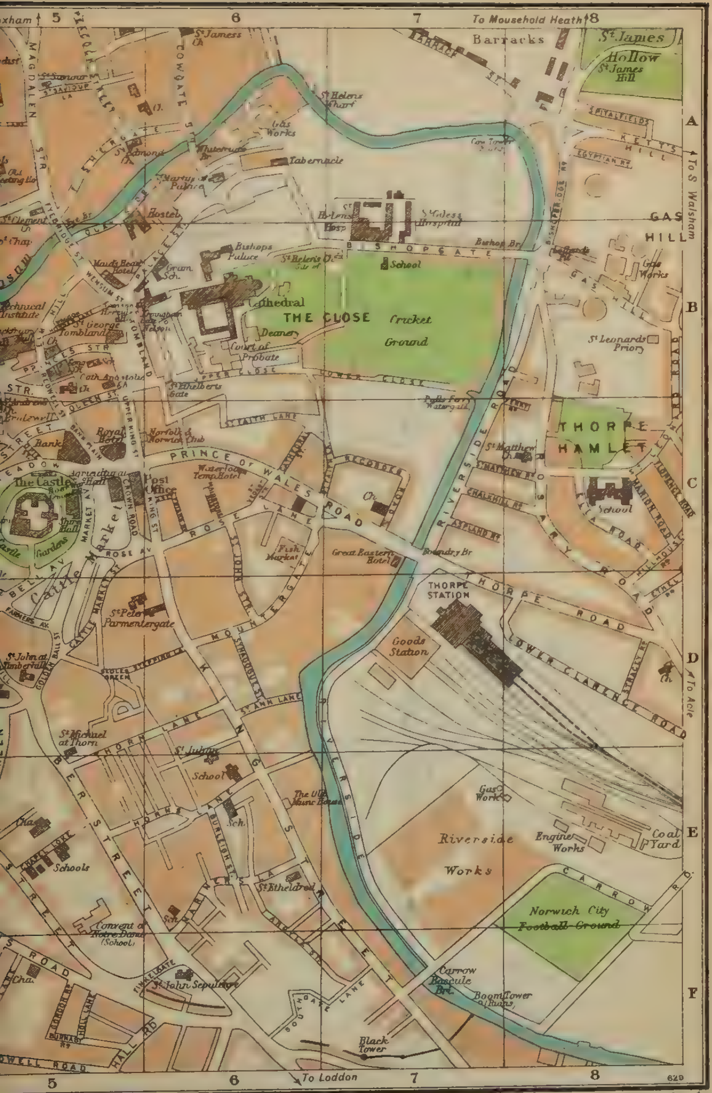
To Mousehold Heath
5
6
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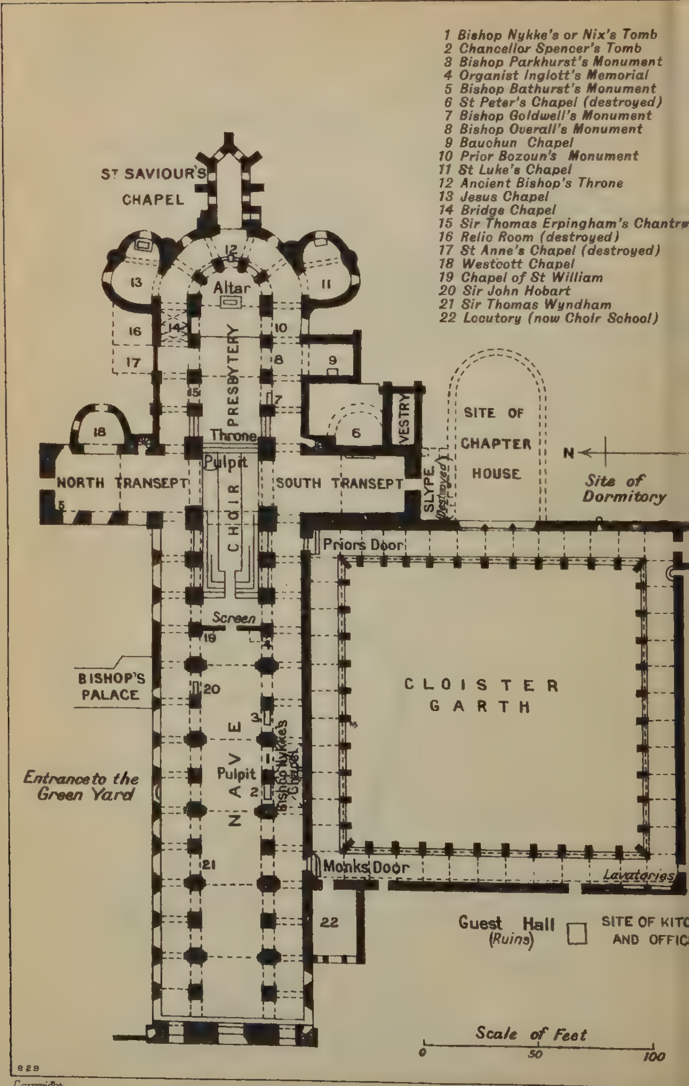
D
E
F
St. James Ch.
Barracks
St. James Hollow
St. James Hill
Cowgate St.
Magdalen Str.
St. Saviour
St. Saviour La.
St. Helens Wharf
Gas Works
Tabernacle
Spitalfields
Kett's Hill
Egyptian Rd.
To N. Walsham
Cow Tower
Martyrs Palace
Hostel
St. Clement
St. Helens Hosp.
St. Giles Hospital
Bishopsgate
Bishop Br.
Bishops Palace
Gram. Sch.
St. Helen's Ch.
School
Gas Hill
Gas Works
Cathedral
THE CLOSE
Cricket Ground
Deanery
Court of Probate
Technical Institute
St. George Tombland
Tombland
Wensum St.
Maids Head Hotel
Princes Str.
Cath. Apostolic
Upper Close
Lower Close
St. Ethelberts Gate
St. Leonards Priory
Pulls Ferry Watergate
Riverside Road
St. Matthew Ch.
THORPE HAMLET
School
Royal Hotel
Bank
Norfolk & Norwich Club
Prince of Wales Road
Recorder Road
Waterloo Temp. Hotel
Post Office
The Castle
Agricultural Hall
Shire Hall
Castle Gardens
Market
Cattle Market
Rose Lane
Rose Av.
Fish Market
Great Eastern Hotel
Foundry Br.
Chalk Hill Rd.
Aspland Rd.
St. Matthew Rd.
Thorpe Road
THORPE STATION
Goods Station
Lower Clarence Road
Stracey Rd.
To Acle
Ch.
St. Peter Parmentergate
Mountergate
St. John at Timberhill
Golden Ball St.
Scoles Green
St. Ann Lane
Synagogue St.
King St.
St. Michael at Thorn
Thorn Lane
St. Julian
School
Sch.
The Old Music House
Riverside
Gas Works
Riverside Works
Engine Works
Coal Yard
Ber Street
Schools
Convent of Notre Dame (School)
St. Etheldred
Carrow Road
Norwich City Football Ground
Carrow Bascule Br.
Boom Tower (Ruins)
Black Tower
Southgate Lane
St. John Sepulchre
Hall Rd.
Bracondale
To Loddon
629

John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. Edinburgh

NORWICH CATHEDRAL



1 Bishop Nykke's or Nix's Tomb
2 Chancellor Spencer's Tomb
3 Bishop Parkhurst's Monument
4 Organist Inglott's Memorial
5 Bishop Bathurst's Monument
6 St Peter's Chapel (destroyed)
7 Bishop Goldwell's Monument
8 Bishop Overall's Monument
9 Bauchun Chapel
10 Prior Bozoun's Monument
11 St Luke's Chapel
12 Ancient Bishop's Throne
13 Jesus Chapel
14 Bridge Chapel
15 Sir Thomas Erpingham's Chantr
16 Relic Room (destroyed)
17 St Anne's Chapel (destroyed)
18 Westcott Chapel
19 Chapel of St William
20 Sir John Hobart
21 Sir Thomas Wyndham
22 Locutory (now Choir School)

ST SAVIOUR'S CHAPEL
Altar
PRESBYTERY
Throne
Pulpit
CHOIR
NORTH TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
VESTRY
SITE OF CHAPTER HOUSE
SLYPE (Destroyed)
N
Site of Dormitory
Priors Door
CLOISTER GARTH
Screen
BISHOP'S PALACE
NAVE
Pulpit
Bishop Nykke's Chapel
Entrance to the Green Yard
Monks Door
Lavatories
Guest Hall (Ruins)
SITE OF KITC AND OFFIC
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100
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built by Wm. Appleyard, first mayor of Norwich, in 1403 (adm. free weekdays 10–1, 2–5).

To the E. is the former church of *St. Peter Hungate*, with old stained glass, now containing a Museum of Church Art (adm. free weekdays 10–1, 2–5). Thence *ELM HILL, a picturesque old byway, descends to Wensum St. To the right is Tombland, a broad open space, from which we enter the cathedral precincts either by the *Erpingham Gate* (1420) or by *St. Ethelbert's Gate* (c. 1300; parapet modern).

The ***Cathedral** (B 6; *Holy Trinity*) is a majestic, mainly Norman, structure, with a soaring spire. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 5, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.30, & 7.

HISTORY. The see of E. Anglia, established at Dunwich c. 630 by Felix of Burgundy, was merged in that of Elmham in 956, and transferred to Thetford in 1075, and it was not till 1094 that it was permanently fixed at Norwich by Bp. Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119), who laid the foundations of Norwich Cathedral in 1096 and lived to complete the choir, transepts, E. end of nave, and lower stage of the tower. Bp. Eborard, his successor, finished the long nave (c. 1145). In 1272 the townsfolk rose against the cathedral clergy and burnt the interior fittings and most of the domestic buildings. The clerestory of the choir was rebuilt in the Dec. style by Bp. Percy (1355–69). Bp. Alnwick (1426–36) altered the W. front and completed the cloisters (begun 130 years earlier). The present spire and the stone vault of nave and choir were built by Bp. Lyhart (1446–72) and Bp. Goldwell (1472–99). The cathedral, which suffered considerably at the hands of the Puritans, was repaired after the Restoration, and in 1930–32 the new E. chapel was added.

Exterior. The most striking features are the apsidal E. end (with its beautiful flying buttresses), the Norman arcading on the E. wall of the S. transept, and the Norman **Tower* (ascent at 11 & 3, 1/), surmounted by a 15th cent. spire (313 ft.), excelled in height by that of Salisbury alone. The pinnacles, contemporary with the spire, are unsymmetrically placed. The large Perp. window in the W. front is flanked by Norman turrets.

Interior. In plan and structure the cathedral is still practically identical with Losinga's building. Viewing the finely proportioned church from the W. door, the eye is at once arrested by the majesty of the continuous lierne-vaulted roof of the 15th cent. (elaborate bosses). The NAVE consists of 14 bays, supported by massive Norman columns. The arches of the triforium are (most unusually) the same size as those of the main arcade. The clerestory, set back within a wall-passage, has Norman lights. The circular opening in the central part of the roof was used for letting down a thurible or censer. The AISLES also are Norman. Two bays of the S. aisle (beside the pulpit) were converted into a Perp. chantry by Bp. Nykke (d. 1535). The *Monks' Door* and the Dec. **Prior's Door* lead from the S. aisle to the cloisters. — The lower part of the *Organ Screen* was put up by Bp. Lyhart, the heavy upper part was added in 1833. A little to the W. was the Chapel of St. William of Norwich, a boy said to have been crucified by the Jews in the 12th century. The two E. bays of the nave are included in the ritual choir and contain the fine 15th cent. *Stalls*, with their curious misericords. The lower stage of the

Central Tower is Losinga's work, the upper stories are Norman of later date. — The Transepts resemble the nave. Off the N. arm is an apsidal chapel (Pl. 18) with 15th cent. stained glass from the Deanery. The monument to Bp. Bathurst (d. 1837; Pl. 5), in the N. transept, is by Chantrey.

The *Choir, beginning W. of the central tower, terminates on the E. in a semicircular apse, with ambulatory and radiating chapels, a French arrangement very unusual in English churches. The *Presbytery*, to the E. of the central tower, has been considerably altered, though the Norman ground plan remains unchanged. The early 15th cent. lectern, with a pelican instead of the usual eagle, is notable. The ivory Dean's Chair (1514) beside the altar perhaps belonged originally to the Abp. of Bavaria. The beautiful clerestory was re-erected after 1362 in a style transitional between Dec. and Perp.; the stone vaulting was added between 1472 and 1499; and at the same time the main arches were redesigned in the current style. In the S. aisle of the presbytery is the tomb of Bp. Goldwell (d. 1499; Pl. 7), beyond which is a painted *Retable, a masterpiece of the East Anglian School, probably presented as a thank-offering for the suppression of the peasant revolt of 1381. Bp. Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119) was buried before the high altar, and the top slab of a new monument erected to him in 1682 is let into the pavement. On the N. side is the chantry of Sir Thomas Erpingham (d. 1428; Pl. 15), the "good old knight" of 'Henry V' (iv. 2). At the E. end of the choir-aisles are the *Jesus Chapel* (N.; Pl. 13) and *St. Luke's Chapel* (S.; Pl. 11), each curiously formed of two segments of circles. At the E. end is *St. Saviour's Chapel*, erected in 1930–32 as a War Memorial. This is entered by two fine E.E. arches, a relic of the Lady Chapel erected by Bp. Walter de Suffield (d. 1257), which in its turn replaced a trefoil-shaped Norman chapel. The S. choir-aisle is adjoined by the *Bauchun Chapel* (now the Consistory Court), founded in 1330, and vaulted in 1450 (notable bosses). The so-called *Bridge Chapel* in the N. aisle was probably used for the exhibition of relics. The vault above it has paintings of 1275. The bishop's *Eastern Throne* (in the Byzantine position behind the altar) is unique in England.

In May, 1919, the body of Nurse Edith Cavell (put to death by the Germans in 1915) was brought from Brussels and interred just E. of St. Luke's Chapel. A bust in Tombland commemorates her heroism.

The *Cloisters, the only two-storied monastic cloister in England, were rebuilt in 1297–1425. The *Vault-bosses, a very remarkable series, have been cleaned and repainted. At the S.W. corner are the Monks' Lavatories and on the E. side is the beautiful Dec. entrance of the vanished Chapter House. Ruins of the Infirmary and Refectory (S. side) and Guest Hall (N. side) may be seen from the Close. — On the N. side of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace*, entered from Palace St. by an imposing gateway of c. 1430. — To the N.E. of the Erpingham Gate is the *Grammar School* (B 6), including the Chapel of St. John (c. 1316). Among its famous pupils were Lord Nelson (a statue of whom stands near the gate) and Rajah Brooke of Sarawak

(1803–68). 'Old Crome' was for a time drawing master here. — The Upper Close, running E. from St. Ethelbert's Gate, is continued by the Lower Close, leading to *Pull's Ferry* (B, C 7), the picturesque old water-gate of the cathedral precincts (restored 1948; no ferry).

Beyond the Bishop's Palace is *Cotman House*, the house of J. S. Cotman, and farther on, in Bishopgate, is the *Great Hospital* (adm. on application), incorporating the 15th cent. church of *St. Helen* (A, B 7) which is now divided into wards; attached to it is *St. Giles's Hospital*, an almshouse founded in 1249 by Bp. Suffield (quaint cloisters). — The 13th cent. *Bishop Bridge* (B 8), at the foot of Bishopgate, is one of the oldest bridges in England still used for traffic. To the left is the brick *Cow Tower*, where the cathedral authorities collected river-tolls.

In Tombland we may note the quaint figures (1549) on the Samson and Hercules House, and the house of Augustine Stewart, a 16th cent. mayor. Thence we return viâ Princes St. and St. Andrew St. to Charing Cross, where stands the *Strangers' Hall* (B 4; open weekdays 10–1, 2–5; adm. free, Tues. & Fri. 6*d*.), an excellent example of a merchant's house of the 15th cent., once used also as the lodgings of the assize judge. It is now occupied by an interesting 'Folk Museum' and includes a fine 18th cent. bedroom. Between Charing Cross and Pottergate is *St. Gregory's Church* (B, C 4), a Perp. edifice of flint masonry. Behind the Strangers' Hall, in St. John's Alley, is the *Maddermarket Theatre*, an 18th cent. building reconstructed by Nugent Monck as an Elizabethan theatre with an 'apron' stage, where the Norwich Players give performances of Shakespeare and other classics. From Pottergate we proceed viâ Dove St. to the MARKET PLACE, with the 15th cent. *Guildhall* (C 4; adm. 10–1, 2.30–4.30; Sat. 10–12; closed Sun.), the council chamber of which preserves its Tudor fittings and contains some relics of Nelson. On the W. is the dignified CITY HALL (C 4), by C. H. James and S. Rowland Pierce (1938), decorated with bronze figures by A. Hardiman. The city regalia is famous (adm. Thurs. 2.30–4.30, Sat. 10–12). Beyond is the church of ***St. Peter Mancroft** (C 4), an admirable Perp. structure dating from 1430–55, with a fine tower and famous bells.

The light and lofty arches of the arcade, the arrangement of the clerestory, and the rich open roof are all very characteristic of Norfolk Perpendicular. The font-canopy is notable and there is some good old glass in the E. window. The sacristy contains the admirable church plate and illuminated MSS. (13–14th cent.). In the chancel is a memorial tablet to Sir Thomas Browne (1605–82), author of the 'Religio Medici' and of 'Urn Burial', who is buried here. Outside the church is a statue of Browne, who lived from 1637 to his death in a house near the old-world Lamb Inn Yard, almost opposite.

Bethel St. (C 3, 4) leads N.W. from St. Peter Mancroft to Willow Lane, with the house in which George Borrow (1803–81) spent his youth. Close by, in St. Giles St., is the church of *St. Giles* (C 3), with tall tower and tower-arch (15th cent.). In Theatre St. (D 4) are the *Assembly Rooms* (to be opened as an art gallery in 1951), the finest of the many outstanding mid-18th cent. buildings in Norwich, built by Thos. Ivory.

In Colegate (B 4), on the N. bank of the Wensum, are two fine old Nonconformist chapels: the Congregational *Old Meeting* (1693), and the Unitarian *Octagon Chapel* (1756; by Ivory). The painter John Crome (1786–1821; 'Old Crome') is buried in the church of *St. George-at-Colegate* (A 4). In St. Mary's Plain is an old thatched house, part of a 15th cent. merchant's dwelling, and there are many other remarkable old houses in the district (Calvert St., Coslany St., and Oak St.—note Nos. 98–108). The church of *St. Mary-at-Coslany* (A 4) has a very ancient round tower; that of *St. Michael-at-Coslany* or *St. Miles* (B 4) is noted for its exterior flushwork.

The best view of Norwich (eloquently described in chap. xiv of 'Lavengro') is obtained from *Mousehold Heath* (beyond A 8), overlooking the city on the N.E. Here Kett's followers encamped. The heath was a favourite subject of Old Crome's brush, but the famous windmill was burned down in 1933.

About 3 m. S. of Norwich lies **Caister St. Edmund**, the Roman *Venta Icenorum*, the chief town in the territory of the Iceni. Within the Roman enclosure, which seems to have been occupied until the early 5th cent., is the parish church (Perp., with an E.E. chancel). To reach Caister we follow King St. (D 6) to the S., passing (r.) the churches of *St. Peter Parmentergate*, *St. Julian* (ruined in 1942), and *St. Etheldreda*. On the l. (No. 167) is the *Old Musick House* (E 6, 7), with its Norman vaulting (crypt) and 15th cent. timber roof, at one time (1633) the home of Lord Chief Justice Coke, and now a centre for the amateur musicians of the county. Farther on, King St. passes between the *Black Tower* (r.) and the *Boom Towers*, on the river, relics of the old City Wall, and goes on to *Bracondale*, where we turn (r.) into Martineau Lane, cross the railway and the rivers Yare and Tas at *Old Lakenham*, and follow the road beside the latter stream.

From Norwich to Yarmouth, 20 m. Railway from Thorpe Station in ¾–1 hr. A 47 at first skirts the Yare for 3 m. — 7 m. *Blofield* (Globe, R. & B. 10/6). To the r., on the Yare, is the boating resort of *Brundall* (Yare, R. & B. 9/, pens. 4 gs.). — 11 m. *Acle*, with a round-towered 14th cent. church, is a convenient starting-point for the Norfolk Broads (Rte. 73). We keep to the right on A 1096, and skirt Breydon Water. — 20 m. *Yarmouth*, see Rte. 72.

From Norwich to King's Lynn, 44 m. (A 47, A 17). Railway from City Station viâ Fakenham in c. 2 hrs. — 12¾ m. *Tuddenham* was the birthplace of Matthew Vassar (1791–1868), founder of Vassar College, N.Y. — At (16¼ m.) **East Dereham** (5641 inhab.; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 13/, pens. 6 gs.), the fine parish church (St. Nicholas; E.E. and Perp.) contains the tomb of William Cowper (1731–1800). Close to the unfinished belfry (16th cent.) is a ruined chapel covering the site of the tomb of St. Withburga, foundress of the church. The site of Cowper's house, in the market-place, is occupied by the Cowper Memorial Church (Congregational). George Borrow (1803–81) was born at *Dumpling Green*, 1½ m. S. — *North Elmham*, 5 m. N., was the seat of a bishopric founded in 673, the only see in East Anglia from 956 to 1075. Excavation in the extensive ruins behind the present church has revealed traces of a Saxon church. At *Swanton Morley*, 3 m. N.E. of Dereham, is the site (N.T.) of the house of Richard Lincoln, where he made the will that led to the emigration of his grandson Samuel, direct ancestor of Abraham Lincoln (comp. p. 590). The large E. window in the beautiful church contains armorial glass commemorating the men of the adjoining R.A.F. station. — 28½ m. *Swaffham* (George, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.), with 2783 inhab., has a Perp. church with a double hammer-beam roof. *Oxborough*, 7 m. S.E., has a splendid 15th cent. castellated mansion, still occupied by its founders, the Bedingfields. — At (34 m.) *Narborough* church is the fine standing effigy of Clement Spelman, Recorder of Nottingham (d. 1679). — 44 m. *King's Lynn*, see Rte. 69.

At Castle Acre, 3½ m. N. of Swaffham and 4 m. E. of Narborough, are the picturesque late-Norman ruins of an extensive Cluniac **Priory*, founded by William de Warenne in 1090 (adm. 6*d*., closed Sun. till 2). The chief feature is the beautiful W. front of the church, but the sacristy, the prior's lodging, and the Perp. entrance-gateway are also noteworthy. The *Castle*, the architectural remains of which are trifling, stood on enormous earthworks, probably of early Norman origin. To the E., enclosing part of the village, is the *Barbican*, to which some authorities assign a Roman origin. The *Parish Church*, between the castle and the priory, is mainly Perp., with E.E. portions.

Most of the village houses are built of material from the priory or castle. The pre-Roman *Peddar's Road*, beginning probably at Colchester, is well seen here.

From Norwich to Fakenham and Wells, 30½ m. (A 1067). Railway viâ Wymondham in 1¾–2 hrs. We ascend the Wensum valley, with the pleasant Ringland Hills on the left. — 17½ m. *Bawdeswell*, the home of the Reeve, one of the Canterbury Pilgrims, is near several fine churches. That of *Elsing*, 2¾ m. S., is a fine Dec. building with the brass of its founder, Sir Hugh Hastings (d. 1347). The Aylsham road leads N.E. to the Perp. *Church of *Sall* (5 m.), with noteworthy roofs, stalls, and brasses, and that of *Cawston* (7 m.), with a double hammer-beam roof and a fine rood-screen. — At (25½ m.) **Fakenham** (*Crown*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6 gs.; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 6 gs.), a market town (2843 inhab.) with a Dec. and Perp. church (notable font), we cross Rte. 74. — 28¼ m. *East Barsham* has a fine early-Tudor manor house.

30½ m. **Walsingham** (*Black Lion*, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 15/ or 4 gs.), or *Little Walsingham*, is noted for the ruins of an *Augustinian Priory* (open Wed. & Bank Holidays, 6*d*.) which once owned the famous and wealthy shrine of 'Our Lady of Walsingham' commemorating the apparition of the Blessed Virgin to the lady of the manor (1061). The pre-Reformation pilgrimage was revived in 1921, and there are now two shrines: the Anglican church (1931, enlarged 1938), with a tall red brick tower, into which the image of Our Lady of Walsingham was transferred from the parish church in 1931; and the Roman Catholic *Slipper Chapel*, 1½ m. S., a 14th cent. building reconsecrated in 1938 after being in secular hands since the Reformation. In the village are also the ruins of a late 13th cent. *Franciscan Friary* (adm. Wed. & Bank Holidays; 3*d*.), and the *Parish Church*, containing a fine Perp. font. The church of *Great Walsingham*, 1 m. N.E., has good bench-ends. — About 3½ m. N.E. are the remains of the Benedictine **Binham Priory*, the nave of which (1091) is now the parish church. The W. front is admirable E.E. work. — 35½ m. *Wells-next-the-Sea*, see Rte. 74.

From Norwich the main Cromer road (A 140) runs N. to (126½ m.) *Aylsham* (2646 inhab.), on the Bure. About 2 m. N.W. is *Blickling* (Buckinghamshire Arms, P.R.) with the mansion of **Blickling Hall*, bequeathed in 1940 by the Marquess of Lothian to the Nat. Trust, with 4500 acres. The gardens (1/) and state rooms (1/) are open on Thurs. and Sun. in summer, 2–5 (bus from Norwich); the park is open free daily (no motors).

The brick Jacobean house, built for Sir John Hobart in 1619–24, was altered in 1765–70, about the time when it became, by marriage, the property of the Marquess of Lothian. The state rooms contain family portraits; in the fine park is a mausoleum designed by Bonomi c. 1793. In a previous house on the site Anne Boleyn spent her childhood. The church contains Boleyn, Hobart, and Lothian monuments.

137 m. **Cromer**, see Rte. 74.

Another route from Norwich diverges from the Wroxham road by Constitution Hill (B 1150) and at (121¾ m.) *Coltishall*, a boating and angling centre with a picturesque lock, reaches the limit of navigation on the Bure. — 129 m. **North Walsham** (4137 inhab.; *Angel*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 5 gs.) has a Perp. church and a grammar school (founded by Sir W. Paston, d. 1610), at which Nelson and Abp. Tenison were pupils.

Worstead, 3 m. S.E., with a church of c. 1400, gave its name to a woollen fabric first manufactured here by Flemish immigrants in the 12th century.

We bear left on A 149 for (132¾ m.) *Gunton*, with a fine park (open to motors), and join A 140 2½ m. short of (138¼ m.) **Cromer** (Rte. 74).

72. FROM LONDON TO LOWESTOFT AND YARMOUTH

Road, 127 m. To (69¼ m.) *Washbrook*, see Rte. 71. — 72½ m. **Ipswich** (by-pass), where we keep to A 12. — 117 m. **Lowestoft.** — 127 m. **Yarmouth.**

Railway, 121¾ m. from Liverpool St. Station in 3–4 hrs. Principal Stations: To (68¾ m.) **Ipswich**, see Rte. 71. — 79 m. *Woodbridge.* — 84½ m. *Wickham Market*, junction for *Framlingham* (6½ m.). — 91 m. *Saxmundham*, junction for *Aldeburgh* (8¼ m.). — 100¾ m. *Halesworth*, for Southwold. — 109¼ m. **Beccles**, junction for *Bungay* (6¾ m.). Here the line to (117¾ m.) **Lowestoft** diverges from that to (121¾ m.) **Yarmouth** (South town). Another line connects Lowestoft with *Yarmouth* (Beach, 12¼ m.) viâ *Gorleston* (7¾ m.) and *Yarmouth* (South town, 10¼ m.).

This route runs through **Suffolk** and terminates in **Norfolk.** The former is the easternmost county of England and together they form East Anglia, and, usually with the addition of Essex, are known as the Eastern Counties. East Anglia is rich in fine churches, the characteristic features of which are their use of flushwork (i.e. a combination of flint and stone), their round towers (most numerous in Norfolk), and their elaborate and magnificent timber roofs and other woodwork. There are c. 50 thatched churches in Norfolk, c. 20 in Suffolk. Straw thatch lasts 30 years, reed thatch about 60. Norfolk, with the major portion of *Broadland* (Rte. 73) and a long coast-line studded with summer-resorts, is more varied in scenery than Suffolk; but both counties are noted for the peaceful beauty of their inland landscapes. reflected in the paintings of Constable, Gainsborough, and the Norwich School. Agriculture is the chief industry in both, but the herring fishing of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, the poultry farms of Norfolk, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery in Suffolk may be noted. Norfolk has been described as the sportsman's paradise, being the best-preserved county in England. In Suffolk is Newmarket, the headquarters of horse-racing.

From London to (69¼ m.) *Washbrook*, where the Ipswich road bears to the right, see Rte. 71.

72½ m. **IPSWICH,** the county town (87,557 inhab.) of E. Suffolk, lies at the head of the estuary of the Orwell. It is a thriving port and an important farming centre, with manufactures of agricultural and other machinery. Cardinal Wolsey (1475?–1530), the son of a butcher, was born at Ipswich.

Hotels. Great White Horse, T.H., Tavern St., R. & B. 14/6, pens. 7 gs.; **Crown & Anchor, T.H.,** Westgate St., R. & B. 13/6, pens. 6 gs.; **Golden Lion,** Cornhill, R. & B. 12/, pens. 20; **Coach & Horses,** Upper Brook St., R. & B. 10/6, commercial.

Post Office, Cornhill.

Restaurants. *Queen's*, Queen St.; *Nightingale*, Upr. Brook St.

Trolley-Buses from Cornhill to the station; from Electric House (Tower Rampart) to the suburbs. — Motor-Buses from Old Cattle Market (S. of Butter Market) to *Felixstowe*, *Colchester*, *Bury St. Edmunds*; *Aldeburgh*; *Framlingham*; *Eye*; *Lavenham*, *Long Melford*, and *Sudbury*; *Hadleigh*; *Woodbridge* and *Orford*; etc.

Cornhill, the central square, contains the *Post Office* and the *Town Hall.* Running E. from Cornhill is Tavern St., with the old *White Horse Hotel* (leaden sign), in which occurred Mr. Pickwick's remarkable adventure with the lady in yellow curl-papers. From Tavern St. Tower St. leads N., passing the rebuilt civic church of *St. Mary-at-Tower*, with its conspicuous tower and spire (176 ft.). To the E. (r.) of the end of this street is the noble flint church of *St. Margaret*, with a double hammer-beam roof and a 15th cent. clerestory.

In a pleasant park adjoining stands ***Christchurch Mansion** (adm. free weekdays 10–5, 6, or 7; Sun. 2.30–4.30 or 3–5), built in 1550 and altered inside in 1675, and now housing an excellent collection (36 rooms) of local antiquities, paintings, and memorials of Edw. Fitzgerald and Thos. Woolner. Especially notable are the Pownder brass of 1525 (from St. Mary-at-Quay, a church damaged by enemy action), part of a Tournai marble font, an early Tudor wing (re-erected here), and the Wingfield Room, with 16th cent. panelling from an inn in Tacket St., once the house of Sir Anthony Wingfield (d. 1552); also the Wolsey Memorial Art Gallery.

In Butter Market, S. of Tavern St., is **Sparrowe's* or the *Ancient House* (1567), with its pargetted façade, a well-preserved specimen of Charles II ornamentation. It is occupied by a bookseller, and visitors are freely admitted.

Several interesting old houses remain in Fore St., which is reached from the E. end of Butter Market viâ Upper Brook St., Tacket St., and Orwell Place. The Salvation Army Citadel in Tacket St. occupies the site of the theatre where David Garrick made his début as an actor proper in 1741, under the name of Lyddal, and in the character of Aboan (in Southerne's 'Oroonoko'). In St. Clement's Lane, off Fore St., Sam Weller saw Job Trotter coming out of the green garden gate.

Lower Brook St., with good Georgian houses, leads S. from Upper Brook St. to College St., in which stands *Wolsey's Gateway*, the sole relic of a college of secular canons built by Cardinal Wolsey in 1536, one of "those twins of learning, Ipswich and Oxford," that "fell with him, Unwilling to outlive the good that did it" (Henry VIII, iv. 2). *St. Peter's Church*, close by, contains a font of Tournai marble (c. 1100) and the Knapp brass of 1604.

In High St., ½ m. W. of Cornhill, is the *Corporation Museum* (adm. 10–5, Sun. 3–5), with important collections illustrating the prehistoric and Roman periods in East Anglia, etc.

At *Holbrook*, 6 m. S., is the Royal Hospital School, transferred from Greenwich in 1933, at which c. 1100 sons of sailors and marines are trained for the Navy. On the way is seen the tall *Freston Tower* (c. 1640), and to the left, on the bank of the Orwell, 7 m. from Ipswich, is *Pinmill*, a favourite mooring for yachts.

A 45 leads S.E. from Ipswich across *Nacton Heath*; a pleasant by-road, keeping nearer the Orwell, passes Nacton church and *Broke Hall*, the home of Adm. Sir Philip Broke (1776–1841), commander of the 'Shannon' in her memorable encounter with the 'Chesapeake' (1813). — 11½ m. Felixstowe (*Felix*, R. & B. 19/6, pens. from 11 gs.; *Ordnance*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6½ gs.; *Orwell*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 7–9 gs.; *Grand*, pens. 25/–35/; many unlic. hotels), a pleasant and fashionable seaside resort (12,037 inhab.), is situated on a cliff between the Orwell and the Deben. It has an esplanade 2½ m. long and two golf links. This was the starting-point of the romantic swim described in Meredith's 'Lord Ormont and his Aminta.' Lord Allenby (1861–1936) lived at Felixstowe House. — About 2 m. S. is Felixstowe Pier, with motor-boat ferry to Harwich; another passenger ferry crosses the Deben, 2 m. N., to *Bawdsey*, with its radar station.

From Ipswich to *Bury* and *Newmarket*, see Rte. 70.

Beyond (78 m.) *Martlesham Heath*, with its airfield, a by-pass avoiding Woodbridge diverges on the left. The old road descends to (80½ m.) **Woodbridge** (4734 inhab.; *Crown*, T.H., R. & B. 12/, pens. 5½ gs.; *Seckford Hall*, a 16th cent. house 1½ m. S.W., R. & B. 24/6, pens. 10 gs.), a charming old town on the Deben, with a fine Perp. church. The Shire Hall (1575) and the Crown Hotel are among its notable old buildings; and the walk along the Deben, with its yachts and old tide-mill, is pleasant. In New St. is a curious 18th cent. steelyard, like that at Soham. To the left of the main road, farther on, is *Little Grange*, where Edward Fitzgerald (1809–93) spent his declining years.

Fitzgerald was born at *Bredfield House*, near *Boulge* (2½ m. N.), where he is buried. A thatched cottage occupied by him in 1838–53 still exists at Boulge, and though the rose-bush brought from Omar Khayyam's tomb in Persia and planted over his grave is dead its descendants still bloom here.

FROM WOODBRIDGE TO ORFORD, 12 m. From Melton, 1 m. N. of Woodbridge, B 1084 crosses the Deben and traverses heathy country with very fine oak-woods. To the right (on B 1083, the Bawdsey road), beyond the golf course, is *Sutton Hoo* (no adm.), where a tumulus, excavated in 1938–39, yielded the remarkable ship-burial of a Saxon chieftain (c. 650–670), the priceless gold, silver, and enamel treasures from which are now in the British Museum. — 8 m. *Butley* retains the notable 14th cent. gatehouse (now a residence) of an Augustinian priory, 1 m. S. — 12 m. Orford (*Crown & Castle*, T.H., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.) is a picturesque decayed seaport with a massive Norman castle keep (adm. 6*d*.), which, with its three towers, forms a polygon of 18 sides. The ruined chancel of the church has a double row of Norman columns. The river Ore here runs nearly parallel with the coast for 10 m., separated from the sea by a narrow shingly spit. — Commanding a good view of the Alde estuary, 4½ m. N. of Orford, is the lonely church of *Iken*, with an elaborate thatched roof (restored 1946).

The church at (83 m.) *Ufford* (r.), where the Woodbridge by-pass comes in, has a fine tabernacle *Font-cover. — Beyond (85 m.) *Wickham Market*, with its Dec. church, B 1116 leads N. (l.) to Framlingham (6 m.).

Framlingham (2100 inhab.; *Crown*, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 98/) has a fine ruined **Castle* (adm. 6*d*.; closed Sun. till 2), mainly of the time of Edward I, with a moat and 13 towers. Here Queen Mary found refuge during the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. The stately **Church* (Perp. with Dec. survivals) contains memorials of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the poet, executed by Henry VIII in 1547, of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (d. 1554), who escaped the same fate only by the sudden death of the king, and of Sir Robert Hitcham (d. 1638), with fine supporting angels. — *Dennington*, 2½ m. N., has a fine church with remarkable *Bench-ends, including one of a 'sciapod,' and the tomb of Lord Bardolf (d. 1441), who fought at Agincourt.

From (90½ m.) *Farnham* or (92½ m.) *Saxmundham* (Bell, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.; White Hart, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 17/6 or 5 gs.) roads lead S.E. to Aldeburgh (7 m.).

Aldeburgh (*Wentworth*, R. & B. 25/, pens. 8½ gs.; *Brudenell*, T.H., R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 5½–9 gs.; *White Lion*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.) is a quiet seaside resort, attractively described in 'The Borough,' by the native poet George Crabbe (1754–1832), a memorial to whom is in the Perp. church. The *Moot Hall*, a half-timbered 16th cent. structure, now standing amid the encroaching shingle, was the town hall of the old town washed away by the sea. *Alde House* was long the home of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (d. 1917), one of the first women doctors and the first woman mayor (1908) in England. Aldeburgh was a favourite resort of Fitzgerald, and Meredith and

Wilkie Collins resided here. Since the production in 1945 of Benjamin Britten's opera 'Peter Grimes,' based on an episode in 'The Borough,' Aldeburgh has become a centre of musical activity.

Another road runs E. from Saxmundham viâ (4 m.) *Leiston* (4184 inhab.) to (7 m.) **Thorpeness** (*Dolphin*, pens. 21/-25/, open always; *Country Club*, June.–Sept., pens. from 25/; *Haven*, open always, *Dunes*, Apr.–Oct., two unlic. houses, pens. 5–7 gs.), a holiday village, with golf links, tennis courts, etc., near the broad and shallow Thorpe Mere, a safe playground for children. All enquiries to the Estate Office.

The road leading N. from Leiston to Yoxford passes near (1¼ m.) the ruins of a 14th cent. Premonstratensian abbey (now incorporated in a dwelling), and (2¾ m.) *Theberton*, where the thatched church has a round tower and a Norman doorway. C. M. Doughty (1843–1926), of 'Arabia Deserta,' was born at Theberton Hall. To the E. a wild sandy common extends to the low sea-cliffs of *Minsmere*.

Beyond (96½ m.) *Yoxford* a road on the right leads to (5½ m. E.) *Dunwich* (Barne Arms, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.), now merely an attractive coast-village, but once an important seaport, before the sea swept it away. It was the seat of the first East Anglian bishopric, established c. 630. Little is left of its ancient glory but the remains of a Franciscan priory (13th cent.) and the ruins of a 12th cent. chapel near the present church, which includes materials from the last surviving old church. Farther on A 144 diverges l. for Halesworth, Bungay, and Norwich. — 102¼ m. *Blythburgh*, on the tidal Blyth, is another decayed port, with one of the finest *Churches in Suffolk (1442–73), containing original woodwork and a painted roof and commanding a fine view. — **Southwold** (*Swan*, R. & B. 16/, pens. 7½ gs.; *Crown*, R. & B. from 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.; *Centre Cliff Lodge*, pens. 110/-130/; *Randolph*, 1 m. N.W., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Southwold House*, pens. from 21/; *Cedars*, pens. 5–7 gs., unlic.), 4½ m. E., is a pleasant old town and seaside resort, with a pier and golf links, and open heathland at its back. The important Perp. *Church*, with a notable rood-screen, was damaged by enemy action.

Walberswick (Bell, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Anchor, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 6½ gs.), a village frequented by painters, with a half-ruined church, is 1 m. S. across the ferry. — Excursions may be made from Southwold to *Dunwich* (4 m. by ferry and coast, 6 m. across the heath), and *Covehithe* (4½ m. N.; fine ruined church). — Offshore, in 1672, was fought the indecisive battle of *Solebay* (i.e. Southwold Bay) between the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter and the English and French under the Duke of York (James II).

The road running W. from Blythburgh leads viâ (2 m.) *Wenhaston*, with an interesting panel picture of the 'Last Judgment' in its church, dating from c. 1480, to (5½ m.) *Halesworth* (Angel, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 20/), where the Perp. church contains some good 15th cent. brasses.

A 12 now skirts the fine park of *Henham Hall* (Earl of Stradbroke; no adm.), traverses the large villages of *Wrentham* (Eagle, pens. 6 gs.) and *Kessingland*, and passes the church of *Pakefield*, gutted by fire in 1941.

117 m. **LOWESTOFT**, the most easterly town in England, is a favourite seaside resort and a flourishing fishing-port

(41,768 inhab.). Like Yarmouth, it is crowded with Scots fisher-girls during the herring and sprat season (Nov.); the mackerel season is in May–June.

Hotels. **Hatfield**, R. & B. 15/, pens. 8½ gs.; **Victoria**, R. & B. 14/6, pens. from 22/6 or 8 gs.; **Royal**, similar charges, all on or near the S. Esplanade; **Suffolk**, T.H. opposite the station, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 6–7½ gs. Many unlic. houses.

Restaurants on the Esplanade and in High St.

Post Office, London Rd. — INFORMATION BUREAU, S. Esplanade.

Motor-Buses through the town from Pakefield (S.) to the Station and North Parade or Yarmouth Rd.; also from Gordon Rd. (off High St.) to *Southwold, Yarmouth, Norwich, Beccles, Ipswich, Oulton Broad, Somerleyton*, etc. — STEAMERS in summer to Yarmouth; also on the Yare and Bure (for the Broads).

Theatres. *Playhouse* (repertory), London Road South; *South Pier Hall*. — CONCERTS at Sparrow's Nest in summer. — GOLF COURSES at Pakefield (S.), and Gunton Cliffs (N.).

In the centre of the town are the railway station and the harbour, the latter protected by the *South Pier* (adm. 2*d*.). Suffolk Rd., opposite the station, leads to the *Fish Market* and the trawler basins. A swing-bridge beside the house of the Royal Norfolk & Suffolk Yacht Club leads to the S. part of the town, with the long *Esplanade* (miniature golf course; bathing stations, etc.) and the *Claremont Pier* (reopening 1950). — In the old town to the N. (where many old houses preserve their bright red pantiles) is the High St., whence several narrow lanes, called *Scores*, lead down towards the shore. Farther on is the *North Light*, close to *Lowestoft Ness*, the easternmost point of England (1° 45′ E. long.), and adjoining are *Bellevue Park* and Sparrow's Nest (see above). The sandy strip bordering the N. beach is called the *Denes*. — The parish church of *St. Margaret*, at the N.W. edge of the town, reached from High St. by B 1074 (the Somerleyton road), is a spacious 15th cent. flint building, with an older tower.

The inner harbour, known as *Lake Lothing*, communicates with (1½ m.) **Oulton Broad** (*Wherry*, Easter–Oct., R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.), a favourite centre for boating and fishing. *Oulton* church, with a Norman chancel-arch, is 1 m. N. of the Broad. George Borrow (1803–81) wrote most of his books at his home on Oulton Broad, but the house has been pulled down. — A pleasant trip leads N.W. to (3¼ m.) *Blundeston*, the 'Blunderstone' of 'David Copperfield' and often visited by the poet Gray. The round-towered church has been restored as a Dickens memorial. Thence we may go on viâ (4¾ m.) *Somerleyton Park* (open on Thurs. aft. in summer; 6*d*.), and (6 m.) *Herringfleet*, with a part-Norman church and 17th cent. hall and barn, to (8¾ m.) *Fritton Decoy* (see p. 610).

FROM LOWESTOFT TO SCOLE, 30 m. A 146 crosses the Waveney between Lake Lothing and Oulton Broad. — 9¼ m. **Beccles** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 11/6, pens. from 6 gs.; *White Lion*, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7½ gs.), a town (6544 inhab.) on the Waveney (sailing and angling) noted for its crayfish, has a fine Perp. church with a detached tower (92 ft. high). At *Gillingham*, 1½ m. N.W., is a pure early-Norman church divided into five parts—Galilee, tower-space, nave, chancel, and apse. — 14½ m. **Bungay** (3098 inhab.), with an octagonal market cross and two interesting churches (pre-Norman round tower), has a ruined Norman *Castle* (adm. 3*d*.), with remains of a keep and fore-building, built by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, c. 1165, and a twin-towered gatehouse added in 1294. — About 2¼ m. S. of (19¼ m.) *Homersfield*, at *South Elmham*, are the pre-Norman ruins called the Old Minster, claiming to mark the site of the E. Anglian cathedral of Elmham (comp. p. 602). — About 5 m. S.W. of the little town of (22½ m.) *Harleston* (Magpie, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; Swan, T.H., R. & B. 11/, pens. 5 gs.) is *Wingfield*, where the *Church (1362) contains fine monuments of the Wingfield and De la Pole families, the owners of Wingfield Castle (1384), a fortified manor house, now in ruins. *Fressingfield*, 4 m. S. of Harleston, has the 16th cent. Fox & Goose inn, fine *Bench-ends in the church, and the grave of Abp. Sancroft (1616–93). — 30 m. *Scole*, see Rte. 71.

The Yarmouth road runs N. to (124½ m.) the seaside resort of *Gorleston* (Cliff, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 10 gs.; St. Edmund's, unlic., pens. 7–9 gs.), well situated on a low cliff at the mouth of the Yare facing the Fish Wharf of Yarmouth (18,929 inhab.). The sands are broad and clean and the large Dec. church, inland, has a fine 15th cent. font. From Southtown, where Cotman lived as a drawing-master in 1812–23, we cross the Yare.

127 m. **YARMOUTH** or *Great Yarmouth* (56,769 inhab.) is the chief town, the busiest fishing port, and the most popular holiday resort on the Norfolk coast. It lies on a peninsula between the sea and the Yare, N. of the narrow mouth through which the combined waters of that stream, the Bure, and the Waveney enter the sea. The old town was severely damaged by German bombs in 1941, but a large number of old houses survived—often in unexpected quarters, where well-built flint cottages and 18th cent. town houses stand side by side with banal Victorian terraces.

Railway Stations. *Southtown*, on the right bank of the Yare, for Lowestoft, Colchester, and London; *Vauxhall*, on the N. side of Breydon Water, for London viâ Norwich; *Beach*, Nelson Rd., for Lynn.

Hotels. **Victoria**, R. & B. 17/6, pens. from 25/ or 8 gs.; **Royal**, T.H., R. & B. 12/6–16/6, pens. 5½–8 gs., both near Wellington Pier; **Queen's**, pens. 8½–11 gs., near Britannia Pier; **Star**, Hall Quay, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 8 gs.; **Brunswick**, King St., unlic., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5–8½ gs.; **Two Bears**, T.H., at Southtown Sta., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5½ gs.; **Imperial**, **Norfolk**, Marine Parade, R. & B. 12/6, pens. 7 gs.; and many unlic. houses.

Post Office, Regent St. and Hall Quay.

Motor-Buses from the Town Centre (Regal Cinema) to the *Fish Quay*, *Gorleston*, *Caister*, etc. — From Wellington St. (behind Marine Parade) to *Lowestoft*; *Norwich* viâ Acle or Wroxham; *Stalham* viâ Ormesby and Potter Heigham; etc.

Amusements. *Britannia Pier*, with theatre, ballroom, and restaurant; *Marina*, concerts, etc.; *Wellington Pier*, concerts and dancing. *Pleasure Beach* and *Boating Pool*, Marine Parade S. — GOLF COURSES at Caister and Gorleston. — STEAMERS from Britannia Pier to *Lowestoft* and to *Ostend*; from Hall Quay to *Gorleston*, up the Yare to *Norwich*, and up the Bure to the *Broads*.

Dickens stayed at the Royal Hotel in 1848, and readers of 'David Copperfield' will not forget the connection of Yarmouth with the Peggotty family. In the 1850s Borrow often visited No. 169 King St., there completing 'The Romany Rye' in 1857.

The fine QUAY on the Yare is approached by the rebuilt *Haven Bridge*. In the centre is Hall Quay, on which are the *Town Hall* and the *Star Hotel*, a restored Elizabethan house, once the residence of John Bradshaw, President of the Court of Commissioners for the trial of Charles I. The Town Hall contains perhaps the most authenticated portrait of Nelson, painted from life in 1801 by Matthew Keymer, a Norfolk artist. On South Quay, among many houses of great charm, No. 4 (N.T.), a refronted Tudor house, is the traditional scene of Cromwell's conference with his officers to decide the fate of Charles I.

The characteristic feature of the old town is the **Rows**, a series of extremely narrow lanes, all running at right angles to the river and sea and making of Yarmouth one vast gridiron. These suffered cruelly from bombing, but a number of them still remain intact between Hall Quay and the Market Place. Only the walls have survived of the 14th cent. *Tolhouse* or *Gaol*, in Middlegate St. (between S. Quay and King St.) and even less remains of the 13th cent. *Greyfriars Cloisters*, near by. — The large and animated *Market Place* is happily almost complete. From its S. end the main KING STREET leads S. through the town, past *St. George's*, an ingeniously planned church of 1714, with a pleasant cupola and contemporary interior fittings. At the N.E. corner of the Market Place are the interesting almshouses called *Fishermen's Hospital* (1702), and No. 26 Priory Plain, just beyond, was the birthplace of Anna Sewell (1820–78), author of 'Black Beauty.' The church of **St. Nicholas** (236 ft. long, 112 ft. wide), one of the largest parish churches in England, was completely gutted in 1941. The central tower, preserving part of the original Norman church, founded c. 1101, and the late-Norman nave of c. 1205 combine to form a majestic ruin, awaiting restoration.

The adjoining *Priory Hall* (S. side), now a school, was originally the refectory of a Benedictine house established c. 1100. A large section of the 14th cent. *Town Walls* bounds the churchyard of St. Nicholas; the *N.W. Gate* survives on North Quay, and the more interesting *S.E. Gate* may be seen in Blackfriars Rd., near the end of South Quay.

The fine *Marine Parade*, with the two piers and the usual amusements, is reached from Hall Quay by Regent St. and Regent Rd., crossing King St. at the Town Centre.

On the *South Denes*, S. of the town, is the *Nelson Monument*, a Doric column 114 ft. high. — Adjacent, on the river, is the long *Fish Wharf*, a busy scene during the mackerel fishery of summer and the herring fishery of late autumn. In November thousands of girls, mainly from Scotland, are employed in gutting, grading, and packing the herrings in the fish-sheds. 'Yarmouth Bloaters' are herring that have been subjected to one 'blow' or smoking.

About 4 m. W. of Yarmouth is **Burgh Castle**, the interesting ruin of a Roman fortress on the 'Saxon Shore' (c. 300 A.D.) overlooking the confluence of the Waveney and the Yare in the tidal *Breydon Water*.

The ROAD FROM YARMOUTH TO BECCLES passes (5½ m.) *Fritton* church with a round Saxon tower and a beautiful Norman apse, overlooking *Fritton Decoy*, the most charming of the East Anglian lakes. — 6¼ m. *St. Olave's* (Bell Inn) has a ruined Augustinian priory (13th cent.; adm. daily, 3*d*.). — 8½ m. *Haddiscoe*, with a 12th cent. church. — 14 m. *Beccles*, see above.

From Yarmouth to *Norwich*, see Rte. 71; to *Cromer*, etc., see Rte. 74.

73. THE NORFOLK BROADS

Broadland, or the district of the **Norfolk Broads,** which are shallow lagoons among expanses of reed and fen, is a level tract of land in the form of a triangle, the apex of which is Norwich and the base the coast-line between Palling and Lowestoft. Within this area are about a dozen large 'broads' and twice as many smaller ones, and these together with the placid and sluggish streams, of which the chief are the *Yare*, the *Waveney*, and the *Bure*, all meeting ultimately in *Breydon Water*, provide about 200 m. of navigable water. The district has long been a favourite holiday resort for anglers and devotees of smooth-water sailing. The villages are often charming, with interesting churches; and there are many fine old manor houses and a few ruined abbeys and castles.

Books on the Broads have been written by *W. A. Dutt*, *G. A. Stephen*, *A. J. Rudd*, *P. V. Daley*, *John Knowlittle* (A. H. Patterson), and *G. C. Davies*; comp. also 'Armadale' by *Wilkie Collins*.

Approaches. The chief gateways to the Broads are Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Wroxham, Stalham, and Potter Heigham. — From *Norwich* we either descend the Yare, which communicates by 'dykes' with sundry small broads, or we may take train or bus to such points as Wroxham, Brundall, or Acle Bridge. *Surlingham Broad*, 6 m. W., is the nearest. — *Yarmouth* communicates directly with the Yare and Bure, and is a convenient starting-point for *Filby*, *Ormesby*, and *Rollesby Broads* (reached by road). *Potter Heigham* and *Stalham* are within easy railway access; the first may be reached also viâ the Bure and Thurne. Viâ Breydon Water and the Waveney Yarmouth is linked with *Oulton Broad*, which is only 1 m. from *Lowestoft*. — *Wroxham* is the station for a whole series of broads adjoining the Bure. — *Stalham* connects with the Ant and *Barton Broad*.

Boats. Well-equipped *Wherries*, *Yachts*, or *Motor Cruisers* for excursions on the Broads may be hired either in London (Messrs. Blakes Ltd., 23 Fleet St., E.C.4.) or at any of the starting-points named above, at charges ranging from £8 10/–£50 a week, according to season and size (accommodation from 2 to 10 pers.). A small rowing or sailing dinghy is usually included with craft from 22 ft. upwards, which facilitates the exploration of the shallower waters. *Attendants* are supplied with certain of the larger craft, and can usually be hired with others. Boats without sleeping accommodation can be hired for day-trips (yacht from £4 per week, motor launch from £8). *Provisions* and towels must be laid in by the travellers; milk, bread, etc., are obtained from the farms or villages. *Inns* are generally available for those who prefer not to sleep on board. The trading wherry, once the characteristic vessel of the Norfolk rivers, almost disappeared from these waters, until, in 1949, the Norfolk Wherry Trust saved the type from extinction. — Small *Excursion Steamers* ply on the Yare and Bure in summer.

Angling. The chief fish in the Broads and their connecting streams are bream and roach, but pike, perch, and rudd are also found. Most of the waters are free apart from the licence fee of 3/, but information should be obtained locally (e.g. from A. J. Rudd, Clerk, Norfolk Fishery Board, Norwich; or from any of the boat-owners at the usual staithes).

A Round of the Broads by Road from Norwich, 51 m. — Leaving Norwich by A 1151, which skirts Mousehold Heath, we reach Broadland at (7½ m.) **Wroxham** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 15/, pens. 25/ or 8 gs.; *Bure Court*, unlic.), with a bridge over the Bure, crowded in holiday-time. — Farther on a detour on the right should be made to (11½ m.) *Neatishead* and (12½ m.) *Barton Turf* (where the church has a good rood-screen), for a glimpse of Barton Broad. Returning to the main road, we cross the Ant at (16 m.) *Wayford Bridge* (Bridge Hotel) and traverse (17¾ m.) *Stalham* (Maid's Head) and (19¼ m.) *Sutton* (Staithe, pens. 7–8 gs.). Here a left turn leads to (20¾ m.)

Hickling (Bull), connected by lane (¾ m.) with its broad. — From (24 m.) *Potter Heigham* (14–15th cent. paintings in the church) we may return to (8½ m.) Wroxham Bridge viâ Ludham and Horning (see below). — A longer round follows the Yarmouth road across Heigham Bridge, on the Thurne, to (28¼ m.) *Rollesby Bridge* (Sportsman's Arms) between *Rollesby Broad* r.) and *Ormesby Broad*. On reaching (30¼ m.) *Ormesby* (Eel's Foot) we turn right, then right again through (32½ m.) *Filby* and across *Filby Broad* to (36¼ m.) *Acle Bridge* (Bridge Hotel). At (37¼ m.) *Acle* we turn right on the side-road for (40¼ m) *South Walsham*, with two churches in one churchyard, and (41½ m.) *Ranworth*, with glimpses of broads on the right. Ranworth church contains a magnificent painted *Rood-screen and a fine illuminated choir-book (both early 15th cent.). Thence viâ (44½ m.) *Salhouse* to Norwich.

Perhaps the most characteristic series of broads are those strung along the river *Bure*, and *Wroxham Bridge* (comp. above) is a favourite starting-point for a tour (though the river is navigable up to *Coltishall*, to the N.W.). About 1½ m. below this a dyke on the right leads to **Wroxham Broad* (mooring charge 2/6), sometimes called the 'Queen of the Broads.' On the right is *Salhouse Broad*; the *Hoveton Broads* on the left are private. Below these are (5 m.) *Horning* (Petersfield House, pens. from 21/; Swan), and (6 m.) the well-known *Horning Ferry Inn*. To the right are (6¾ m.) the entrance to **Ranworth Broad* (no adm. to inner broad) and (9½ m.) the *Fleet Dyke*, leading into *South Walsham Broad*. The tributary *Ant*, joining the Bure nearly opposite Fleet Dyke, leads viâ (¾ m.) *Ludham Bridge* and *Irstead* church, with good woodwork, to (4 m.) *Barton Broad*, a large but shallow lagoon (1½ m. long), with well-wooded banks. About 2 m. N. of this broad, reached viâ the Ant and a dyke, is *Stalham* (see above). — Returning to the Bure, we see, on its left bank, the ruins of *St. Benet's Abbey* (founded in 1020) from which the Bishop of Norwich, the only abbot in the Church of England, takes the style of 'Abbot of St. Benedict'. From (11¾ m. from Wroxham) *Thurne Mouth* we may ascend the Thurne (Lion Inn, at *Thurne*, ¼ m. r.) to (3½ m.) *Potter Heigham Bridge*, much frequented in summer, and thence to (5 m.) *Heigham Sound*, communicating with *Hickling Broad*, the largest of all (3 m. in circumference). At the N. end is *Hickling Staithe* (Pleasure Boat Inn). To the N.E. of Heigham Sound, and connected with it by Meadow Dyke, is (1½ m.) *Horsey Mere* (N.T.), 1½ m. S. of which is *Martham Broad*, on the opposite side of the Thurne. — A dyke, 1½ m. above the mouth of the Thurne, leads to (¾ m.) *Womack Water* and (1¼ m.) *Ludham*, with an interesting church. — The lower course of the Bure, from the mouth of the Thurne to (19½ m.) *Acle Bridge* (see above) and (31½ m.) Yarmouth, traverses duller country.

The Bure flows into the E. end of *Breydon Water* (beware of low tides); at the S.W. extremity, near Burgh Castle, is the mouth of the *Waveney*, the winding course of which may be ascended to (18 m.) *Beccles* and (21 m.) *Geldeston Lock* (Wherry

Inn, P.R.). It passes within 1 m. of *Fritton Decoy*. The *New Cut*, beginning near this point, connects it with the Yare at (3½ m.) *Reedham* (see below). *Oulton Dyke*, c. 5 m. above the New Cut, connects it with (1½ m.) *Oulton Broad* and so with *Lowestoft*.

The *Yare* enters Breydon Water near the Waveney, and may be ascended all the way to Norwich. Beyond (6 m.) *Reedham* (Ship) we pass (1½ m.; l.) *Hardley Dyke*, the mouth of the *Chet*, which wherries ascend to (4 m.) *Loddon*, a tiny old market town, near which are the churches of *Chedgrave* and *Heckingham*, with Norman work. — 9 m. *Cantley Red House*, a favourite anglers' inn. About 1 m. farther on (l.) are the remains of *Langley Abbey* (c. 1200). — 13 m. *Buckenham Ferry* (Inn), also frequented by anglers. A dyke on the left leads to (¾ m.) *Rockland Broad*, the reed beds of which harbour many wildfowl. — 14¼ m. *Coldham Hall* (Inn) is famous for its large 'baskets' of roach and bream. About ½ m. off is *Brundall*, and at 16¼ m. is the entrance (l.) to *Surlingham Broad*. The scenery between this point and (21 m.) *Norwich* is very attractive.

74. YARMOUTH TO CROMER AND KING'S LYNN

Road, 88½ m., a devious but interesting way along the coast, passing several seaside holiday camps. The direct road to Cromer (34½ m.; A 149) runs viâ Potter Heigham and North Walsham.

Railway, 75¼ m. in 2–3 hrs. Principal Stations: 2¾ m. *Caister*. — 5½ m. *Great Ormesby*. — 12¾ m. *Potter Heigham*. — 15½ m. *Catfield*, for Hickling and Barton Broads. — 17¾ m. *Stalham*. — 24½ m. *North Walsham*. — 30 m. *Aylsham*. — 41½ m. **Melton Constable**, junction for *Sheringham* (11½ m.) and **Cromer** (Beach; 15 m.) and for *Norwich* (City; 21½ m.). — 51¼ m. *Fakenham*. — 73¼ m. *South Lynn*, junction for *Wisbech*, etc. — 75¼ m. **King's Lynn.**

The main road leads N. from Yarmouth to (3¼ m.) *Caister-on-Sea*, with fine golf links and the ruined *Caister Castle* (15th cent.; adm. on written application). — Farther N. we keep to the right on B 1159 viâ *Hemsby* and (8½ m.) *Winterton*, with a fine church tower, and *West Somerton*. — At (12¼ m.) *Horsey*, near Horsey Mere (Rte. 73), a huge barrier 4½ m. long has been erected against the sea to prevent a repetition of the floods of 1938. Through (15¼ m.) *Waxham* and (16¼ m.) *Palling* we skirt the sandy shore, and regain the coast again at (22 m.) *Happisburgh* (pron. 'Hazeburgh'), with another good tower, where the cliffs begin. — At (25¾ m.) *Bacton* are the remains of *Bromholm Priory* (Cluniac; 1113), mentioned in Chaucer's 'Reeve's Tale' and in 'Piers Plowman'. — 27¼ m. *Paston* is a name familiar from the famous 'Paston Letters' (15th cent.). — 29 m. **Mundesley** (*Grand*, R. & B. 19/6, pens. 12 gs., summer only; *Manor*, same charges, open always) is a seaside resort with fine sands and cliffs.

The churches of *Knapton* and *Trunch*, a little inland, have fine hammer-beam roofs; and the latter also a good screen and a Dec. font-canopy.

The road skirts the coast viâ (32 m.) *Trimingham*, with a notable painted choir-screen, and (34 m.) *Overstrand* (Danish House, pens. 9 gs.; Sea Marge, unlic., pens. 10–14 gs., these two in summer only; White Horse), another seaside and golfing resort.

36 m. **Cromer** (*Grand*, R. & B. 21/, pens. from 10 gs.; *Hôtel de Paris*, R. & B. 12/, pens. from 24/ or 8 gs., these closed in winter; *Regency*, pens. 8–10 gs.; *Cliftonville*, *Newhaven Court*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. from 7 gs.; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 21/–30/, open always), in a high but sheltered situation, is the most charming of the East Anglian seaside resorts (4177 inhab.), with fine sands, high cliffs, a pier and esplanade, and two excellent golf links. The church is a fine 15th cent. building, notable for the height of piers and arches and with a tower 159 ft. high.

Just S.W. of the town is *Cromer Hall* (no adm.), the birthplace of Lord Cromer (1841–1917). — *Felbrigg* (3 m. S.) has 15th cent. brasses and a good bust by Nollekens in its church.

Cromer has two railway stations 1¼ m. apart: *Cromer*, for the main line to Norwich and London (Rte. 71); *Cromer Beach*, for the local lines to Mundesley and Yarmouth, and to Sheringham and Melton Constable (for Lynn and the N.). — MOTOR-BUSES to *Norwich* viâ Aylsham or N. Walsham; *Sheringham*, *Blakeney*, and *Hunstanton*; *Holt*; *Mundesley* and *Yarmouth*; etc.

FROM CROMER TO LYNN VIA FAKENHAM, 42 m. (A 148). Railway viâ Melton Constable in 2–2½ hrs. — 9¼ m. *Holt* (Feathers, R. & B. 15/, pens. 7 gs.; White Lion) was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Gresham (1519–79), Lord Mayor of London. Gresham's School here was founded by his uncle in 1555. — From (21½ m.) *Fakenham* (see p. 603) an alternative road to Lynn, viâ Castle Acre, leads past *Raynham Park* (3½ m. S.W.), the seat of the Marquess Townshend. The church of *Tittleshall*, 3¼ m. S. of Raynham, has striking *Monuments to Sir Edward Coke (d. 1634), by Nicholas Stone; to his wife, Bridget Paston (d. 1598); to his son Robert (d. 1679); and to Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester (d. 1759) and his wife, with bust by Roubiliac.

The main road leads W. from Fakenham to (30½ m.) *Harpley*. A mile N. is *Houghton Hall* (Marquess of Cholmondeley; no adm.), a vast, heavy-looking edifice (façade 450 ft. long), built in 1722–31 for Sir Robert Walpole (b. at Houghton village in 1676; d. 1745), who, like his son Horace (1717–97), is buried in the little church in the park. We cross the Peddar's Road (p. 603) which leads S. over the bleak *Massingham Heath* to Castle Acre. — 34½ m. *Hillington* (Ffolkes Arms, P.R., R. & B. 12/6), with a manor house of 1627, lies c. 3¼ m. S. of Sandringham. — 42 m. *King's Lynn*, see Rte. 69.

Beyond (38½ m.) *West Runton* (Roseacre, pens. 21/–25/; Monksmead, pens. from 18/6, both unlic.), a golfing resort with the delightful wooded Beacon Hill, or Roman Camp (N.T.), 1 m. inland, including the highest ground in Norfolk, the coast-road reaches (40 m.) **Sheringham** (*Grand*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. from 7 gs., summer only; *Sheringham*, R. & B. 17/, pens. 10 gs.; *Burlington*, R. & B. from 12/6, pens. from 21/, open always; *Dormy House*, R. & B. 15/6, pens. 7 gs.; *Redcroft*, unlic., pens. from 5 gs., open always), another pleasant bathing and golfing resort (4141 inhab.). Near it are the slight remains of *Beeston Priory* (13th cent.). — At (43 m.) *Weybourne* (Weybourne Hall, unlic., R. & B. 12/6, pens. from 18/6) the high ground recedes and the marshes begin. Adjoining the church are the ruins of an Augustinian priory. — 47 m. *Cley-next-the-Sea* (George, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 16/) has a large 13–15th cent. church ¾ m. inland, with interesting tombs and brasses, and ruined transepts. — 48½ m. *Blakeney* (Blakeney, R. & B. 16/6, pens. 8 gs.; Manor, pens. 7 gs.) has a church with a curious little beacon tower at the E. end. Capt. Marryat (d. 1848) wrote several of his novels at *Langham*, 2 m. S. Blakeney Point and the foreshore to the N. are noted bird-sanctuaries (1100 acres N.T.). — 52½ m. *Stiffkey* is noted for its cockles ('Stewkey blues'). — 56 m. *Wells-next-the-Sea* (Crown, R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.) is a small seaport (2505 inhab.) with a rebuilt Perp. church. To Binham and Walsingham, see p. 603. — About 1 m. S. of (57½ m.) *Holkham* (Victoria, T.H., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 5 gs.) is **Holkham Hall** (Earl of Leicester), a huge Palladian edifice of white brick by William Kent (1734–60), with an inscription over the door to the effect that it was "planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited the middle of the 18th centy., by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester."

It contains very valuable collections of art (classic sculptures; paintings by Raphael, Veronese, Leonardo, Rubens, Van Dyck, Poussin, Claude, Reynolds, Gainsborough, etc.), which are shown on written application to the estate office. The park is open 9–5 (no motors), the gardens on Wed. only (July–Sept.). Holkham is well known in the history of agriculture for the work done here by 'Coke of Norfolk, the first farmer in England' (Thomas William Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester by the later creation, 1752–1842). The rebuilt *Church* of Holkham contains good modern carving (60 bench-ends, all different).

61½ m. *Burnham Market* is 1¾ m. S.W. of the pleasant little resort of *Burnham Overy Staithe* (Moorings, private, summer only). Lord Nelson (1758–1805) was born in the old rectory (pulled down in 1802) of *Burnham Thorpe*, 1 m. S.E. The church contains the font at which he was christened and a lectern and rood made of wood from the 'Victory.' About 1 m. S. of Burnham Thorpe is the ruined *Creake Abbey* (E.E.; founded 1221). The churches of *North Creake* and *South Creake* are both interesting. — 62¾ m. *Burnham Norton* has a church with a lofty circular tower and slight vestiges of a Carmelite friary (1241). — 65¼ m. *Brancaster* (Dormy House, first class, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 35/ or 10 gs.) is a golfing resort, with the remains of a Roman camp (Branodunum). Offshore is *Scolt Head* (N.T.), a sandy and shingly island, with a famous ternery (strictly preserved). — The church of (69¼ m.) *Holme-next-the-Sea*, where the *Peddar's Road* reaches the coast, contains the earliest brass with an English inscription (c. 1400).

72½ m. **Hunstanton** (*Sandringham*, closed at present; *Glebe*, *Golden Lion*, R. & B. 14/6, pens. 8½ gs.; *Le Strange Arms & Golf Links*, R. & B. 14/; *Lodge*, R. & B. 13/6, pens. 8 gs., these

two at Old Hunstanton), facing W. across the Wash, is a favourite summer resort (3131 inhab.), with good bathing, a pier, swimming and boating pools, and coloured stratified cliffs surmounted by pleasant greensward. Just S. of the old lighthouse (café) are the ruins of a chapel of St. Edmund. At *Old Hunstanton*, 1¼ m. N., with two golf courses, is *Hunstanton Hall* (mainly of 1500), which remained in the hands of the Le Strange family from the Conquest until 1949. The church contains a Norman font and Le Strange monuments. — In the church of (75 m.) *Heacham* is a portrait-medallion (1933) of Princess Pocahontas (1595–1617), wife of John Rolfe of Heacham Hall, whose parents are buried here. — 77½ m. *Snettisham* (Ingoldisthorpe Manor, with grounds, R. & B. 17/6, pens. 25/) and (80 m.) *Dersingham* (Feathers, P.R., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 4½ gs.) both have fine churches, the former with a tall steeple.

To the S. of the latter (1½ m.) is **Sandringham Hall**, the country home of the King. The 'Norwich Gates,' at the main entrance to the grounds (open June–Sept., in the absence of the royal family, on Wed. 11–5, adm. 1/, also on Thurs. in June, July, & late Sept.), are of elaborate ironwork and were the wedding-present from the city of Norwich to Edward VII (1863). Among the chief points of interest are the *Rose Garden*, the *Dutch Garden*, the *Water Garden*, a Chinese bronze statue of Buddha (1698), and the *Kennels*. *Sandringham Church* (late-Perp.) contains memorials of Edward VII (including a silver altar presented by Rodman Wanamaker) and members of the royal family. The nearest station (2¾ m. E.) is at *Wolferton*, where the church contains some good screens.

84 m. **Castle Rising**, perhaps the most interesting of Norfolk villages, has a massive Norman *Castle* (c. 1150; adm. daily 6*d*.) surrounded by earthworks; a beautiful, but over-restored, late-Norman *Church* (12th cent.); and a Jacobean *Bede House*, a charity for ten elderly women, who still wear a quaint Stewart costume on Sundays. — 88½ m. **King's Lynn**, see Rte. 69.

INDEX

Topographical names are printed in black type, names of persons in italics, other entries in Roman type. *Saints* are indexed under that title.

The following abbreviations occur in the index:

Beds = **Bedfordshire**
Berks = **Berkshire**
Bucks = **Buckinghamshire**
Camb = **Cambridgeshire**
Ches = **Cheshire**
C.I. = **Channel Islands**
Corn = **Cornwall**
Cumb = **Cumberland**
Derb = **Derbyshire**
Dor = **Dorset**
Dur = **Durham**
Esx = **Essex**
Glos = **Gloucestershire**
Guern = **Guernsey**
Hants = **Hampshire**
Here = **Herefordshire**
Herts = **Hertfordshire**
Hunts = **Huntingdonshire**
I.O.M. = **Isle of Man**
I.O.W. = **Isle of Wight**
Jer = **Jersey**
Lancs = **Lancashire**
Leics = **Leicestershire**
Lincs = **Lincolnshire**
Middx = **Middlesex**
Mon = **Monmouth**
Norf = **Norfolk**
Notts = **Nottinghamshire**
Nthb = **Northumberland**
Nthn = **Northamptonshire**
Oxon = **Oxfordshire**
Rad = **Radnorshire**
Rut = **Rutland**
Salop = **Shropshire**
Som = **Somerset**
Staffs = **Staffordshire**
Suff = **Suffolk**
Sur = **Surrey**
Susx = **Sussex**
War = **Warwickshire**
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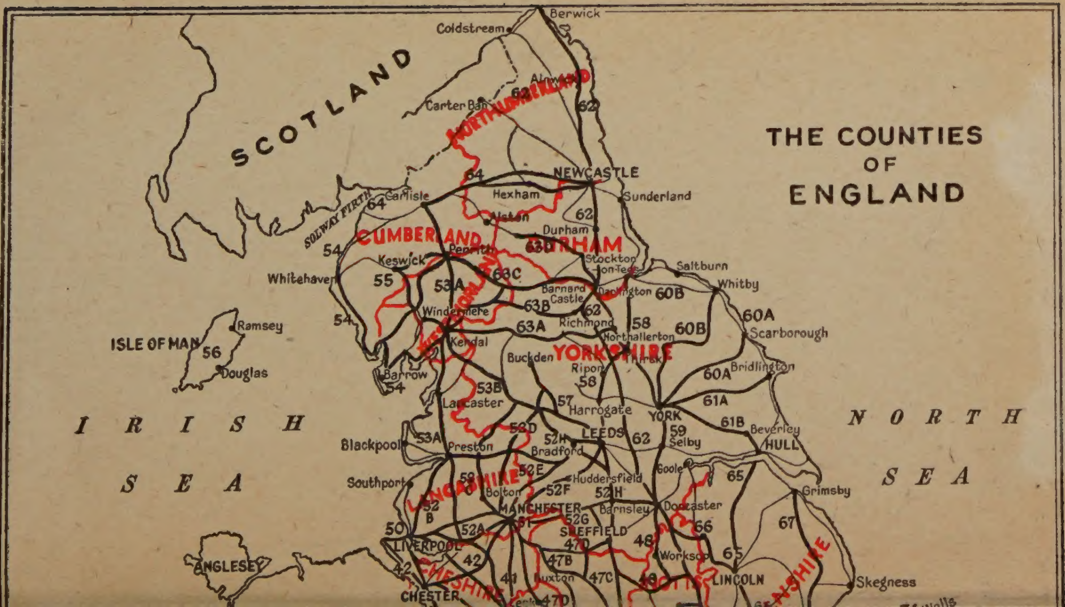
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